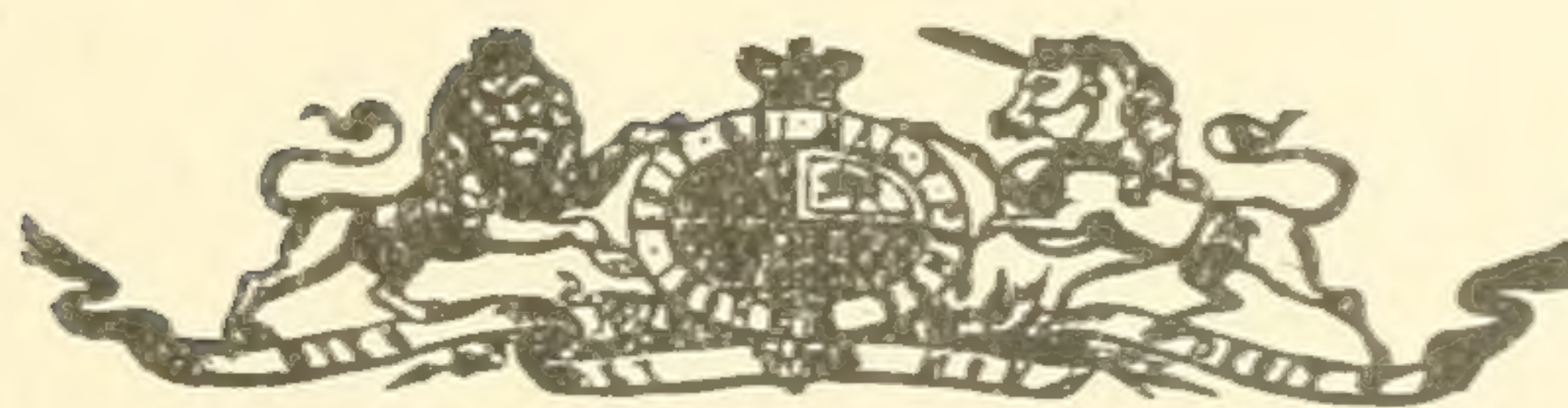


REPORT
OF THE
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE
1903

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OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1904

[No. 28—1904.]

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto,
P. C., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the North-west Mounted Police for the year 1903.

Respectfully submitted.

WILFRID LAURIER,

President of the Council.

January 28, 1904.

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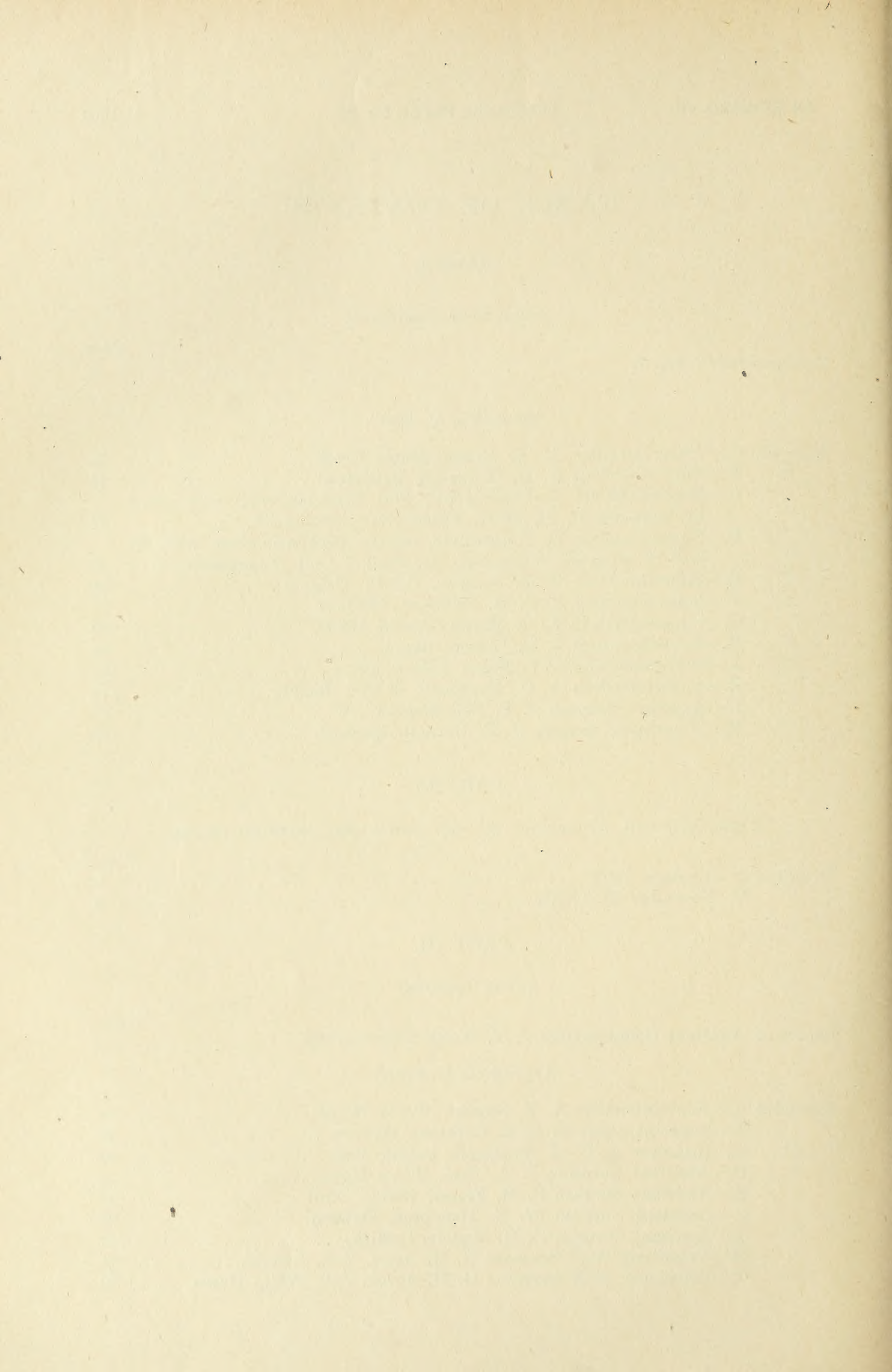
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NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, January 25, 1904.

To the Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c.,
President of the Privy Council.
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1903, on the work performed by the force under my command in the North-west Territories, together with the reports of the following commanding officers, medical officer and veterinary officer:—

Superintendent R. B. Deane, commanding 'A' Division, Maple Creek District.

" A. H. Griesbach, commanding 'C' Division, Battleford District.

" C. Constantine, commanding 'G' Division, Edmonton District.

" G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., commanding 'E' Division, Calgary District.

" P. C. H. Primrose, commanding 'D' Division, Macleod Division.

" W. S. Morris, commanding 'F' Division, Prince Albert District.

" J. O. Wilson, commanding Regina District.

" J. V. Begin, commanding 'K' Division, Lethbridge District.

" A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O., commanding Depot Division.

Assistant Surgeon Bell.

Inspector J. F. Burnett, Veterinary Surgeon.

The continued development of the Territories is a matter for congratulation.

The increase of population this year has been greater than in any previous year in the history of the Territories. I think 350,000 a very conservative estimate of the present population. This rapid development has greatly increased the work of the Force, and I have had difficulty in meeting fully the requirements.

The rapid settlement of a new country always attracts a certain lawless and undesirable element, and it is evident, from the year's crime reports, that the North-west Territories are not an exception.

The new towns and extending settlements call for police patrols and supervision, and it is quite clear that the point will soon be reached, if it has not already been reached, when this Force, with its fixed strength, cannot satisfactorily perform the duties expected by the people of the Territories.

Our field of operations this year has been tremendously widened. A detachment of 5 men, under the command of Superintendent Moodie, was selected to accompany the Hudson's Bay expedition in that far distant region.

Another expedition was despatched in May to the Arctic ocean, consisting of 5 men, under the command of Superintendent Constantine. This detachment reached

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Fort Macpherson, on the Pelly River, early in July, Superintendent Constantine having arranged for quarters, returned to Fort Saskatchewan, leaving Sergeant Fitzgerald in charge. This non-commissioned officer visited Herschel island in August, and had the honour of establishing a detachment, the most northerly in the world, at this point.

Herschel island is in the Arctic ocean, 80 miles north-west of the mouth of the Mackenzie river. It has been for many years the winter quarters of the American whaling fleet, and has been the scene of considerable lawlessness and violence. The reports of Superintendent Constantine and Sergeant Fitzgerald will be found in the appendix. Superintendent Moodie has not been heard from.

The establishment of these outposts is of far-reaching importance.

They stand for law and good order, and show that, no matter what the cost, nor how remote the region, the laws of Canada will be enforced, and the native population protected.

I venture again to call your attention to the valuable work of the Force among the immigrants, who are largely foreign-born.

It is of the utmost importance to the future of the country, that they should be started in the right way; that from the first they should be impressed with the fair, just and certain enforcement of the laws, and that they should be educated to their observance.

In 1901, 30 per cent of our population was foreign-born, and I think I am fairly stating the position now, in saying that the foreign-born equal those of British birth (using the term British in its widest sense).

It is claimed, and rightly, that we are a law-abiding people, that no new country was ever settled up with such an entire absence of lawlessness. Why? Because of the policy of Canada in maintaining a powerful constabulary, which has for thirty years enforced the laws in an impartial manner.

The North-west Mounted Police were the pioneers of settlement. They carried into these Territories the world-wide maxim, that where the British flag flies, peace and order prevail. I refer to this, because it has been stated that the time has now arrived when their services are no longer required. With this view I do not agree, but, on the contrary, I believe that their services were never so necessary. I have referred to the large immigration, but the country is so vast, that it scarcely makes an impression. There are huge stretches without a single habitation, and a boundary line of 800 miles, along which for 200 miles, not a settler is to be found.

The settlement of the Territories will probably increase at the rate of at least 100,000 a year for several years to come. It is among these that the unrecorded and often unrecognized, work of the Force will be most valuable.

The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific will call for large numbers of labourers. It is well known that the rapid construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was considerably facilitated by the maintenance of order among the army of navvies.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will require like assistance, and will be benefited in the same way.

I, therefore, respectfully ask your consideration of a substantial increase to the strength.

CRIME.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered and convictions made in the North-west Territories during the year ended November 30, 1903:—

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	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.	5	1	2	2	{ 2 acquitted. 1 still at large. 1 awaiting trial. 1 sentenced to be hanged Dec. 15, 1903.
Manslaughter	1	.....	.....	1	To be tried in January.
Attempt to murder, reduced to assault and pointing firearm	1	1	.....	.....
Infanticide	1	.....	1	.....
Threatening to shoot	2	2	.....	.....
Shooting with intent	2	1	1	.....
Stabbing "	1	1	.....	.....
Assault	341	277	64	.....
" aggravated	13	9	3	1	
" indecent	4	1	2	1	
Rape and attempted rape	13	2	11	.....
Seduction	2	.....	2	.....
Attempted suicide	4	4	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	7	5	2	.....
Leaving dangerous holes open	4	2	2	.....
Refusing to support wife and family	4	1	3	.....
Bigamy	2	.....	.....	2	{ 1 failed to appear for trial. 1 not yet located.
Shooting and wounding	17	7	10	.....
Intimidation	8	3	5	.....
Pointing firearms	2	.....	2	.....
Aiding and abetting to commit indictable offence	1	.....	1	.....
Offences against property—					
Stealing registered mail	1	.....	1	.....
Theft	323	188	121	14	
Highway robbery	2	1	1	.....
Robbery with violence	1	.....	.....	1	
Robbery	1	.....	1	.....
Horse stealing	88	34	45	9	
Burglary	13	7	4	2	
Miscellaneous	10	6	4	.....
Arson	3	.....	1	2	
Killing or wounding cattle or horses	13	7	6	.....
Cattle stealing	29	12	11	6	
" frauds	5	3	2	.....
Receiving stolen property	8	4	4	.....
House-breaking	5	3	2	.....
False pretenses	35	16	15	4	
Forgery	19	11	7	1	
Fraud	12	4	8	.....
Mischief	25	18	3	4	
Trespass	3	1	2	.....
Damaging property	40	34	6	.....
Dogs worrying and chasing cattle	4	3	1	.....
Cruelty to animals	18	11	7	.....
Bringing stolen property into Canada	6	2	3	1	1 escaped.
Killing dogs	2	2	.....	.....
Maiming cattle	1	.....	.....	1	
Offences against public order—					
Contempt of court . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons	35	32	1	2	1 not yet arrested.
Ticket of leave Act	1	.....	.....	1	Remanded to Calgary.
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	169	162	7	.....
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance	636	615	21	.....
Nuisance	6	5	1	.....
Inmate of house of ill-fame	42	40	2	.....
Keeper " "	30	28	2	.....
Frequenter " "	22	22	.....	.....
Insulting language	13	8	5	.....
Threatening "	1	1	
Miscellaneous	9	8	1	
Defamatory libel	3	2	1	
Indecency	31	31	

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CRIME—Continued.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against religion and morals— <i>Con.</i>					
Incest.....	1		1		
Concealment of birth.....	4	2	2		
Carnally knowing a girl under 14	4	2	1	1	1 not arrested.
Slander	2		2		
Offences against the Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	98	79	18	1	
Indian drunks.....	117	105	12		
Prostitution	1		1		
Cutting and removing timber off reserve	1	1			
Selling produce	1	1			
Desertion from Indian school.	24	24			
Carried forward					
Drunk on reserve.....	40	33	7		
Holding dance.....	10	9	1		
Assault	6	1	5		
Liquor in possession.. ..	24	21	3		
Having liquor on reserve.....	14	10	4		
Trespassing	4	4			
Gambling.....	20	8	12		
Offences against Railway Act—					
Drunk while in charge of locomotive	1			1	
Stealing rides.....	34	32	2		
Obstruction on railway... ..	3		3		
Misleading justice—					
Perjury.....	6	3	3		
Contempt of court	4	4			
Being at large while under sentence.....	1			1	
Jumping bail.....	1		1		
Corruption and disobedience—					
Escaping from custody.....	10	9		1	1 not yet recaptured.
Attempting to break jail.....	3	3			
Obstructing peace officer	19	16	3		
Resisting arrest	1	1			
Escaping from prison.....	5	3		2	2
Assisting prisoners to escape.. ..	1	1			
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinances—					
Master and servants.....	171	123	46	2	
Quarantine.....	24	22	2		
Herd.....	7	3	4		
Game ordinance	25	22	3		
Hide	2	2			
Sunday observance.....	12	10	2		
Prairie fires.....	120	103	16	1	
Liquor ordinance	115	92	23		
Insanity.....	100	89	11		
Miscellaneous.....	10	7	3		
Trespass.....	2	1	1		
Village ordinance.....	9	9			
School	4	1	3		
Fence	1	1			
Stock	2		2		
Road	3	3			
Pound	5	5			
Health	10	9	1		
Livery stable ordinance.....	1		1		
Pollution of streams.....	1	1			
Engineer's ordinance... ..	3	1	2		
Interdicted from use of liquor	22	22			
Supplying liquor to interdicted person	3	2	1		
Fisheries.....	2	2			
Illegally practising medicine.....	11	8	3		
" veterinary surgeons.....	1		1		
Hawkers and pedlars.....	8	8			
Gambling.....	11	10	1		
Stray animals.....	18	11	7		
Brand.....	11	6	5		
Drunk while interdicted.....	32	31	1		

CRIME -Concluded.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions	Dismissed or Withdrawn	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against N.W.T. Ordinances—Con.					
Law Society.....	1	1			
Breach of contract.....	1		1		
Driving off range.....	3		3		
Dominion Land Act.....	3	1			
Animal Contagious Act.....	2		2		
Total.....	3,315	2,613	636	66	

COMPARATIVE Statement of Crime between the Years 1900 to 1903, under general Headings.

	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Offences against the person.....	435	263	252	214
" property.....	667	472	343	235
" public order.....	36	34	16	12
" the Customs Act.....			3	2
" religion and morals.....	973	532	540	395
" Indian Act.....	360	293	214	184
" Railway Act.....	38	9	54	59
Misleading justice.....	12	3	5	8
Corruption and disobedience.....	39	22	19	19
Offences against N.W.T. ordinances.....	755	389	300	225
Total.....	3,315	2,017	1,746	1,351

SCHEDULE of Prisoners committed to, and released from, Mounted Police guardrooms between December 1, 1902, and November 30, 1903.

	D.P. Division, Regina.	Moosomin.	A. Division, Maple Creek.	C. Division, Battleford.	D. Division, Melfort.	E. Division, Calgary.	F. Division, Prince Albert.	G. Division, Ft. Saskatchewan.	K. Division, Lethbridge.	Total.
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on Nov. 30, 1902.	19		15	9	10	25		6	3	87
Total number of prisoners received..	235	88	70	44	171	265		90	76	1,039
Total number of prisoners discharged	231	86	78	47	161	269		85	74	1,031
Died awaiting trial.....	1									1
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on Nov. 30, 1903.....	22	2	7	6	20	21		11	5	94

* Prisoners go to Prince Albert jail.

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The foregoing table includes all the indictable offences, where the accused persons have been committed for trial, but not the cases entered by the municipal police, of which we have no record, and which have been dealt with summarily or dismissed.

2,613 convictions were made in the 3,315 cases entered, an increase of 1,298 cases, and 1,093 convictions over last year.

Seventy-seven per cent of the cases entered resulted in convictions.

In the Regina district the percentage of convictions was 84, which is very high, and shows the careful work done by Superintendent Wilson, and officers and men of that district.

It is instructive to compare this year's record of crime with 1893, ten years ago. The estimated population at that date was 113,000, and total convictions 614. Estimated population at this date is 350,000, and convictions 2,613.

The increase in convictions, as compared with last year, is largely due to offences of a petty nature. Charges of common assault have increased by 127; of theft, 60; of carrying concealed weapons, 23; of vagrancy, 72; of drunk and disorderly, 248; of being inmates, keepers and frequenters of houses of ill-fame, 74; of indecency, 26.

The convictions under North-west Ordinances have increased by 308. The offences created by these Ordinances are not criminal in their nature.

I regret to note the very marked increase in the number of insane persons. Last year there were 22; this year, 89. The rapid growth in population, the lonely life of the settler, the unavoidable discomforts incident to the settlement of a new country, the disappointments, and often the want of proper medical attention, are some of the contributing causes. I am glad to say, however, that many recover after short periods of detention in the asylum.

There are very few serious offences against the person.

Five charges of murder were entered, as follows:—

Rex vs. Tapoos. This was the result of a drunken row between two Indians. There was a lack of intent, and the jury acquitted the accused.

Rex vs. Linklater. This case occurred at Pelican Narrows, 250 miles north-east of Prince Albert. It was investigated by Inspector Parker, who found that the death of deceased was due to natural causes.

Rex vs. Vanalstyne. This occurred on the extension of the Canadian Northern railway, west of Erwood. The accused was a time-keeper. There was a difficulty between him and a number of Galicians, and he shot and killed one of them. This case has not yet been tried.

Rex vs. Cashel.—Rufus Belt was murdered in 1902. His body was not recovered until July, 1903. Ernest Cashel was tried for the murder, at Calgary, in October last, and sentenced to be hanged on December 15, 1903. Cashel escaped from custody on December 10, and has not yet been recaptured. (Recaptured on January 24, 1904.)

The Justice Department was good enough to express appreciation of the excellent work done in this case, especially by Corporals Macleod and Pennycuick.

Belly Butte Murder. This occurred on the Blood reserve, near Macleod, in August, 1903. It was a cold-blooded, cruel murder. The murdered man and the suspected murderer were travelling together, and had but recently arrived in this country. This case is one of great difficulty, but it is receiving careful attention, and I hope the suspected person will be arrested and brought to trial.

There were 32 convictions for carrying concealed weapons, a very marked increase. The police have instructions to rigorously enforce the law in this regard. The practice of carrying concealed weapons is inimical to the public peace, and dangerous to the individual. With a revolver ready to hand, what would often be only a drunken row, becomes a tragedy.

No person needs to carry firearms in this country.

There were 88 cases of horse-stealing entered, and but 34 convictions. This is a most difficult class of crime to deal with, and, owing to the demand for horses, it is on

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the increase. Several bands of horses have been brought in from the United States, which we had every reason to believe, were stolen. The brands were so well 'worked' that the owners could not be discovered, and, therefore, nothing could be done.

In the ranching districts, cattle-stealing is prevalent. The facilities for committing this crime are very great, and only very good detectives, thoroughly conversant with the cattle business, can cope with it. I am bound to say, however, that more could be done by us if some ranchers were not so reticent in giving information, through fear of reprisals.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

A large portion of the Maple Creek and Battleford districts were overrun by prairie fires, and extensive fires occurred between the Bow and Red Deer rivers, and also in the Wood Mountain country.

The destruction of the grass in a ranching district is a very serious matter to cattle owners.

The loss of buildings, grain stacks and other property in the farming districts was considerable this year.

It is an impossibility to entirely prevent prairie fires. The slightest carelessness may start one which will burn over hundreds of square miles. Effective fire-guarding of all railway lines is essential. This was neglected last year.

There were 103 convictions under the Prairie Fire Ordinance, but many of the fines imposed were merely nominal.

New settlers do not realize the destruction which may follow from a prairie fire. They light fires in the open when a strong wind is blowing, without any precautions; the fire escapes, and no one can say when it will be put out, and what loss may result. I am of opinion that the law cannot be too vigorously enforced.

THE INDIANS.

The conduct of the Indians has been excellent. There have been fewer cases of crime among them than last year.

The Department of Indian Affairs determined to put a stop to illegal dancing, which has been detrimental to their progress. As a result, there were 9 convictions, which will have convinced the Indians that they must cease.

There were 138 convictions for drunkenness, 13 less than last year. There were 79 convictions for supplying liquor, an increase of 20. The half-breeds are the principal source of supply.

There is a small floating population of thriftless half-breeds in all the towns, who make a business of debauching the Indians. Credit is due to Superintendent Sanders for putting a stop to this at Calgary, by having the most notorious offenders interdicted. This policy has been adopted in other places with good results.

The Indians in the Mackenzie River and Athabasca districts had a prosperous year, the fur catch having been good. I regret that several bands of Esquimaux were nearly wiped out by measles. Superintendent Constantine reports that 'the numbers are decreasing very fast: last spring, at McPherson, out of a band of 80, whose settlement was at Herschell island, some 70 died from measles, thus practically cleaning out the entire band. They did much the same as our own Indians when afflicted with the same disease: they laid down in the snow-banks and on the ice to get cool, while the fever was raging; many, in fact the most of them, died on the sand bar in front of the post, some on their way home, and others on arriving at the settlement. At Richards island, they numbered about 300, but many also died there. I could not get any estimate of the number at Baillie island.'

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ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The work for this department has greatly increased. There are 1 veterinary surgeon and 13 qualified veterinary staff-sergeants constantly employed; 5 are stationed at ports of entry. At these ports 63,542 cattle, 33,354 horses, 492 mules, 16,327 sheep and 733 swine were inspected for importation.

For export, 33,346 cattle, 6,410 horses were inspected; 127 cattle and 2 horses were rejected.

In Eastern Assiniboia alone 1,130 horses were examined for glanders, and 319 tested and quarantined. These horses were scattered about in lots of threes and fours, all over the country; 219 horses were destroyed in the Territories.

I give these figures to illustrate the large amount of work done. It has been increased by the development of the country, but more, perhaps, by the new policy of the department. The old policy was to destroy all animals reacting to the mallein test, but now horses reacting and showing no clinical symptoms are quarantined and tested three times at intervals of sixty days. Thus, there are three, and sometimes four, visits, where before one sufficed.

The veterinary staff has been hard worked. My thanks are due to the Department of Agriculture for a substantial increase in the allowance to the veterinary staff-sergeants, which is now double what it was a few years ago.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts for treaty money and attending payments have been furnished as usual.

Inspector West accompanied the agent and attended all treaty payments in the Athabasca and Mackenzie River districts. This officer, being a qualified practitioner, gave such medical attendance as was required.

CUSTOMS.

For many years it has been a source of complaint on the part of our ranchers, that American cattle were allowed to graze in Canada without restriction. that the owners often deliberately drove their cattle to the boundary, so that they would drift into Canada, where grass and water were more plentiful; that American 'round-ups' came into Canada, gathered and branded their young stock and turned them loose again, and that their 'beef round-ups,' in taking up their own fat stock, were not too particular. The complaints came from points all along the boundary, from Willow Bunch to Cardston, some 500 miles, but they were particularly loud and insistent from the ranchers on Milk river, who suffered most.

This year the Customs Department took action, and notified American cattle owners that the privileges which they had hitherto enjoyed, could not be continued. They were given until July 1 to gather and take out their cattle.

The effect of this action has been satisfactory. A special officer of the Customs Department was stationed at Coutts to look after this work. The Police were instructed to strictly enforce the regulations.

Their good work has been acknowledged by the special Customs officer.

Our patrols seized several bands of ponies which were being run in by Indians without any regard to Customs or quarantine laws. I hope these seizures will put an end to the importation of these worthless animals.

Pendant d'Oreille was made an outpost for collection of customs, and the non-commissioned officer appointed a sub-collector.

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Wood Mountain outpost is still under our control, but a collector has been appointed at Maple Creek, and the office turned over to him.

We have been asked to establish a detachment at Wild Horse Lake which would undertake the collection of customs.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

We again furnished detachments last winter for the protection of timber reserves at Rosseau river, Riding mountain and Turtle mountain, in Manitoba, and Moose mountain, in North-west Territories. All our detachments in the Prince Albert district act for the Crown timber agent at Prince Albert.

Our spare barrack accommodation at Battleford is occupied by Barr colonists who were unable to provide themselves with shelter, and the duty of distributing food to any needy colonists has been placed on our shoulders.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

Since my last report, there has been no increase in the jail accommodation in the Territories. A jail is in course of erection at Edmonton, but it will be some time before it will be ready for occupation.

Another jail, with accommodation for at least 75 prisoners, is urgently required in Southern Alberta.

All short-term sentences are served in our guard-rooms, and all prisoners awaiting trial are held by us, except at Regina and Prince Albert.

The capacity of our guard-rooms has not been increased, except at Calgary, where eight cells were added. For months at a time, Regina, Calgary and Macleod were overcrowded. At Regina a building was temporarily occupied which practically afforded no security.

1,038 prisoners were received, 259 more than last year, and 597 more than in 1900.

The safe-keeping of such a large number of prisoners is a great responsibility.

The guard-rooms are all frame buildings, and cell doors are of wood; in fact they are not safe prisons. All are built on much the same plan, which is neither a convenient nor satisfactory one. Prisoners cannot be properly classified, and consequently proper jail discipline is maintained with difficulty.

With such insecure buildings, we must necessarily rely on the vigilance of the guards for the safe-keeping of the prisoners. The detachment and police work demand the oldest and most experienced men, and, therefore, too often inexperienced young men are employed on important guard duty; on an average 35 men are daily employed on this duty.

As the population increases, the number of prisoners will increase. We have not sufficient accommodation now. I, therefore, urge that the question of erection of jails be dealt with promptly.

Fifty-four convicts were escorted to Stony Mountain penitentiary. Some of these were desperate characters, and I am glad to say that this duty was satisfactorily performed.

QUARANTINE.

There has been a marked decrease of contagious and infectious diseases in the Territories, as compared with last year. Small-pox, of a mild type, occurred among the Indians near Battleford.

Our assistance has not been required to the same extent as in previous years.

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The strength in the Territories is 490; 10 under that authorized, but 28 more than at the date of my last annual report.

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The Force is now distributed from the international boundary to the Arctic ocean, and from the Hudson's bay to the Alaska boundary.

There are 8 divisions in the Territories, each with a headquarter post, and there are 84 detachments, with 182 officers and men constantly employed on detached duty. Of these, 55 are distributed among 21 detachments along the international boundary.

What I might call the fixed charge against the strength is very heavy; but, with the number of posts to maintain in repair; the clerical work which arises in paying, clothing and maintaining a force so widely distributed, and the necessary and legitimate reports required in the actual police duties; the care of 8 guard-rooms, which are really common jails; the shoeing and care of horses; repairs to saddlery, harness and transport; the maintenance of hospitals, &c., this fixed charge cannot be reduced.

Headquarters staff and instructional staff at depot number 15; veterinary staff and shoeing smiths, 20; clerks in division offices and quartermaster stores, 19; hospital staff, 6; special constables employed as interpreters, scouts, artisans, cooks, &c., 59; provosts, escorts and guards, 35; a total of 155.

Should you favourably consider my recommendation for an increased strength, it will directly add to the efficiency, as the staff would not be increased.

WASTAGE.

The following statement gives the changes during the year:—

Engaged in the North-west Territories.. . . .	190
Rejoined after deserting.. . . .	1
Re-engaged after leaving.. . . .	7
	<hr/>
Total gain.. . . .	198
Discharged—	
Time expired.. . . .	34
Purchased.. . . .	23
“ under three months’ service.. . . .	9
Invalided.. . . .	4
Dismissed.. . . .	15
Inefficient.. . . .	4
Deserted.. . . .	14
Died.. . . .	3
	<hr/>
Total loss.. . . .	106
Transferred from North-west Territories to Yukon.. . . .	74
Transferred to North-west Territories from Yukon.. . . .	14

I regret the loss of 57 trained men, 34 by expiration of service and 23 by purchase. This is almost entirely due to the prosperous condition of the country. There is ample employment for good men with much better pay and prospects than offered by the Force. Seventeen more applications for discharge by purchase were received, which I was obliged to refuse because of the reduced strength at the time. I am of the opinion that such applications should always be granted, provided that the public service does not suffer.

The dismissals were principally on account of drunkenness.

The wastage is, in my opinion, excessive, and calls for grave consideration. It can only be corrected, first, by increasing the pay to a point more nearly equal to the present earning capacity of intelligent, sober, industrious men in the Territories, and second, by giving a substantial increase of pay, or a bonus, to efficient men who will re-engage for service. I should be in a position, first, to select carefully from the applicants, and second, to sift out the inefficients before transfer from the depot. This I have never been able to do as thoroughly as I would like, because of the

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scarcity of recruits. Recruiting during the early part of the year was not brisk, and practically all the recruits went to fill the Yukon drafts. In October and November men came in more freely, and I was able to bring the Force to strength. At least three times the number engaged applied, but were rejected, being physically unfit, not up to our standard, or without satisfactory references.

To properly perform the duties demanded from the Force, its members must be physically capable of undergoing hardship, intelligent, of strong character and good conduct. They have constantly to act on their own initiative, and do important work without the aid or advice of their officers. They are stationed at isolated points, free from immediate control, and in positions where they are subjected to much temptation. Considering all the conditions, the large proportion who are new to their duties, and the importance of these duties, it is not to be wondered at that some failures will occur.

TRAINING.

All recruits join the depot, where they are supposed to receive the groundwork in their education as members of the force which experience will ripen into efficiency. It is more than ever necessary for a thorough grounding at the depot, for, once transferred, there is neither time nor opportunity to supply the want. I have been compelled to send untrained drafts to the Yukon and outlying divisions, as the men were absolutely required.

Recruits under training ought not to be counted in the effective strength. 500 trained men are few enough to do the work. Sufficient men should be at the depot to enable me to send out drafts of trained men, and not of recruits.

The instructional staff in the depot are efficient, and, if time is given them, they can turn out men who would be a credit to any corps.

Very little training has been carried on at divisional posts, simply because no commanding officer has more than a handful at his disposal, when his detachments have been manned and the actual police duties attended to.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

The rearming of the force has not yet been effected. I trust that it will not be much longer delayed. Both carbines and revolvers are worn out.

Our equipment must also be renewed.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The annual target practice was carried out, with very good results. The average shooting was very good.

For the first time in the history of the Force, regimental matches were held at Calgary in September. Teams of 8 men from each division competed in rifle and revolver matches. The scores were excellent and the competition very keen.* A substantial grant was authorized from the fine fund for prizes. The Slater Shoe Co., Montreal; E. L. Drewry, Esq., of Winnipeg, and Superintendent Constantine gave very handsome sterling silver cups for competition. The canteens subscribed generously, and the officers gave a large cash prize. The Canadian Pacific Railway gave a very low rate for transportation, so that the charge against the public was much reduced.

The team matches were won as follows:—

Slater trophy, 'A' Division.

Drewry trophy, Depot Division.

Constantine trophy, 'E' Division.

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Reg. No. 1206, Corporal Banham, won the individual rifle match, and Reg. No. 1126, Sergeant-Major Raven, the individual revolver match.

I am much pleased with the great interest taken by the men, and with the excellent shooting. The bringing together of men from every division was most beneficial, and I hope that these matches will be made an annual event.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery is in good condition. Every division is asking for new harness.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order. I am asking for a small amount, to replace that worn out.

UNIFORM.

The quality has been good. The supply has not always been sufficient, due to the large number of recruits engaged.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied at all posts have been satisfactory.

FORAGE.

Hay is costing us more than last year. There is little or no competition for our contracts, and at three places we had to extend time for receiving tenders, as there were no offers. The conditions as to quality, delivery and stacking are hard, but the real reason is that times are too good, and people will not bother.

Last year's crop of oats was very heavy, and quality good.

HORSES.

Ninety-three horses were purchased at an average price of \$107. I purchased horses at different points, in June, after due public notice had been given. I was much disappointed with the number and quality of the horses shown. At Pincher Creek, which is supposed to be a horse centre, 14 horses were offered, and only one was purchased. At Medicine Hat, not a single horse was offered. The breeding of horses such as we require has fallen off very much of late years. Horse breeders find the heavier class of horse pays best.

The demand for horses is very great. Breeders prefer to sell their horses by the 'bunch,' rather than one by one, each on its merits, as our method of purchase is. Over 33,000 horses were imported from the United States, which shows that our horse breeders do not commence to meet the local demand.

Forty-one horses were cast, and sold by public auction, realizing an average price of \$51 per head, just double the price realized six years ago.

The general health of the horses has been excellent, and our stables have been free of disease. Four horses were destroyed on account of glanders, 3 at Yorkton, and 1 at Regina. Those killed at Yorkton contracted the disease on detachment. That killed at Regina was a remount. The horses on the ranch from which the horse was purchased, were examined, and found healthy. Two horses were destroyed because of accidental injuries, and one on account of blood poisoning. Total, 6. Three died of disease: 1 congestion of lungs, 1 heart disease, 1 azoturia; 2 were accidentally drowned. Total loss by accident and disease, 11.

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BARRACKS.

A new building was erected at Fort Saskatchewan for sergeant-major's quarters. Extensive repairs have been commenced at Lethbridge and Maple Creek. Both posts were in bad condition. The buildings required new foundations, reshingling and repainting.

All our posts are frame buildings, from 15 to 20 years old. They were originally built on wooden foundations, which have rotted away.

I beg to draw your attention again to the officers' quarters at Regina. With the exception of the commissioner's and assistant commissioner's quarters, they are portable huts, erected 21 years ago. They are in a bad condition, and unfit for habitation. I strongly recommend that new quarters be built this year.

New buildings are required for the detachment at Banff. Our present quarters are in bad condition, and sadly out of keeping with the surroundings.

The detachments at St. Mary's, Medicine Lodge, Ten Mile and East End, should be moved to boundary line. They are too far away from it to allow effective control. New buildings are required on the White Mud River and the Big Muddy, and the Blackfoot Indian reserve.

HEALTH.

The Acting Senior Surgeon reports that the general health of all ranks during the year has been very good, and no unsanitary condition of barracks or detachments is noted in the medical reports.

I regret exceedingly to record the death of Assistant Surgeon C. S. Haultain, which occurred at Battleford on May 20. He was appointed to the force on July 1, 1889. He was an officer of high character, devoted to his profession, and most loyal to the force, of which he was proud to be a member. I personally feel his loss most keenly.

I also have to record the death, by drowning, of Reg. No. 1102, Staff-Sergeant Brooke, on September 26, while crossing the Bow river on the Blackfoot reserve. Staff-Sergeant Brooke, in company with J. Didsbury, Esq., J.P., and Interpreter Beaupré, was proceeding on duty to investigate the death of an Indian under suspicious circumstances. The river was very high at the time, and in some unaccountable way they missed the ford, and all were drowned. Mr. Didsbury was a highly respected resident of Gleichen. In his capacity of justice of the peace, he had many times given the police great assistance. Staff-Sergeant Brooke had 19 years' service. He was one of our most trusted and efficient non-commissioned officers, and his death was a distinct loss. Not long before his death I brought his name to your favourable notice for promotion. I sincerely trust that a liberal pension will be granted to his wife and children.

GENERAL.

On November 30, Superintendent A. H. Griesbach, having completed thirty years' honourable service, retired on pension. He was the first man to join, on organization in 1873, and was shortly after promoted Regimental Sergeant-Major. His commissison soon followed. Before joining the force, he had seen service with the 15th Hussars, with the Cape Mounted Rifles in South Africa, and with the 1st Ontario Rifles in the Red River rebellion. He was given the rank of Major during the North-west rebellion. He had the honour of being appointed an extra A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor-General during Lord Aberdeen's tenure of office. Superintendent Griesbach takes with him on retirement the best wishes of all ranks.

I have received loyal support from all ranks during the year. My thanks are due to the Assistant Commissioner, and the officers commanding districts and divisions for their loyal co-operation and support.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING
'A' DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, November 30, 1903.

The Commissioner,
N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the report of 'A' Division for the year ended November 30, 1903.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

As stock-raising is the principal industry in my district, I fear the past season cannot be said to have been very favourable.

During the month of February severe weather compelled ranchers to begin feeding hay to their stock, and March was a severe month; the snow was heavily crusted in some parts, and cattle were reported to be getting low in condition. April opened with snow, followed by rain, and heavy frosts were experienced at the end of the month. A very severe storm set in on May 16, and lasted for nearly a week; a great deal of snow fell, particularly in the western part of the district, where it was very deep. There was considerable frost at night, and as a consequence of this storm, stockmen sustained considerable loss, chiefly amongst lambs and young calves. A great many of the 'dogies,' or young stockers from the east, died from exposure, some in railway cars, some in the stock yards, and large numbers on the prairie.

Rain has fallen abundantly during the summer—almost too much so—for the grass continued to grow green, and had not time to cure before frost overtook it, and it is to be hoped for the sake of the cattle that the coming winter will not be too severe.

Beef this year is not up to the usual quality; prices have ruled low, and comparatively few sales have been made.

I have received during the year a valedictory and commendatory resolution which the Executive Committee of the Western Stock Growers' Association were pleased to pass; and from the Town Council and Board of Trade of Lethbridge an address, which modesty forbids me to reproduce, together with a handsome gold watch and chain. The case of the watch bears the legend: 'Presented to Supt. R. Burton Deane, N.W.M.P., by his Lethbridge friends.' It is pleasant to look back upon fourteen years of residence, and work in a place under such conditions.

CRIME.

The following is a classified summary of cases entered and disposed of during the past year:—

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Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Not tried.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against religion and morals—							
Vagrancy.....	13	13					
Drunk and disorderly.....	53	53					
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	10	10					
Frequenting house of ill-fame.....	2	2					
Gambling.....	8	8					
Offences against public order—							
Carrying concealed weapons.....	11	9	1	1			Not found.
Offences against administration of justice—							
Escape from custody.....	2	1		*1			* Not recaptured.
Escape from prison.....	3	2		*1			" "
Assisting prisoner to escape.....	1	1					
Obstructing police officer.....	1	1					
Offences against the person—							
Murder.....	1		1				
Wounding.....	1	1					
Assault.....	20	15	4		1		
Shooting with intent.....	2	1	1				
Seduction under promise.....	1		1				
Offences against property—							
Arsen.....	2			2			
Theft.....	22	9	6	4	3		
Horse stealing.....	8	2	3	3			
Cattle stealing.....	7	4				3	1 conviction quashed by certiorari.
Fraud.....	3	2			1		1 charge unfounded.
Forgery.....	1	1					
Bringing stolen property into Canada.....	2	1		1			
Mischief.....	12	6	2	4			
Housebreaking.....	2	1	1				
Maiming cattle.....	1					1	
Offences against Indian Act—							
Drunken Indians.....	4	4					
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	5	3	1	1			
Indians possessing liquor.....	1	1					
Offences against N. W. Ordinances—							
Liquor license.....	9	5	4				
Estray animals.....	3	1	2				
Prairie fire.....	5	5					
Master and servant.....	15	10	3		2		
Insane persons.....	4	3			1		
Public health.....	3	3					
Game.....	3	3					

The case entered as murder was the homicide of 'Napiskao,' an Indian, by another Indian named 'Tapoos' (the Rabbit), on April 27, at Medicine Hat. The deceased went to a tent then occupied by the accused and his sister, and called the accused out. The woman said in evidence that the deceased was drunk, and accused 'Tapoos' of intimacy with his wife. She heard blows struck, but did not see them, and 'Tapoos' re-entered the tent with his hand bleeding and two fingers broken. He seems to have said afterwards that he struck 'Napiskao' with a stick. The deceased died five days later from the effect of injuries to the brain and skull, caused by two different blows which might have been made with a club, and either of which was sufficiently severe to have caused death.

The accused testified that 'Napiskao' had come to the tent and asked him to come out. They went a short distance, when the deceased asked him to trade wives. Upon 'Tapoos' refusing to do this, 'Napiskao' hit him, and he returned the blow with his fists, knocking the other man down. A drunken half-breed came to the spot, and 'Tapoos' claimed that he kicked 'Napiskao' while he was down. He left the two of them together and went back to his tent.

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The jury, after about an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of 'not guilty.'

One of the cases entered as arson was the burning of a rancher's stable upwards of 30 miles from the nearest police post, during the temporary absence of the owner. He complained that this was the act of an incendiary, and gave unsupported reasons for suspecting one or more of his neighbours. He carried his complaint to the Department of Justice, who, after consideration of all the circumstances, decided that the evidence was insufficient to warrant any proceedings against the accused parties.

The other case was the burning of a small unoccupied house in an isolated spot, about seven miles from Medicine Hat. It is not even known when the house was burnt, much less the manner in which it caught fire.

Of the four cases of petty theft which have not been brought to trial, the perpetrators in three cases have not been discovered, and a warrant which has been issued in the other case has not yet been executed.

One of the two convicted horse thieves is a young half-breed, who stole his uncle's horse at Medicine Hat and went into Montana. He was arrested at Havre by United States Stock Inspector Hall, and consented to return to Canada without extradition proceedings. At the November assizes at Medicine Hat he received a sentence of one year's imprisonment in Regina jail for this offence.

One of the horse stealing cases noted in the 'dismissal' column was a case in which a warrant had been issued by an outside magistrate, and we travelled many miles and spent much time in trying to execute it. The accused had gone into Montana, and eventually surrendered himself to the Ten Mile detachment to answer to the charge which he had heard was against him. He was sent to Medicine Hat accordingly, but there was no evidence against him, and the case was thrown out by the magistrate. There was, however, a charge against him in Montana, and, as he consented to waive extradition proceedings, he was conducted to Coutts, and there handed over to the state authorities.

The thieves in the three other cases have gone to the United States, and we have been as yet unable to locate them.

It is only to be expected that we should receive reports of horses having been stolen when there is no foundation for the report. Owners are saved a good deal of trouble if the police will turn out and hunt for lost horses. Two notable instances of this have occurred during the year, one on September 5 at Ten Mile, where report was made by a settler that 135 of his horses had been stolen from his pasture, that he had ridden the country within a radius of twenty miles, and could not find them; he concluded that they had been driven to the United States. This, if true, was an audacious theft, and the constable in charge took immediate steps to inquire into it. He reported on September 5, the date of the complaint, that he had found 17 of the horses, and returned them to the owner's place. On the same day the complainant's son found other 90 of the horses, and had heard where the balance were to be found. These last were found on the following day—having merely strayed.

In spite of this refutation of his complaint, the owner considered it consistent with veracity to inform a local newspaper at a subsequent date that his horses had been stolen. I am glad to say he has gone to Manitoba to settle.

Similarly, a theft of two horses was reported from Dunmore, on June 30. On July 14 the constable who was charged with the duty of tracing them reported that they had merely strayed, and had been recovered.

Those are two of the wild-goose chases that we have been despatched upon. The Dehaven pursuit, which necessitated a special patrol of some ten days' duration in unfavourable weather, was another. Gossip, pure and simple, is responsible for some unnecessary additions to our work, because there is a great deal of it going about, and time and energy are often required to show that there is very little substratum of fact for practical purposes.

Seven cases of cattle stealing have been entered during the year, and in four of

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them convictions have been obtained. Three cases which could not be prepared in time for the last session of the Supreme Court, are awaiting trial.

A decision of considerable interest to stockmen was delivered by Chief Justice A. L. Sifton at Medicine Hat on November 20, the circumstances being as follows:—

A German settler, near Josephburg, who cannot speak English, had a fourteen-month old steer, which had stayed about his place until it was driven off by the May snow storm and was lost. He heard in course of time that the Plume Creek round-up had gathered it up, and went to the captain thereof to claim it. He could not, however, make himself understood, and shortly afterwards his English-speaking son claimed it. The captain of the round-up pooh-poohed his claim, admittedly took no steps to ascertain whether the claim was well founded or not, and the steer was in due course sold by auction as a maverick (or unbranded animal) for \$19.

Another German settler of the same locality lost a heifer under somewhat similar circumstances, and this was sold by auction at the close of the round-up for \$16.50. This case differed from the first, in that the owner did not know that his animal (which was unbranded) had been taken up by the round-up, and did not make any claim for it.

I may remark, parenthetically, that there is no law which requires an owner to brand his cattle unless he pleases, and his property rights are obviously not impaired by any such omission.

Upon the foregoing facts being brought to the notice of the police, a criminal charge of theft in each case was laid against the captain of the Plume Creek round-up, and he was duly committed for trial.

The Medicine Hat and Maple Creek Associations, which are separate organizations from the Western Stock Growers' Association, did not take this view of the matter, and engaged counsel at Calgary to defend their representative at his trial.

They held that an unbranded animal on the range is an incentive to theft by some person or other, and seem to think that if they brand and sell him for their own benefit they are removing the creature out of harm's way, are performing a useful service to the community at large, and are not infringing the law of *meum* and *tuum*. I happen to know that there is by no means unanimity of opinion as to their methods, even within their own ranks, and it may not be out of place briefly to describe the operations of a round-up so far as to emphasize the point I wish to make, which is this. If the claim of the associations in question be conceded, that unbranded animals, commonly called 'mavericks,' gathered by a round-up, are by right of custom the property of the Stock Association concerned, and may be applied to payment of the necessary expenses of the round-up which gathers them, it becomes material to consider the ease with which, and some of the methods in which, mavericks may be made.

I will assume that the rounding-up has been completed, and the cattle are gathered at the rendezvous in readiness for the cutting out. The first class of animals to be cut out are the cows with calves. That is an operation that requires great care, and in a properly conducted round-up only the most capable and knowledgable and best mounted men are allowed to enter the herd. Two men apply themselves to each cow and calf, riding on each side and a little behind the animals, which are quietly conducted out of the day-herd (as it is called), and headed towards the 'cut' which they are intended to join. There are mounted men in charge of each cut, and others all around the day-herd, whose duty it is to see that unauthorized animals do not break out or in. A very little harrying of a cow and calf in the day-herd will result in the calf being separated from its dam. This may be done unintentionally, and when it has happened the only recourse is to let the cow stay in the herd until she shall have reclaimed her calf. But suppose, for the sake of example, that the herd has been harried a good deal, and that some cows and calves have been separated: it is a mere matter of detail to cut out the cows and leave the calves until the close, when there will then appear so many unbranded calves (mavericks), which become the property of the association, and are sold accordingly. I should explain that at this stage the calf of which I speak has not yet

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been branded, and if it became separated from its branded mother, there is no way of telling who its owner is.

A prominent stock owner has this very season spoken of cows having been driven across a river while their calves remained on the other side. That is a ready way of making mavericks. A calfless cow with a distended bag is no unusual sight on the range, and we know that all the calves have not been killed by coyotes and wolves.

It is to be noted that a round-up does not necessarily confine its attentions to cattle which are the property of members of the association which it represents, as ought to be the case, unless it can show express authority to the contrary. There is no greater autocrat on the continent than the captain of a round-up, as has been abundantly shown in court during the last few weeks, but if owners suffer from unauthorized handling of their cattle it is not because there is any ambiguity in the law. The Stray Animals Ordinance provides that any person who (1) takes, rides or drives off any horse or head of cattle belonging to another; (2) when taking his own animals from pasture, without the owner's consent, takes or drives off the animal of any other person grazing with his own, is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100.

To return, however, to the Supreme Court at Medicine Hat. The facts were all proved as charged.

The accused said he was appointed captain of the round-up by the Secretary of the Medicine Hat Stock Association, and took no steps to ascertain whom the cattle in question belonged to.

It was shown that the proceeds of the auction sale in each case were handed over to the secretary of the eastern branch of the association. A letter from the said secretary to the purchaser of the stolen heifer was read to the effect, *inter alia*, that if they should get a few more 'pay' cattle they would clear their expenses.

The secretary of the Medicine Hat Stock Association said that he had been in the country nearly 30 years, and that it had always been customary to sell mavericks to pay round-up expenses. He said also that the association had for years been trying to get the custom legalized, but had failed so far.

Other witnesses, who had acted as captains of round-ups in former years, testified as to the custom, and said that they would have acted exactly as the accused had done. One witness went the length of saying that he would not have considered it his place to take any trouble to ascertain the ownership of the cattle in question. He considered it was the owner's business to make and prove his claim.

Counsel for the defence laid great stress on the fact that there was no felonious intent, and that the money went to general round-up expenses and not to the personal benefit of the accused. He said that although the acts complained of may have been illegal, and he did not intend to justify them on legal grounds, yet it was not criminal as applied to the accused, who happened to be captain this year, and merely followed the custom of his predecessors. He contended that the law is imperfect, in that cattle should not be allowed to go unbranded on the prairie, and so become a temptation to people of weak mind.

The judge agreed that punishment by way of imprisonment was not necessary, and considered that the requirements of the case would be met by the record of a formal conviction against the accused, and he would be released on suspended sentence. He said that there was no question that conviction was proper, and that the secretary and members of the association were equally guilty with the accused. They were well aware that the sale of mavericks was unlawful, because they had for years been making efforts to have the custom legalized. As to the intent, he commented on the fact that a direct benefit accrued to the Stock Association by application of the amount realized by sale of the mavericks to their expenses.

He said in effect that people have a perfect right to allow their cattle to range on the prairie unbranded if they please to do so, and that a round-up has no right to gather cattle which are not the property of members of the association, without the consent of their owners.

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An order was made in each case for the return of the stolen animal to its original owner.

A defendant who should have surrendered to his bail to take his trial at the Medicine Hat court for maiming a bull, deliberately absented himself, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. He will now remain in custody until the March assizes.

At the Maple Creek court a sentence of three years in the penitentiary was awarded to a young man, who, with a partner, brought into Canada three horses which they had stolen in the United States.

The partner in question, who was, I think, the moving spirit in the enterprise, escaped, I am sorry to say, from the guard-room here on September 20, and although we scoured the country to the utmost capacity of all our men and horses we did not succeed in recapturing him. Naturally we warned the authorities in Montana, and from a telegram lately received from Havre it seems that the fugitive has been arrested there. The horses were stolen from Big Sandy, whither the owner had already taken them, and the case against the thief is so complete that we need not regret his departure from here.

Two other prisoners escaped at the same time, and each has been awarded a year's imprisonment in addition to their sentence.

The escaping-from-prison episode was thoroughly investigated, and was found to be attributable to faulty construction of the building, years ago. It was cleverly carried out too. It was our business, however, to recover them if possible, and one was recaptured after five days, and another after nine days of freedom, during which time they can hardly have enjoyed themselves.

A prisoner, undergoing one year's imprisonment in the guard-room here, who was working with the water cart, slipped off the tank on arrival at the well one afternoon, and without a word ran into the bush on the creek. The constable could not leave his horses to follow him, and thus he was not recaptured for a few hours—but he was brought back before dusk, and at the recent court received an additional sentence of one year's imprisonment in Regina jail.

I think that this sentence may tend to put a stop to similar ventures. I know that some judges visit such offences lightly, holding that a prisoner will naturally make an attempt to escape if he sees what he thinks is a reasonable opportunity, but considering the conditions under which we have to administer prison discipline and carry a sentence of hard labour into effect, I do not think such a lenient view is quite fair to the young constables who perforce form the escort in a general way. It has yet to be ascertained what a jury will say if an escort should shoot and kill a fugitive prisoner.

A constable lost a prisoner on June 24 in this manner. The prisoner had been convicted at Medicine Hat, and brought here to undergo one month's imprisonment at hard labour. While waiting in the town police station for conveyance from barracks the constable was informed by telephone that the doctor was immediately required at barracks on a matter of life and death, and leaving his prisoner in the station, ran to summon the doctor. The prisoner took advantage of his short absence to get away, and was not recaptured.

SCHEDULE of civilian prisoners committed to and released from the guard-room at Maple Creek from December 1, 1902, to November 30, 1903.

	Male.	Female.
Number of prisoners confined December 1, 1902.....	15	..
“ received during the year.....	68	2
“ discharged during the year....	76	2
“ serving sentence November 30, 1903....	6	..
“ awaiting trial.....	1	..

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ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The president of the Maple Creek Stock Association informed me on November 16 that mange was suspected to exist in a band of horses recently imported from the United States, and now at Graburn, between Medicine Hat and this place. On my notification thereof, Dr. Hargrave, V.S., found the report to be well founded, and quarantined 66 horses, which are now being treated by the caretaker, Mr. J. McBean.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

In February last notification was received here of the appointment of Mr. J. J. English as Sub-Collector of Customs at Maple Creek, and all records, &c., of the work which had hitherto been performed by the police here were accordingly handed over to him.

We duly distributed among settlers on the United States frontier in the spring notices by the Commissioner of Customs that American cattle found pasturing in Canada after June 1 would be liable to seizure for contravention of Customs regulations.

It was represented at the annual meeting of the Maple Creek Stock Association, that in the then condition of the country it would be practically impossible for American stock owners to remove any strayed cattle from Canada by that date, and I was asked to represent the circumstances, which I did. The date was thereupon extended to July 1, and our southern neighbours have practically done their best to comply with the Customs requirements.

Information, and data to verify the same, were furnished to the Inspector of Customs of this district in respect of alleged smuggling of horses into Canada from Montana.

INDIANS:

In my report of 1902 I mentioned the case of an Indian named 'To-To,' who was then awaiting trial on a charge of being armed and stealing from the house of a settler. He was tried last December, and was convicted—but the offence was not as serious as it had at first appeared, and in consequence of previous good character he was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

At the beginning of January it was reported to me that a camp of non-treaty Indians, numbering 101 souls, was affected with smallpox. The health officer of the district, who happened also to be the Acting Assistant Surgeon to the police, had already taken charge of the camp, and quarantined its inmates. Pursuant to instructions, I then arranged to make the quarantine effective by stationing a N.C. officer and interpreter within the precincts of the camp, and issued rations of beef, flour and tea to each family, as the Indians were by their seclusion precluded from earning a livelihood for themselves. The health officer vaccinated all the Indians that required it, and the usual precautions as to disinfection, &c., were strictly carried out. As a result the disease did not overstep its limits, and was effectually stayed without casualty.

Sundry Indians who had been quarantined for smallpox at Medicine Hat in 1902 were released therefrom on January 24.

DETACHMENTS.

The following statement represents the outposts of the division at about the end of September, when every man and horse were engaged in looking for three escaped prisoners. Similar conditions may arise at any time in searching, for instance, for a particular criminal, and paucity of numbers can in a measure only be offset by rapidity of movement:—

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Place.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	HORSES.	
					Saddle.	Team.
Maple Creek Town.....		1			1	
Medicine Hat			1	2	1	2
Swift Current				1	1	
Medicine Lodge	1			2	3	3
Ten Mile				3	3	3
East End			1	1	3	3
Flying Patrol.....		1		3	3	3
Special Patrol				3	3	2
"		1		1	2	
	1	3	2	16	17	12

A flying patrol, consisting of three mounted men and a wagon, has been initiated this year, with the same sort of equipment as is carried by a round-up party.

The southern part of the district has been thoroughly scoured this year; that large stretch to the north of the railway has received only qualified attention for the lack of men and horses. It has not been possible to do more than we have done. There is a settlement north of Medicine Hat, on the Red Deer, which at present we are not able to attend to. A simple visit from Medicine Hat entails five days' absence of the men from their own detachment, and they cannot be spared for that length of time—Medicine Hat is a busy place from a police point of view—and three men are not too many to perform the many duties they are called upon to perform. In spite of the busy life these men have led this year, an enterprising foreigner wants to know why they do not put out his prairie fires while he 'loafs' in a bar-room.

There should, if possible, be a detachment in the north-east quarter of the district. The Saskatchewan river is 90 miles from here—two days' travel each way. With a detachment at Red Deer, a second flying patrol might be made to answer requirements but the distances are so great that a four-horse team would be required, and it could not operate during winter months.

The flying patrol men were caught in a storm in the Cypress hills during the first half of November, and were all frozen to some extent.

Swift Current is a rising place, and requires more than the one constable who has hitherto been stationed there.

A considerable settlement has sprung up this year at Irvine, where there is a licensed hotel. A mounted constable should be stationed there, if one could be provided for the purpose.

I understand that it was in contemplation before I came here to remove the present buildings at Farwell about 8 miles further west to Sucker Creek, where the trail runs from Maple Creek to Havre and Chinook in Montana. The bulk of the travel passes that way, and settlement in that district is increasing. There should be a detachment somewhere in that neighbourhood. It would be better to reopen the Farwell detachment than to have none, but in the present strength of the division I have no means of doing so. Paucity of men was, I understand, the reason of withdrawing the one man who represented this detachment.

STRENGTH OF DIVISION.

The actual strength of the division at this date is 36 of all ranks. It is useless to ask for men when there are no men to give, but police work does not decrease as settlement advances, and it is not possible at all times to comply with the demands upon our attention. During the night of September 26 last we had 8 prisoners in our guard-

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room, and the strength in barracks, exclusive of officers, was one staff-sergeant, two constables and two special constables. All the rest were away on imperative duty.

HORSES.

The actual strength in horses at this date is 43—24 saddle and 19 team horses. The number might profitably be increased by 12, if they could be obtained. A man can easily keep two horses in full work without distressing himself. We are now able to make up one four-horse team, but two more would be none too many. East End detachment is 48 miles from here, and the roads are execrable. A pair of horses can haul but a moderate load, say of oats, and the round trip occupies four days. It is a great waste of time when so many loads are needed in the course of a year for that detachment alone, and the horses are required elsewhere. Extraordinary difficulty exists in obtaining horses here. I have been inquiring all the autumn for a pair of suitable horses, but have been unable to hear of them. The trouble is that horse growers prefer to sell a carload, perhaps—good and bad, sound and unsound together—at a price per head, and have done with it; and as long as there is a prospect of doing that they are loth to take the trouble of supplying us with sound, broken horses. It should, notwithstanding, be worth some person's while to cater to the police trade.

One horse died from congestion of the lungs.

TRANSPORT.

The light patrol wagon supplied in the summer, which has been used by the flying patrol, is a capital wagon for two horses, and the light wagons in lieu of buckboards are very useful. I think they would be improved in any future construction by making the box six inches longer in front, and placing the jockey box behind instead of in front of the dashboard.

CLOTHING.

All the fur coats are considerably past their prime, and require extensive repairs to fit them for each winter's work. The material in some is so rotten that it will not hold the thread.

EQUIPMENT.

Field glasses with belts and pouches are urgently required. The Ten Mile detachment has a pair which is in fairly good condition, but none of the others in the division give satisfactory service.

The majority of the holsters are in poor condition—the leather in some instances is rotten, and the stitches tear away.

RATIONS.

The ration leaves nothing to be desired in quantity or quality. A local firm has the contract for the current year, and this is a very much more convenient arrangement to us than having goods sent from a distance.

The price of beef receded half a cent this year.

FORAGE.

The hay is of good quality, and is well stacked. The oats are clean and well filled, but contracts have so far been let for only about two-thirds of the quantity that we shall require.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good.

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TARGET PRACTICE.

The men took great interest in the target practice this year. The eight best shots, viz., Staff-Sergt. Allen, Sergt. Macleod, Corporals Gordon, Wilson and Harvie, and Constables Willis, Rooke and Creelman, attended the Calgary tournament, and won for 'A' Division the handsome challenge trophy offered for competition by the Slater Shoe Company of Montreal.

BUILDINGS, BARRACKS, ETC.

We have had great difficulty in procuring carpenters to carry out work which has been authorized here since July, 1902. In the middle of November I happened to be able to make arrangements with Mr. J. L. Morris, of Medicine Hat, to take the work in hand, and he sent four carpenters here, whose progress is such that the buildings may be expected to be in good repair before Christmas. The work which these men are engaged to do consists of raising the sills and levelling the floors of the division mess room, kitchen, and one barrack room. This has been done so far as is practicable at this time of the year. It is not advisable just now to open up the foundations of any other buildings.

The division store and Q.M. store have just been resingled, and the shingling of the stables is now proceeding. No. 2 barrack room has been refloored, while the saddle room and Veterinary Staff-Sergeant's quarters remain to be resingled, and the pump house and saddle room are to be refloored.

Last year two cells were added to the then existing tier, and during the past summer two more have been constructed, making a total of ten cells in the prison. Our cell accommodation has been fully occupied nearly all the time. In making good the faulty construction of the building originally, we have replaced all windows with stout new frames, properly barred, and the arrangement of certain interior fittings connected with the cell doors has been amended.

A summer kitchen and verandah, which were much needed, have been added to the Commanding Officer's quarters, and a new roof supplied to the carpenter's shop.

We have constructed a good sound fence to inclose about 65 acres of the police reserve, and have repaired the existing barrack fence, which was very much in need of renewal.

The barrack carpenter has been kept uniformly busy.

Next spring, when the season permits, Officers' Quarters No. 2 will be raised, the sills replaced, and new piles provided. Part of the barrack room building, the Q.M. store, saddle room, both stables and canteen will be similarly treated. This work has long been authorized, but has been hindered for want of labour, which I hope to be able to procure in the spring.

The bottom logs of the quarters occupied by the Q.M. Sergeant are rotten, and require to be replaced.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Five convictions for breach of the Prairie Fire Ordinance have been obtained, and it is understood that a rancher will plead guilty on account of a fire allowed to escape by his men recently.

On May 8 two constables from Medicine Hat assisted to put out a fire which was observed north-east of Finn's lake, and which burnt over the country between the Red Deer trail and the Many Island trail to Chappie's lake. No information was obtainable as to the origin of this fire.

October was a disastrous month for prairie fires. In the case of one started at Kin-corth on October 13, by the engine of a Canadian Pacific Railway freight train, a conviction was obtained.

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At the beginning of October a fire at Gull lake, originated by a donkey-engine which was in use by a working party on the railway, destroyed some stacks belonging to a settler near there. He declined to prosecute, saying that his loss had been made good.

A fire reported to have been started near Tilley, 50 miles west of Medicine Hat, about October 15, burnt over all the country north of the Red Deer and eastward as far as the junction of the Red Deer and Saskatchewan rivers. Ranchers said that it had started from the railway between Langevin and Tilley, where there was no fire-guard on the north side of the track, but there were no means of proving this, however probable it may have been.

On October 17 the Medicine Hat detachment, and a party of civilians, put out a fire which was supposed to have been started by a section gang on the Crow's Nest road near Winnifred, and which, with a strong wind behind it, burnt to within a mile of the town. It was not possible to obtain evidence to support a charge in this case.

A rancher living north of the Red Deer expressed his belief that the fires in that country were started by government survey parties. He could give no grounds for his belief, but thought a policeman should be sent up there.

About October 23 a fire broke away from a ranch where the men were burning a fire-guard, and burnt over a large tract of country south of the railway. The owner of the ranch admits his liability, and says he will plead guilty to a complaint.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. BURTON DEANE,
Supt., Commanding 'A' Division.

Distribution of 'A' Division, November 30, 1903.

	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	HORSES.				Remarks.
								Total.	Saddle.	Team.	Total.	
Maple Creek.....	1	1	3	1	1	11	3	21	14	12	26	1 team horse dead.
Medicine Hat.....					1	2		3	1	2	3	
Swift Current.....						1		1	1		1	
Town Station.....				1				1	1		1	
Medicine Lodge.....			1			2		3	3	2	5	
Ten Mile.....						3		3	2	2	4	
East End.....					1	2		3	2	2	4	
Yukon.....						1		1				
	1	1	4	2	3	22	3	36	24	20	44	

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APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH,
COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, SASK., N.W.T., November 30, 1903.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina, Assa., N.W.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of 'C' Division and the district under my command for the year ended November 30, 1903:—

The officers serving under me during the year were: Insp. T. McGinnis, stationed at Battleford until the opening in the summer of a detachment at Lloydminster, of which he was placed in command; and Insp. W. Parker, attached from 'F' Division, who was in charge of the Saskatoon detachment from April last until September 1, on which date the detachment was transferred to 'F' Division.

Sergt.-Major Parker was transferred to 'F' Division in March last, and was replaced by Sergt.-Major Richardson, V.C.

Corporal Carson was transferred from 'C' to 'Depot' in February, and Corporal McCarthy sent here in May.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The district generally is in a prosperous condition, but we have had a wet, cold season, which has interfered adversely with hay-making and the proper ripening of the crops, although I understand that the conditions are better than was expected. In any case, owing to the great influx of new settlers and the larger demand so created, prices for all kinds of produce will be very good, and much higher than in previous years.

The Canadian Northern Railway has not yet reached the district as was anticipated, but it is stated that it will do so in the near future. A few miles of grading for this line has been effected near Lloydminster, which I understand was done to give work to the new colonists in that vicinity.

The most important event of the season has been the advent into the country of the Barr colonists, the members of which commenced to arrive here in May last. Unfortunately for the new arrivals, the spring was very cold and wet, and the summer little, if any, better, and the colonists suffered in consequence and were led to form unfavourable impressions of the country. Having been a resident in the Territories for thirty years, I may be permitted to speak with some authority upon this subject, with a view to setting aside these impressions, by stating that the past season has in comparison been the worst in my experience for many years. As a general rule, the weather and seasons in the North-west are all that can be desired.

As regarding the new settlers generally, I think that when they have learned to overcome the many difficulties incident to life in a new, and, to them, strange country, they will do well and be glad that they had the courage to break away from their old associations and have brought their families where so many opportunities are presented of succeeding, which did not obtain in the countries which they have left.

The Doukhobors, who caused some trouble in this district in the spring by their fanatical demonstrations, now appear to have settled down to work again, and seem,

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apparently, to be in a contented and prosperous condition, a state of affairs which, in my opinion, should continue if agitators and fanatics are kept away from them, for they appear to be easily influenced.

A party of Nestorians under Dr. Adams arrived here in May and are located on the north bank of the Saskatchewan river, opposite the barracks. On several occasions I have received complaints from various members of the party in regard to the management of their affairs, which does not seem to have been satisfactory since the departure from the district of Dr. Adams on business; but, as I was unable to obtain an independent interpreter, I was not able to ascertain what was the source of the trouble. I advised them to communicate with Dr. Adams, since when I have had no further complaints.

DETACHMENTS.

The following are the detachments at present found by this division:—

Henrietta.—One constable and two horses.

Jackfish.—One constable and one horse.

Onion Lake.—One non-commissioned officer and two horses.

Lloydminster.—One officer, two constables and four horses.

PATROLS.

I am sorry to say that, owing to the weakness of the division at headquarters, it was found impracticable to carry out any organized system of patrols. Each detachment, however, patrolled the different sub-districts regularly, and some other patrols were sent out from headquarters from time to time, but always with some definite police work in view. This was the best that could be accomplished during the year under the circumstances.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts were furnished to the Indian agents in my district during the treaty payments.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been good.

DRILLS AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Dismounted and arm drill was carried on during the year at such times as men were available.

All the available men in the division were put through their annual course with the carbine and revolver in the month of August. The shooting was fair, considering the poor condition of the arms in use, which should be replaced by more efficient weapons.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the men of the division is up to the standard.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit is of good quality.

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CHANGES.

Two constables re-engaged during the year, and four recruits were enlisted, all of the latter being sent to Regina. Two corporals and three constables were transferred to the division during the year, and one staff-sergeant, two corporals and three constables transferred to other divisions; whilst one corporal and two constables were permitted to purchase their discharge; another constable was discharged as time-expired, and one for pension.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good, there having been no contagious diseases.

DEATHS.

I regret to have to report the death of Assistant-Surgeon C. S. Haultain, which occurred here on May 20 last.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are well and in good condition, their health during the year having been good.

Five remounts were received during the year; no horses were cast. Five were transferred to 'F' division, being the number which were at Saskatoon when that detachment was handed over to the Prince Albert district.

DESERTIONS.

There were no desertions during the year.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms in use here are pretty well worn out, and it is impossible to make good shooting with them; but, as I understand that they will shortly be replaced by a modern weapon, I need say no more about them.

The ammunition is complete and in good condition.

ARTILLERY.

I have in my charge here three muzzle-loading guns: one 9-pounder steel gun and two 7-pounder brass guns.

The 9-pounder and its carriage are in good order and fit for service; the carriages of the 7-pounders, however, are in bad condition and unfit for further use.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness of the division is very old, and the leather perished and worn out through fair wear and tear. The greater part of it has already been condemned, and a complete new equipment is required to bring this division up to a state of efficiency.

The saddlery, on the other hand, is in good order and sufficient for present requirements.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is mostly new and in good condition, but more is still required, and has been asked for, to meet the requirements of the coming year.

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FORAGE.

The forage supplied at this post by contract is of excellent quality. The hay was put up by one contractor in two stacks of 50 and 25 tons, costing \$6.75 per ton. The contract price of oats is 44 cents, being double that of last year.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The government telegraph from Qu'Appelle to Edmonton passes through Battleford, at which latter point there is an office. There is also a telephone service between the town and the barracks.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A fire-engine, complete with all hose appliances, is kept in a small house next to the well, which is in the centre of the square. There are three water-tanks in various positions in the inclosure, and as far as possible all necessary precautions are taken to prevent the outbreak of fire. Stovepipes are kept clean, and the buildings supplied with fire-ladders, babcocks, fire-barrels and water-buckets.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the post is drawn from a well, 70 feet deep, by means of a pump driven by a windmill, which latter, however, is now out of repair, and I think worn out. This also applies to the pump, which should be replaced by a stronger one of more modern construction. On account of the windmill and pump being out of order, water is now hauled from the river.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Owing to the wet spring and summer, the roads throughout the district were in bad condition. There was also an unusual amount of traffic upon the Saskatoon to Battleford trail, due to the large influx of settlers in the spring. This latter trail, however, has been greatly improved by the grading of the steep hill on the east side of Eagle creek.

The new steel bridge over the Battle river was completed and opened for traffic early in April last.

FERRIES.

There is a government steam ferry which plies between the north and south banks of the Saskatchewan river at Battleford.

There is also a ferry upon the North Saskatchewan river, about six miles below Henrietta, which is a great convenience to the settlers in the vicinity as well as the public generally.

I am informed that a new one will be in operation shortly at or near Fort Pitt, which will be useful to land-seekers, the police and others.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The license system is in force in the district, and from what I have been able to learn, the law regarding it has been fairly well respected and observed.

GLANDERS, LUMPY JAW, TYPHOID FEVER, MANGE.

No cases of lumpy jaw or typhoid fever came under my notice during the past year. There were, however, two cases of glanders at Bresaylor, which were visited by Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Mountford, the animals being destroyed and burnt. An outbreak of mange was reported at Onion Lake, in the summer, among the Indian Department horses, which Staff-Sergeant Mountford also took in hand and treated, supplying the necessary remedies. Soon after his visit I was notified that the animals were nearly all recovered.

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SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

During the year the district was augmented by the arrival of a large number of new settlers, the greater number of them being members of the Barr colony; but, in addition, many others came in independently. Several land-seekers also visited this part of the country, some purchasing land, some taking up homesteads, and others expressing their intention of returning to settle here next spring. Most of the new arrivals and visitors were well pleased with the country. A quantity of fresh land was broken and prepared for next year's crop.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

There are many ranches scattered over various parts of the country, the owners of which seem to be well satisfied and progressive. Cattle and horses do well and are fairly free from disease, and there appear to be good openings for men with capital and energy to embark in this industry with every prospect of being successful in it.

CREAMERIES.

There is only one creamery at work in the neighbourhood at present, which is a private concern.

GAME.

Ducks, geese, prairie chicken and partridges were fairly numerous during the past year. Black-tailed deer and antelope are also found in parts, and rabbits are again on the increase.

FISHERIES.

Fish of various kinds, including whitefish and lake trout, are plentiful in certain parts, especially at Jack Fish lake and in the waters near Onion lake. The police render every assistance in carrying out the fishery laws, when called upon.

RAILWAYS.

At present there is no railway in my district nearer than Saskatoon, some 90 miles distant; but it is hoped that this drawback will be remedied in the near future.

IMPROVEMENT TO BARRACKS.

No repairs to the barracks of any importance were effected during the past year. The front of the guard-room was refloored, and such buildings as required immediate attention were plastered and whitewashed, and one or two chimneys repaired. Generally, however, the barracks require extensive repairs.

INDIANS AND HALF-BREEDS.

The conduct of the Indians and half-breeds in the district has been fair, although several of the bad characters amongst them have been punished for various offences, but none of a serious nature.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were several prairie fires in the fall of this year, both on the south of the Battle, and north of the Saskatchewan rivers, from the effects of which there occurred a considerable loss of hay. Two settlers lost their houses, owing to the rank vegetation and high winds which accompanied the fires, the latter being very fierce.

MILEAGE.

The total number of miles travelled by the horses of the division during the year was 46,276.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen at this post now, it having been closed in the spring of this year, owing to the small number of men in the division.

INSPECTIONS.

The division was inspected by yourself on October 26, this year, and Staff-Sergeant Mountford came up to Battleford in June, and inspected the horses, finding them in good condition.

CRIME.

I am glad to report that there has been no serious cases of crime in the district during the year; all those that came under the notice of the police were promptly dealt with.

During the year only two cases were sent up for trial at the sittings of the Supreme Court. Henry Ducharme was tried in January for jail-breaking, and Patrick Primeau for aggravated assault, both men being sentenced by the judge, and Primeau being committed to Prince Albert jail.

The principal crimes that have been committed during the year are offences against the Indian Act, and those summed up under the heading of Vagrancy and offences against the North-west Territories Ordinances.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases in 'C' Division for the year ended November 30, 1903:—

Classification.	No. of Cases.	No. of convictions.	Withdrawn, dismissed, or not tried.	Remarks.
Offence against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	8	8	.....
Indians drunk.....	5	5	.....
Offences against the person—				
Attempted murder.....	1	1	.....
Assault.....	10	7	3	
Carnally knowing girl under 14.	1	1	.....
Offences against property—				
Horse stealing.....	5	.....	5	
Theft.....	10	7	3	
Forgery.....	3	1	2	
Fraud.....	2	1	1	
False pretenses	1	.....	1	
Unlawful appropriation of money and goods.....	1	.....	1	
Unlawful possession of stolen property....	1	.....	1	
Offences against public morals—				
Vagrancy	66	64	2	
Offences against N.W.T. Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	7	5	2	
Sabbath day observance.....	2	2	.....
Public health.....	1	1	
Liquor license.....	5	5	
Game.....	1	1	
Stray animals.....	3	2	
Totals.....	133	111	22	

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INCIDENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

During the past year, the police at this post have been frequently employed in enforcing various quarantines in different parts of the district; scarlet fever having been virulent in the vicinity of Battleford during the early part of the year, and small-pox at Jackfish Lake, Bresaylor and Thunderchild's and Moosomin's reserves. The quarantine is still being maintained at the last-mentioned places, but up to date only one death has occurred, that of a very old woman. The disease is reported to be of a mild nature.

At the latter end of August, a party, consisting of 1 officer, 3 corporals, and 4 constables, proceeded from Battleford to Calgary to take part in the police rifle matches held at that point. The weapon used in these matches was the Lee-Enfield, of which the majority of the party had had small experience, and, taking this fact into consideration, fairly good shooting was done, on the whole. The division did not take a high place in the 'aggregate,' but I think, if the practice of holding an annual rifle meeting is continued, there will be even keener rivalry, and it is possible that the shooting will be closer.

The opening of a branch here of the Bank of British North America is worthy of mention, as showing the strides that are being made in the district, and the welcome, if only gradual, increase in prosperity.

In conclusion, I have to state that I have been well supported by my staff in carrying out the various duties that have devolved upon the division, not only in actual police matters, but in the maintenance of the different quarantines which, from time to time, it was found necessary to establish.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH.

Superintendent Commanding 'C' Division.

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APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, November 30, 1903.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the annual report of 'G' Division for the year ending November 30, 1903.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district has, during the past year, increased very much in population, owing to the steady influx of newcomers, chiefly American, next in number being Scandinavians, the Canadians being a close third.

The crops, as a whole, have turned out better than was expected, the early part of the summer having been so wet and cold.

In May, I was ordered to establish a detachment of police on the Mackenzie river. I left this post on May 30, arriving here on the return journey on August 25, going as far as Fort McPherson, within a short distance of the Arctic ocean. One sergeant and 4 constables were left at McPherson, with instructions to patrol as far as Herschell island, and if conditions warranted, the McPherson detachment to be divided, and if suitable quarters and fuel could be procured at the island, to establish a detachment there. By a report received on November 9, 1903, from Sergeant Fitzgerald, dated Herschell island, August 21, 1903, he was about to carry out these instructions. At the date of this report, one whaler intended to winter there, the SS. *Bowhead*, of 290 tons, Captain J. A. Cook. Last winter, two wintered there (Herschell island), the SS. *Narwhal*, of 389 tons, Captain G. B. Leavett, with 7 officers and 39 men, and the schooner *Olga*, Captain McKenna, 3 officers and 1 man; the remainder of the crew were natives from the island.

Herschell island is about 12 miles long, from 2 to 4 miles wide; it is barren, no trees or scrub growing on it; wood has to be brought from the mainland, or coal brought up by the whalers for fuel. There are six large buildings on the island, four of which are owned by the Pacific whaling fleet, 2 storehouses owned by the Mission and Captain McKenna, besides 15 sod huts built by the whaling crews at different times.

A revenue cutter is needed in the Arctic to guard Canadian fisheries and Customs, which cannot be done without one.

Small steamers are also required to work on the lakes and rivers in the Chipewyan, Peace River and Mackenzie districts.

The Mackenzie River district is barren and desolate, swamp, rock and muskeg being the general character of the country. The capabilities of a region in which the snow lies on the ground for over six months in the year, from an agricultural point of view, is not encouraging, but at nearly all the Hudson's Bay Company's posts (except McPherson) along the Mackenzie river, small plots of land are cultivated, and potatoes, turnips and other hardy vegetables are grown for the use of the posts. I

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do not think that the Mackenzie district, as a whole, will ever support a purely agricultural community; the amount of arable land is very small, as compared with the total area. Away from the river, frozen marshes, muskegs and shallow lakes cover the greatest portion of the country.

The alluvial lands bordering on Slave river, the upper part of the Mackenzie, and on parts of the Liard river, are the best in the district. From Chipewyan, on my return journey, I came out by way of the Peace river, travelling up it for 600 miles to Peace River Crossing.

A full report on the Mackenzie River patrol has been sent in.

PAY.

The pay of the men is not sufficient to induce desirable men to engage. Labourers are getting from \$1.75 to \$2 per day; when such wages are paid to labourers, 50 cents per day with annual increase of 5 cents per day is no inducement to a man from whom so much is required. Now that the winter months have set in, a few may engage. The least a man should be paid is 75 cents per day, and in his last year should receive \$1. Inducements should be given to good men of five years' service to re-engage; good, experienced men are worth it.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division during the past year has been good. One serious breach of discipline occurred, and the offender was dismissed from the Force. In this instance, I am of the opinion that the offence was committed for the purpose of being dismissed.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Very little drill has been done during the past year in the division, because there were no men available for it; the weakness of the division, large number of prisoners and the amount of police work to be done kept all men fully employed. Target practice was gone through, the men on the detachments being brought in for that purpose. The result was good, considering the arm (the old Winchester) used. The Force sadly requires rearming.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply during the past year has been better than formerly, and the quality good. Fur coats or some warm outer garment are urgently required.

HORSES.

Ten new horses were sent to the division during the summer, and 8 were cast and sold.

On November 23, 1903, horse 2150 died at this post from hemorrhage, and horse No. 2845 is now ill with partial paralysis.

FIRE PROTECTION AND WATER.

The same as last year. The water supply for the barracks is furnished in the old time-honoured manner—horse and cart, with water barrels.

ARMS.

The old Winchester carbine is still in use, and also the old pattern Enfield revolver. They are not improving in condition.

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HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Harness requisitioned for two years ago has not yet been received. Two sets for the north, *i.e.*, Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Landing, were bought and sent out. The harness in use in the division is no longer safe. The saddlery is in good order.

TRANSPORT.

Summer and winter transport is in good order, the number of heavy wagons are in excess of the requirements. A couple of light ones would be useful.

FORAGE.

The hay furnished by the contractors up to date is good. Tenders for oats are not yet out. The price will be above last year's.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES.

The telegraph lines are the same as last year. There is telephonic communication between Edmonton, St. Albert, Morinville, River qui Barre to the north-west, with and between Ellerslie, Strathcona, Beaumont and Leduc to the south. The line between Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan, on the south side of the river, has been built, and we are now able to communicate from the orderly room with any of the places aforementioned.

The Bell Telephone Company are building a long distance line from Cardston to Edmonton.

RAILWAYS.

Some grading has been done on projected lines.

QUARANTINE.

There have been but few cases of infectious diseases during the past season. These were at once quarantined, and so far as is known the districts are now free.

INDIANS.

The Indians have been fairly well behaved. Quite a number of cases of drunkenness among them have occurred. These have been dealt with chiefly by the different agents on the reserves and elsewhere. Convictions were secured for Indian drunks, for liquor in possession on the reserves, and for the actual supplying of the liquor.

The usual escorts were furnished for the annual treaty payments.

LAND AND HOMESTEADS.

Land has been taken up rapidly. Up to November 1, 3,343 homesteads were taken up, an increase of 1,960 over last year.

GAME.

Small game is plentiful.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

A few have occurred in the eastern and south-eastern parts of this district; some stacks were burnt, but no great damage done at any time.

There have been 13 convictions for this offence.

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IMMIGRATION.

The immigration has been great during the past year. There is an increase of 8,867 over last year. The nationalities and number are as under:—

English.....	915
Scotch.....	840
Irish.....	743
Germans.....	1,757
Scandinavians.....	2,570
Americans.....	9,230
Canadians.....	2,266
Galicians.....	900
Other nationalities.....	760
Total.....	19,981

The settlers' effects which passed the customs between Calgary and Edmonton amounted to \$133,663.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in this district are as bad as it is possible for them to be. The high water of last summer carried away the bridges in many districts, which in many instances have been replaced by good substantial structures.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm implements to the value of \$155,700 have been sold this year. This amount includes 18 steam threshing machines.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

New quarters for the division sergeant-major have been built. Buildings painted so far as weather and men would permit; 3 still require repainting, also the roofs of a couple of the outbuildings. This will be done in the spring.

DIVISION LIBRARY, &C.

The books of the library of this division have been bought entirely by subscription among the men of the division, who contribute monthly for the purchase of new books. There are about 300 volumes at present in the library.

POLICE RESERVE.

The entire police reserve has been fenced in during the past summer, and we now have a good, safe pasturage for our horses.

FUR.

The fur catch has been a large one, exceeding that of former years very considerably.

The amount purchased is not known, as the dealers do not care about giving figures. One firm paid out \$108,000.

FUEL.

The fuel in this district has increased in price.

The contract for coal at this post is \$3.75 per ton; at Edmonton it is \$3.50. The contract for wood has not been let; 50 cords were bargained for at \$3 per cord, and is being delivered.

MILEAGE.

The number of miles travelled by the horses of this division during the past year are 104,975 miles. This does not include the past three months' travelling done by the horses north of the Athabasca Landing, which returns are not in up to the date of this report. The trails have been in a terrible condition, and the mileage does not represent the work done.

The work of the district has increased enormously in the past year. The rapid settlement has called for greater exertion on the part of the police. The strength of the division has not increased, but the amount of work has, and no allowance is made for the small number of men to do it. The clerical work never appears to end, new forms to be filled up, and new returns to be made. On the detachments, where there is only one man, he is busy during the day outside, and has his office work to do chiefly in the evenings. His whole time is thus occupied.

CRIME.

Crime is greatly on the increase, the principal crimes being horse-stealing, forgery, crimes in connection with females, maiming stock, and assaults of a more or less serious nature.

As regards the offence of horse-stealing, the country is so broad and vast, that until there are sufficient men to keep a constant patrol going about the country, this crime will not be checked, and so long as parents will allow their daughters to run loose without any parental authority being exercised, so long will these offences against females be committed.

The men of this division are entitled to every credit for the manner in which they have done their work during the past year.

CRIME.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered and convictions made in 'G' Division during the year ended Nov. 30, 1903.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Con-victions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Manslaughter.....	1		1	1 awaiting trial.
Assault.....	75	62	13	
" aggravated.....	4	2	2	
Rape and attempted rape.....	5		5	
Seduction.....	1		1	
Robbery with violence.....	1		1	1 awaiting trial.
Refusing to support wife and family.....	3		3	
Shooting and wounding.....	7	2	5	
Intimidation.....	3		3	
Aiding and abetting to commit indictable offence.....	1		1	
Infanticide.....	1		1	
Concealment of birth.....	1		1	

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CRIME—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Con-victions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against property—				
Theft	57	32	25	1 awaiting trial.
Horse stealing	26	8	18	4 awaiting trial.
Burglary and housebreaking	5	3	2	1 sent to Lethbridge.
Killing or wounding stock	5	2	3	1 awaiting trial.
Cattle stealing	8	3	5	1 withdrawn.
False pretenses	3	3		
Trespass	2		2	
Damage to property	5	4	1	
Dogs worrying cattle	2	2		
Cruelty to animals	3	2	1	
Receiving stolen goods	1		1	
Forgery	5	1	4	1 awaiting trial.
Obstructing railway line	2		2	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	2	2		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	7	7		
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance	57	57		
Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years	1		1	1 not arrested.
Profanation of the Sabbath	3	1	2	
Keeper of house of ill-fame	1		1	
Inmate "	1	1		
Indian dance	1	1		
Offences under the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	7	6	1	
Indian drunks	7	7		
Desertion from Indian school	3	3		
Liquor in possession on reserve	11	7	4	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from custody	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	2	2		
Contempt of court	3	3		
Jumping bail	1		1	
Offences against N.W.T. ordinances—				
Masters and Servants Act	10	7	3	
Game ordinances	7	7		
Prairie fire	15	13	2	
Liquor ordinance	11	8	3	
Insanity	13	8	5	
Fisheries	1	1		
Illegally practising medicine	5	5		
Estray ordinance	6	4	2	
Drunk while interdicted	5	5		
Fencing across roads	1	1		
Breaking quarantine	2	2		
Dominion Lands Act	2		2	
School ordinance	1	1		
Pollution of streams	1	1		
Fence ordinance	1	1		
Pound keeper	1	1		
Peddling	1	1		
Road ordinance	2	2		
Total	421	293	128	

DISTRIBUTION STATE.

The strength of the division, all ranks, is 56. There are not sufficient men to do the work. All the detachments should be doubled in number. New settlements are calling for police which it is impossible to supply.

Schedule of civilian prisoners committed to, and released from, the guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan, from December 1, 1902, to November 30, 1903:—

Total number of prisoners received (male)	91	
“ “ “ (female).....	5	
		96
Total number of prisoners discharged (male)	80	
“ “ “ (female).....	5	
		85
Total number of prisoners serving sentence (male).....	7	
“ “ awaiting trial.....	4	
“ “ serving sentence (female).....	Nil.	
		11
		96
Total		

I forward herewith the report of Inspector West, commanding Peace River sub-district.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. CONSTANTINE,
Supt. Commanding ' G ' Division and Edmonton District.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR C. H. WEST, PEACE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE, November 30, 1903.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Peace River sub-district for the year ending November 30, 1903.

The year has been an emphatically prosperous one for those connected with the fur trade generally. The prices have been high, and the quantity of fur caught considerably exceeds that of last year. The price of marten was rather lower, but the rise in other fur more than balanced any loss occasioned thereby. Each year competition becomes more keen and new traders commence operations here and there.

Coal is reported to have been found, but none has been mined yet. From samples seen it appears to be of inferior quality, but there is no doubt of the coal existing, not only along the Peace river, where several claims are said to have been started and where large quantities are known to exist, but at Lesser Slave lake. The samples seen have been taken from the surface, but perhaps by going deeper the quality might improve, at least that is the general opinion.

Although transport facilities have increased by the R. C. mission having a steamer on the Peace river, which runs from the crossing up to Fort St. John and down to Vermilion and the Chutes rapids, over 500 miles without a rapid, the cost of travelling has not decreased to any extent at present, and the accommodation is most primitive; however, the Hudson's Bay Company are going to build a stern-wheeler for the Peace

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river, which will be ready to run next fall to bring up the company's fur from Vermilion and their goods to St. John from Peace River crossing. This will mean real comfort when travelling up and down the Peace, and not continued discomforts, and sometimes hardships, as it has been in the past. There is another stern-wheeler about to be put on the Athabaska river, running between Lesser Slave lake and the Landing and points on the Athabaska, such as Pelican, Portage and Grand Rapids. This steamer will be owned by Messrs. Cornwall and Woods, the former of the firm of Bredin & Cornwall, and the latter a carpenter at Athabasca Landing. The hull is already built and the necessary machinery said to be ordered. Messrs. Cornwall and Woods purpose building warehouses at different points along the river for the storing of freight, and the outlook seems to be a bright one.

A few settlers from the outside, mostly Swedes and Norwegians, have come and settled in the vicinity of Lesser Slave lake for farming and ranching purposes. They seem to be an industrious and thrifty class of people, and I have no doubt will do well.

The crops have in places suffered a good deal from the frost, both here and at Peace River, but some were fortunate enough to escape the frost altogether and in consequence have had fairly good crops. Mr. A. Brick, of Peace River, has one thousand bushels of good wheat, which the Hudson's Bay Company offered \$1.50 per bushel for landed at their Vermilion flour mill, and this could have been easily done by rafting down, but I understand Mr. Brick asked \$2 which the company was not prepared to give. The company's representative at Vermilion is selling the farmers of that district all kinds of farm implements at cost landed, to encourage grain raising, in the hope of having wheat enough grown to supply their large mill, their ambition being to turn out enough flour to supply their posts in the far north, as wheat bought at \$1.50 per bushel at Vermilion and milled there could be sold a good deal cheaper than flour shipped from Edmonton, on account of the enormous freight rates. Before the mill was running, strong bakers' was selling at \$10 per hundred, and now the price is \$6.

Last winter was comparatively mild, with less snow than usual, the spring was cold and dry, and then we had almost continuous rain, so that the hay crop was a poor one and several parties here are going to be completely out of hay long before next year's feeding time, but some of them are making the best of a bad job, and are now cutting hay on the ice.

Several parties passed here last spring en route to the Grand Prairie and Spirit river country, and a few with cattle via Lac St. Anne and Sturgeon lake with the intention of settling at the former places, some of them to take up land for farming purposes, some prospecting for coal, timber, &c., and a few in connection with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railways to locate a pass through the mountains. A good deal of excitement seems to have existed about the Grande Prairie country last summer and winter, and several came in to look through the country, but as they did not find it the paradise they expected, most of them returned, and I hear, condemned it as being no good. It was much the same with the overland travellers to the Klondike a few years ago, only on a much smaller scale. They were not prepared to encounter hardships, to work hard for success, or pay high prices for the necessities of life. It is no use anybody coming in here, with the present difficulties of transport and high prices, without funds. The soil is fairly good and in places near Lesser Slave lake, very good, and it only awaits the hand of the hardy pioneer to turn it into a paying wheat producing country.

The Mackenzie district, including Great Slave and Athabaska lakes, will in all probability be nothing but a fur-bearing country as far as we know at present. Quartz is there in large quantities, but whether it is of a paying nature has yet to be known, as it has not been prospected to any great extent.

During the year Superintendent Constantine visited the sub-district and inspected the detachments under my command, and left Lesser Slave Lake on his way to Fort Saskatchewan on August 20.

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During the year Sergeant Anderson attended treaty payments at Whitefish Lake, as I was unable to leave on account of sickness at home, and at the Church of England Mission, but I attended the other points and was away most of the summer, attending payments at Sturgeon Lake, Lesser Slave Lake, St. John's, Dunvegan, Peace River Crossing, Vermillion, Little Red River, Chipewyan, Fort Smith, Fond du Lac, Resolution and Hay River, where everything went off in a quiet and orderly manner. Mr. Conroy was the agent, and Mr. Round secretary. There were several cases of sickness among the Indians at the different places visited, but nothing of a serious nature. The Indians seem to be prosperous in their way, fur plentiful everywhere and the prices high. The provisions left by the government at each point for the sick and destitute, go a long way to aid those who are too old to hunt or rustle for themselves. As far as I have been able to find out the Indians are satisfied with the way they are treated by the government, and bands outside the treaty limit at Mackenzie river and Great Slave lake are anxious to become treaty Indians. Of course there are some who are never satisfied; the more they get the more they want, but such cases are luckily only a few and their opinions apparently have very little weight with the others. The reserves here have been visited and everything found quiet and satisfactory from a police point of view. Last winter a dance called the Lame Dance, in which the giving away of articles formed a feature, was started by a half-breed from Lac St. Anne, but was stopped by the police, and for a time it died down; however, it started again after my departure to attend treaty payments, and was again stopped by the arrest of two half-breeds who gave the dance, but who were discharged by W. F. Bredin, J.P., it being the first offence of that nature tried here. Since then they have been discontinued.

LIQUOR.

I would suggest, as I have several times before, that permits be limited to two gallons per man every year; and then only when recommended by responsible parties, who are personally acquainted with the applicants. This, of course, does not apply to the missions who, besides sacramental purposes, have other calls made upon them, which I can testify to from personal experience. As I have already reported, essences of all kinds should be prohibited from this country. Only a small percentage of the population require it for flavouring purposes, and I think it should be obtained in the same way as liquor, viz., under permit.*

PATROLS.

Long patrols have been made by the men under my command from time to time, but less frequently than last year, on account of sickness at the detachment, and building operations in progress during the year, but a strict lookout has been kept for illicit liquor, and none has been found without a permit. All freight coming in is searched as far as possible, and frequent visits through the settlement at all hours of the day and night have been made. I would here say that patrolling on Lesser Slave lake in the summer time is at times dangerous, especially in an eighteen foot canoe, on account of the strong winds which arise in an incredibly short time, and Superintendent Constantine had a positive proof of this when crossing the lake on his return trip to Fort Saskatchewan. I would request that if possible a larger canoe for this purpose be supplied and shipped up this winter.

TRAILS.

The trails all through the country have been in a terrible state and this fall it has been almost impossible to get freighters to travel from Lesser Slave lake to Peace river.

* Note.—The North-west government notified on the 14th December that they had decided to discontinue the issue of permits for the present.

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The trails to Sturgeon lake and Whiterfish lake have been equally bad. Several horses have died since their return from Peace river, and there are several carcasses on the trail. In my opinion, winter is the only time when freight can be handled on a paying basis by anyone in the country, particularly from here to Peace river, as it is generally a good road in the winter time. We hear that the government intend cutting a road from the Peace to the Pelly river. Such a road would, in my opinion, be of great benefit to the country. It would open up new fields for trading purposes and would show the world the immense amount of timber said to exist through that region. It might also be the means of establishing a good all-Canadian overland route to the Yukon.

BUILDINGS.

In addition to the officers' quarters and stable erected last year, an ice house, 12 by 14 feet, out of logs cut and hewn last winter by the members of the detachment, has been built. A new fence, 500 by 550 feet, has been built round the detachment; also a hay corral, 125 by 200 feet

HARNESS.

Two new sets of double harness have been received from you during the past year, one for here and one for Peace River. They are both as good as ever.

HORSES.

The ponies are in good condition, both here and at Peace River, with the exception of pony 167, which I have already reported upon as being too old and generally used up to be of any use for police work. The dogs on charge were summered by an Indian on the lake, and have been brought back in good shape.

FISH.

Whitefish are as plentiful as ever in Lesser Slave lake; increasing if anything. This is probably due to the consumption being less, as the dogs are gradually disappearing, and more beef cattle killed each year. At Sturgeon and Whiterfish lakes, the fish are scarce and of poor quality, but I am told they are increasing again, especially at Whiterfish lake.

• GAME.

Moose, cariboo, bear, geese, ducks, &c., are very plentiful, but I regret to say that buffalo are at a standstill, and the musk ox are not increasing as they should. This is due to the wolves, which are steadily on the increase. A few years ago it was a common thing to see a single wolf track, but now the tracks show that they are travelling in bands of from 10 to 15 or more, and the Indians claim they had 14 ponies destroyed by them last winter at St. John's. I beg to recommend that a bounty be placed on each wolf killed.

HEALTH.

I regret to say that Sergt. Anderson was twice off duty during the year, first from an axe wound on the foot, received while felling tamarack trees for fencing purposes, and again when he was laid up with rheumatic fever, already reported upon. The rest of the members of these detachments have been in good health. The health of the settlement in general has been good.

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FIRES.

No damage from fires has come to my notice, with the exception of the destruction by fire of the old police detachment at Grand Rapids, and I hear that considerable damage was done to the timber in that vicinity.

CRIME.

Two cases were committed for trial on criminal charges by me, and sent to Edmonton. Both these cases were dismissed by his honour the judge. I also sent out a lunatic woman to Fort Saskatchewan. Several cases of minor offences have been dealt with by me summarily, but on the whole the population of this district in general has been law-abiding. The police, as far as possible, have kept in touch with things in general.

CONDUCT.

I am pleased to say that the conduct of the men in the sub-district has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. WEST,

Insp., Com. Peace River Sub-district.

The Officer Commanding,
North-west Mounted Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

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APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE.

TRIP TO MACKENZIE RIVER, WITH REPORT OF SERGEANT FITZGERALD, HERSCHELL ISLAND
DETACHMENT.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, September 6, 1903.

SIR,—It having been decided by the department that a North-west Mounted Police detachment was to be posted on the Mackenzie river, I was ordered on May 10, 1903, to Ottawa, to receive instructions. I left this post on the same day, arriving and reporting to the Comptroller on Friday, May 15, arriving back here on May 29 from Ottawa.

On Saturday, May 30, I left here for Athabaska Landing, arriving there at 8 p.m. on Sunday, May 31, having with me Reg. No. 3475, Const. John Galpin, who had been added to the strength of the party, which thus numbered 1 officer, 1 N.C.O. and 4 constables.

Reg. No. 2218, Sergeant Fitzgerald, F.L., Reg. No. 3519, Constable Munroe, S.S., Reg. No. 3799, Constable Sutherland, -F. D., and Reg. No. 3829, Constable Walker, R.H., left this post on May 21, for Athabaska Landing, in order to be in time to catch the Hudson's Bay Company brigade of boats for the north, the fifth man, Constable Galpin, following later with myself. The first party left Athabaska Landing on May 26, 1903.

On Monday, June 1, I left Athabaska Landing in a 20-foot Peterboro canoe, with Constable Galpin and Special Constable Joseph Belrose, and an Indian whose name I do not know. After going down the river about 8 miles the Indian said he felt sick, I put him ashore, and on my return I made inquiries about him and found that the cause of his feeling sick was from overfeeding the night before; he reached his home all right the next morning. On Tuesday, June 2, we were held up with wind and unable to travel until 7 p.m., when we set out and travelled for about three hours; we camped at River LaBiche for the night, 50 miles from Athabaska Landing.

On Wednesday, June 3, we left night camp at 5.45 a.m., camping at 7 p.m. in a heavy thunderstorm. At 10.45 a.m., June 4, we arrived at Pelican River post and engaged John Atkinson to pilot us through the rapids and as far as House river, arriving there at 6.30 p.m., where we camped for the night. This river is about eight miles from Grand rapids. The Pelican rapids are not long, but full of boulders, and a man knowing the waters is necessary here for safety. The ice was in huge piles above the bank, and we experienced some difficulty in landing at House river; here I engaged David Ladoucier to run the river for us to Fort McMurray, a distance of about 90 miles, the amount paid was \$40, which is the usual price, he walking back. We left House river at 6.25 a.m., on Friday, June 5, arriving at Grand rapids at 8 a.m., and portaged our outfit over, leaving at 9.15. The tramway has been leased by the Hudson's Bay Company to a man by the name of J. Edmonton, who charges a toll to traders and others for the use of the tramway, the company's goods going over free. From Grand rapids to McMurray is a succession of rapids more or less dangerous, the principal and most dangerous are Long rapids, Brulé rapids, 2 miles long; Boiler rapids, 1½ miles long; Middle rapid, Cascade rapid, High Bluff, Crooked rapid, 2 miles long, and many other smaller ones. The canoe being small and heavily laden, the steersman Ladoucier would not allow the constable and myself to remain in it, so we had to walk a greater part of the

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way, which delayed the journey, as they would run in a few minutes what it would take us a couple of hours to walk. The Cascade is a limestone ledge of rocks running across the Athabaska river between both banks, with a drop in low water of 6 to 8 feet. The bateaux have to be unloaded and the goods portaged over, in high water they are run with large boats. It is very seldom that all the boats get down there without one or two being damaged and sometimes sunk. The canoe was let down with ropes after being unloaded. Ladoucier is one of the best men I ever saw in a canoe, taking the rapids standing in the stern, so that he could see clearly the water ahead. On May 30 the police 'shacks' at the head of Grand rapids were burnt, a large fire running through, and it was with difficulty that the building on the island was saved. Although every inquiry was made by the advance party, nothing could be learned of the origin of the fire; we camped for the night at 8 p.m. On Saturday, June 6, we left camp at 6.30 a.m., the usual rapids and walks all day. 'Capt. Shot's' brigade of 14 bateaux with goods for Hislop & Nagle, came along and took the canoe and ourselves on board about 2 p.m., camping for the night at 9.30 p.m. On Sunday, June 7, we left camp at 7 a.m., reaching Fort McMurray at 9 a.m. Here we overtook the party. McMurray is a place in name only, the Hudson's Bay Company's building having been moved to Little Red river, a trader of the name of Gordon has a solitary store there. Mr. T. Anderson, the Hudson's Bay Company's officer newly appointed to the charge of the Mackenzie river district, arrived during the day from Isle LaCrosse by way of Clearwater river, which joins the Athabaska river at this point. All the Hudson's Bay Company brigade with the passengers were waiting here for the steamer *Graham*, but as that boat was high and dry on the bank of the Chipewyan and could not be got off till the water raised, the small tug was sent up. On Monday, June 8, six flat boats, part of the Hudson's Bay Company's brigade, left McMurray en route for Chipewyan, floating down the river, the remainder would be towed by the tug which was to leave the following day, June 9. Myself with Constables Sutherland and Walker were with this party. Sergeant Fitzgerald and the others with the towed bateaux, the tug overtook us about noon and went on, the person in charge saying she could not handle all the bateaux. The general direction of wind was fair, but the river being so crooked it was of little advantage to us, we had to tie up for the night, the channel being bad. I sent Interpreter Belrose back to Athabaska Landing by the Hudson's Bay Company's brigade as a passenger, and on his arrival to report to Corporal Phillips there and to return to his post at Lesser Slave Lake by first opportunity. On Monday, the 10th, the day and wind being fair, we rowed, sailed and floated, the distance being estimated by parties knowing the river at about 80 miles. On the 11th there was a strong head wind, and we had to tie up for most of the day. On Friday the 12th. we were under the same conditions until 2 p.m. when the tug arrived after taking in the first half of the brigade to Fort Chipewyan, and we left for that post, arriving at 10 p.m. On leaving the mouth of the river, the south-west end of Lake Athabasca is crossed, a distance of 12 miles. The boats are often held up by wind for some days, or a storm will come up suddenly when out on the lake, which was the case with the first tow, the boats broke away from the tug, she succeeded in getting two of them and running for an island about 5 miles from Chipewyan for shelter, after the blow had gone down sufficiently to go out she went and picked up the other boats, fortunately on one of them was a large anchor with a good supply of rope, which was dropped and held the boats, but for a time they were in great danger. One of the police canoes on one of the boats was blown off and lost, on shore the wind picked up the boats on the beach carrying them some distance, smashing many and amongst these the police skiff. Fort Chipewyan is, or has been, a rather imposing post, but is now in a decayed state, the buildings out of repair, and general air of age and want of care.

The settlement is the largest one I saw in the north; the Roman Catholics have a large mission here, with a good saw-mill, which supplies the settlement with lumber. The situation is very pretty in summer, but awfully dreary, dull and cold in winter,

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getting the full sweep of the wind off the lake; the shores are bold and rocky on the west side. Fuel is scarce, having to be either hauled or brought in boats from some distance. During the time I was there, the Indians from different points were waiting for the treaty party to arrive for the payment of the treaty money. On Monday, June 13, the Hudson's Bay Company's tug, with barges and passengers left for Smith's Landing, between which place and Fort Smith is a portage of 16 miles to get around dangerous rapids. The freight for the north has to go by this route. Sometimes a few boats are taken down the rapids, but all freight going that way has to be unloaded some three times, and the boats dragged over portages, one of them being a high and steep hill, there is a wait here of 16 days while the freight is being taken over, chiefly by ox carts. The men went into camp at Fort Smith till July 4, when the ss. *Graham* sailed.

On Tuesday, June 16, the ss. *Graham* was got afloat, and on Wednesday, June 17, left for 'Chutes' of the Peace river, 273 miles distance. I went up on her, returning to Fort Chipewyan on Saturday the 27th at 11.30 p.m. The treaty party leaving that afternoon at 5 p.m. on the mission steamer for Fond du Lac, at the north-east end of Lake Chipewyan. On Monday, June 29, at 6 a.m., I left Fort Chipewyan for Smith's Landing, arriving there at 6 p.m. The Hudson's Bay Company and B. Hursell, a free trader, have stores here. G. Ball, an ex-constable of the North-west Mounted Police, is working for Hursell here. The following day, Tuesday, June 30, I crossed the Portage and went on board the ss. *Wrigley*, a screw steamer of 80 feet in length with a tonnage of 96.12 tons. In order to get a little time at Resolution, I left Fort Smith on Hislop & Nagle's steamer *Eva*, they kindly offering me a passage, and she arrived at Resolution at 4 p.m. on July 4, 1903. Fort Resolution is a large trading station, the Hudson's Bay Company, Hislop & Nagle and G. M. Swiggart having large trading posts here, with branches at different points, the company at Fort Rae, and Hislop & Nagle, 20 miles above that place. At 6 p.m. on July 5, the ss. *Wrigley* arrived with two barges in tow; I went on board at about midnight to make a start across the lake, but the sea was too heavy, so we anchored for shelter under the lee of Burnt island, 18 miles from Resolution. On the morning of Wednesday, July 8, we left anchorage at 8 p.m. for Hay river, having freight for that point, arriving at 4.30 p.m., and leaving again at 6.30 p.m. for Fort Providence, the first Hudson's Bay post on the Mackenzie river. At 12.40 p.m., ice was seen on the starboard bow. Fort Providence, 50 miles down the Mackenzie, was reached at 5.30 a.m., leaving there at 10.30 a.m., for Fort Simpson, arriving at that place on the morning of July 10. Here we remained until 7 p.m. of the same day. This post is a large one, built some years ago after the old style of the company's posts; it has a saw-mill and the buildings are lighted with electric light generated by the engine used for the saw-mill. It is the headquarters of the Mackenzie river district, and rather prettily situated on the left bank of the Mackenzie, the Liard river joining the Mackenzie just above it.

The Hudson's Bay Company agents from Fort Liard and Nelson were waiting at Simpson for their outfits for the coming year with a long weary tracking of boats up a swift river to the post ahead of them. The boats were manned by Beaver Indians, small-sized men, but strong and active. Wrigley and Norman, next in order, are small trading posts. Good Hope, a post of some importance, was reached at 8.45 a.m. The Arctic Circle is about 14 miles below Good Hope at Loon river, making Fort McPherson, 268 miles within the circle. Tuesday, July 14, we reached Fort McPherson, a cold day with half a gale of wind blowing, and it was with difficulty that Point Separation was rounded. It sometimes occurs that the steamer is laid up for hours, and occasionally for days before it is sufficiently calm to make McPherson. Fort McPherson is on the right bank of the Peel river, 30 miles from its junction with the Mackenzie, and 70 miles from the Arctic Ocean; the banks are high and wind-swept. The village is made up of the Hudson's Bay Company buildings, five in number, with the exception of the dwelling house, in a tumble-down condition, the house of the missionary, Archdeacon McDonald, and a church, a few native huts, some few new ones being built

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to replace these now in occupation, they being in a bad state and likely to come down with the first hard winter storm. The Roman Catholic mission has a large unfinished building at the lower end of the settlement, which was, I believe, originally intended for a convent. The building of the Esquimalt mission is at the upper end of the village. There is also a store-house. I was fortunate enough to be able to rent these buildings for a year, paying three months' rent in advance, viz., \$45. There are three large rooms about 18 x 24, each room of which is floored overhead, and can be used as a store-room, spare kit and such articles of food as might be damaged by frost. The store-house is about 18 feet square and can be used for the storage of flour, bacon and such things as will not hurt by cold, nails and building material have been taken in. The quarters are well built; a little extra mudding will have to be done; the windows taken in can be used as storm-windows, which will add much to the comfort of the building. The buildings are roofed with spruce bark; the surroundings are not pleasant, the river being in front with small lakes and swamps in the rear, the place is the picture of desolation, cold and inhospitable; the landing from the ship is a most laborious and difficult one. The vessel anchors out in the stream; the goods are taken off by row-boats to a sand bar about 300 yards wide, packed across on the backs of Indians, then put into a boat, and across a slough or arm of the river about 50 yards wide, then from the boats, and packed up a bank 200 feet high into the company's warehouses. Wood is got up the river and has to be packed up the bank in the same way. The village is filthy from the numerous train dogs in the place, and no effort appears to be made to keep the place decently clean; a band of Indians were camped there when we arrived; they had come in with furs, and for supplies from the Porcupine and Rat and Bell rivers. Some of them had been to Dawson, Old Fort Yukon, Eagle City and other mining camps on the Yukon. From McPherson to Fort Yukon is about 8 days, to Dawson about 16. This is the quickest way out from McPherson; a canoe would have to be packed over the divide, a distance of 80 miles, to the Porcupine; once there it is plain sailing to Fort Yukon, where a steamer can be had either up or down the river.

It would not have been possible to build this season, as all the work would have to have been done by our men, and logs required would have to have been brought from some distance. Other reasons also have to be considered, the principal ones being that the company intends moving their post two or three miles up the river on account of the sand bar which has formed in front of the present post. McPherson is not a suitable place for a police detachment, as the whalers have left Herschell island and gone to Baillie island, north-west of Cape Bathurst, which is 300 miles east of Herschell, where the natives are more numerous. All they can do is to gather what information they can this winter, make a trip to Herschell by boat, and one in the winter if any person is there. The whalers have handed over their buildings to the missionary, but he is leaving this fall.

The distance to the Hudson's Bay Company's next post, Good Hope, is too far to travel (282 miles), which has to be done on foot without dogs, which cannot be used on account of the depth of the snow and its powdery nature, which will not admit of its packing. The company have the greatest difficulty to get men to go through with the mail for that reason. On July 16, at 4.10 p.m., we left Fort McPherson on the return trip. I felt for the men standing on the beach, as I well remember the feeling which came over our party in the Yukon in 1895, when the last steamer left, being cut off from the outside world for a year at least, strangers in a strange land, but with the stout hearts and good British pluck which will pull a man through if true to himself.

The voyage up was slow, having a heavy current to buck us as far as Great Slave lake. On the morning of July 19 we arrived at Good Hope, and on the 21st there was fresh snow on the mountains. On July 27, 1903, we left Providence for Fort Rae, at the upper end of Great Slave lake, to get the company's furs, arriving there at 8 a.m. on July 28, leaving there at 1 p.m. and making Resolution at 8 a.m. on the 29th, and at 8 a.m. of July 31 reached Fort Smith, where we bid good-bye to the staunch little

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Wrigley, crossed the portage, going on board the *Graham*, a stern-wheeler, and went up to the woodyard, 6 miles above Smith's Landing, for wood. On Sunday we returned to the landing for the passengers, who had not all got over when we left. On Monday, August 3, we left Smith's Landing for Fort Chipewyan, where we arrived at 1.30 p.m. On Tuesday, August 4, having made arrangements with the Roman Catholic Mission for the use of their steamer *St. Joseph* below the 'Chute,' and the *St. Charles* above, Inspector C. H. West, Mr. Geo. Phillips, Dominion Inspector of Boilers and Hulls, and myself, left Chipewyan at 1.40 p.m. on August 5. The steamer, a paddle wheel boat, 60 feet in length, of good power, with a barge in tow as far as Peace Point, 100 miles up, made the run of 273 miles by Sunday, August 9, at 1.30 p.m. We had the baggage portaged over the 'Chutes' portage, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles at 6 p.m. The *St. Charles* is a screw boat, 60 feet long, but greater breadth of beam than the *St. Joseph*. One of the Fathers was captain, and the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Athabaska diocese was on board. We left the Chutes at 6 a.m. on August 10, and arrived at Vermilion at 4.30 p.m. the same day. On the 11th we remained at Vermilion, leaving on the 12th, at 9.45 a.m., and reached Peace river crossing at 10 a.m. on Sunday, August 16. After inspecting the detachment we left for Lesser Slave lake at 1.45 with two teams, one police and one hired. The trail between the crossing and Lesser Slave lake is a terrible one; for about 60 miles it is one vast 'mud hole,' being cut through tall poplar timber, and so narrow that neither sun nor wind can get in to dry it. Trees across the trail had to be cut out; the teams had to be often doubled up to pull through. We at last arrived at Lesser Slave lake at 6.30 p.m. on the 19th. Inspector West here left me, this being his post. The detachment at this point was inspected, and the next morning (Thursday, the 30th) I left at 10 a.m. for Athabaska Landing. The wind was fair for going down the lake, and we made within 8 miles of the Little Slave river by 8 p.m., and on the morning of Sunday, August 23, at 8 a.m., arrived at Athabaska Landing. The length of the Little Slave river is 60 miles to its junction with the Athabaska, and 75 miles from there to Athabaska Landing.

After a short stop at the landing, I left for Fort Saskatchewan on Sunday, August 23, at 11.30 p.m., where I arrived at 2 p.m. on the 25th, thus completing a long journey of 5,180 miles (including the trip to Ottawa) and the return, a total distance of 9,908 miles without mishap.

The general character of the country from Athabaska Landing to McPherson is swampy, with alternate rocky ridges and muskegs between; the wood or timber is spruce, poplar, black and white birch and willow and alder. The country is full of small lakes. In a few isolated places there is a little arable land. At Providence, potatoes, turnips, cabbages and other garden vegetables do well; the soil is a stiff clay. Wheat is not a sure crop, but barley is. The muskegs a short distance back are frozen the year round at about 2 feet from the surface. Clearing the wood and moss off, with the sun playing on it with all its heat might change the condition. This applies to most of the country as far down as Good Hope.

At Fort Simpson barley grows and ripens, but not wheat. Potatoes do well, and require about 4 months to ripen; the yield is said to be large. Garden vegetables, such as cabbages, beets and turnips, are raised without difficulty; the soil is a clay loam. At Good Hope, potatoes, turnips, cabbages and carrots are grown. At McPherson, there is no agricultural land. The missionary and the Hudson's Bay Company's officer have tried to grow potatoes and other vegetables, but their attempts resulted in failure, from the cold, forbidding character of the country. Some fair-sized trees grow on the islands. The lumber from them is knotty. On the mainland trees are small. Hay can be cut at Fort Simpson and Good Hope, the property of the Hudson's Bay Company. There are a few cattle at this post. The fisheries at Great Slave lake are valuable. The fish most abundant are the whitefish. The lake trout grow to a large size, often to a weight of 50 pounds. The pike and other fish, including the inconnu, are plentiful. At the fisheries at Big island, Beaver river, Fort Resolution and Fort Rae, as far as I could learn, between 90,000 and 100,000 are killed annually. All the

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lakes teem with fish, which is the staple food of the Indians and half-breeds. Fort Rae is in the 'Deer country,' and is regarded as more of a meat post than a fur post, although much of the latter is traded here. The navigation of the Mackenzie is good for a boat not drawing more than 5½ feet during a fair stage of water, but in the autumn months considerable difficulty is experienced in places. The Sans Sault rapids is the worst obstruction to navigation from the lake to the Arctic ocean; it consists of a ledge of rock across part of the river. The east channel is full of rocks. At high water there is not much difficulty for a steamer of good power to get over, as the fall on the western side is almost covered or drowned.

The current from Good Hope to Wrigley is very strong for the whole distance between these points. At Providence there is also some very strong water, with a crooked channel. On the Peace river, the only obstruction to navigation from Fort Chipewyan to Fort St. John, a distance of about 800 miles, is the 'Chutes.' The barrier here consists of a lime ledge or dam across the river, with rapids for about 1½ miles above. When a railway reaches Peace river this is the true entrance to the far north country; the drop in the 'Chutes' at low water is about 8 to 10 feet. From Chipewyan to Peace Point, about 100 miles, the country is low and swampy. At Peace Point the banks are higher, with much limestone and gypsum. For some miles on the north side the country is fairly open, and is said to be so as far as Smith's landing, a distance of between 50 and 60 miles and a good grazing district, but the soil is light. I heard that the Roman Catholic mission at Chipewyan intended taking part of it up for stock. At Little Red river, 7 miles below Chutes, there is also a little open, or partially so, country for about a mile on the south bank, and running back two or three miles, when it becomes swampy and is full of muskeg. Vermilion, 50 miles above Chutes, has quite a large area of open rock lands, 5 or 6 miles front, on the south bank of the river, going back 20 or 25 miles. At Carcajou Point there is also some open land. At Peace river crossing and Smoky river, 8 miles above, there is also some considerable portion open. At Vermilion the Hudson's Bay Company have a flour and saw mill. I was informed that about 10,000 bushels of wheat would be raised along the Peace river this season, and that the Hudson's Bay Company hoped to be able to supply the northern posts with flour grown in this neighbourhood from the mill before long. The company have about 50 acres of wheat, which was looking well when I passed. The valley of the river appeared to me to be very narrow. At Peace river crossing you have a hill to mount some 750 feet above the valley. I was told that on the plateau summer frosts were frequent.

WOOD BUFFALO.

From all that I could learn the wood buffalo are not increasing. The hunters and trappers frequently come across their tracks, but have not been able to find any two-year-olds or calves. They account for this by the depredations of the timber wolf. These animals are increasing, and commit great ravages on the young of the buffalo and deer, and in the Upper Peace country among the horses. It was suggested that a bounty should be offered by the government for their destruction. This might have the desired effect, but I have doubts, as they are always killed when seen, as well as trapped for their pelts.

BEAVER.

The consensus of opinion among the whites in the north is that the beaver should be protected; the majority of the Indian bands are of the same mind. There is one band of the Beaver Indians in the Upper Peace country who object. I think they should be protected for five years. It might at first, and until generally known, be difficult to enforce, but in the end would be observed. I beg to refer you to my report of February

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25, 1903, and to one of Alex. Mercredi of the same date. This man lives at Fort Chipewyan.

FUR.

The catch of fur during the past season has been very large. The fur-bearing animals are increasing. This is accounted for by many, by reason of the rabbits being so plentiful. One trader on the Mackenzie had 2,500 martens worth \$6 each. From what I could learn, there appears to be a scarcity of hunters, owing to the Indian population decreasing.

WHALING FLEET.

The whaling fleet have practically abandoned Herschell island. Last winter there were only two small schooners there. For three winters there were none. The rendezvous for those who winter in the Arctic is now Baillie island, north-west from Cape Bathurst, 300 miles east of Herschell, where there is a large settlement of natives. The policy is now to winter in the Arctic. I was told I was six years too late. It was difficult to obtain much information, owing to there being no natives at Herschell, and the missionary not having been in this season up to the time of my leaving. Sergeant Fitzgerald will no doubt be able to give full and definite information, which we should have by the winter packet. Their buildings have been handed over to the missionary at Herschell.

TRADING.

The trade done in the past was no doubt of considerable extent, and the goods were chiefly provisions and firearms. Liquor was to a certain extent not a straight trade, but in the way of a bonus to chiefs and influential men on the coast, as an inducement to bring in their ivory and fur. The missionaries at Herschell island, from what I could learn, had for many years obtained their supplies and provisions through the whalers coming up from San Francisco, even to their coal for fuel. Flour was sold for \$3 per sack of 50 pounds, and the latest pattern of Winchester rifles for \$15. The price of flour per 100 pounds bought from the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort McPherson is \$22. The whalers had trading stations, or made trips with goods, as far as the Coppermine river. The liquor disposed of was the cause of many murders among the Esquimaux, not a season passing without two or three during their drunken bouts. The loss to the revenue was no doubt considerable, taken all in all. The only way in which the revenue can be protected in these parts is by an armed revenue cutter, with a strong crew, which would have to winter in the Arctic, sending out sled parties to different points along the coast. From a revenue point of view it would not be a gain but from a national point of view it would, as we should protect all parts of our national domain from poachers and smugglers.

INHABITANTS OF DISTRICT.

The Esquimaux are the only inhabitants of the district. The principal settlements are Herschell Island, Richards Island and Baillie Island. Fishing and hunting are their only occupations. The whalers employ them during the whaling season. Occasionally a few get up the Mackenzie for a season, but as a rule not above McPherson, where they make an annual visit to dispose of any little articles, or fur, they may have to trade.

The numbers are decreasing very fast. Last spring at McPherson out of a band of 80, whose settlement was at Herschell Island, some 70 died of measles, thus practically

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cleaning out the entire band. They did much the same as our Indians when afflicted with the same disease, they laid down in the snow banks and on the ice to get cool, while the fever was raging; many, in fact most of them, died on the sand bar in front of the post, some on their way home, and others on arriving at the settlement. At Richards Island they numbered about 300, but many also died there. I could not get any estimate of the number at Baillie Island.

POLICE POSTS.

At present the posts in the far north are Fort Chipewyan and McPherson. In my opinion a year will finish the need and usefulness of the McPherson one. The whalers are gone as well as the natives at Herschell. The best way in which the district can be policed is by a revenue cutter service; should that be done, detachments of the crew might be on shore at a time for the purpose of communication during the summer with Dawson, the patrols to meet at some point to be fixed on. Sergt. Fitzgerald has instructions to ascertain the best and most easy route for such connection (through Canadian territory). The nearest settlement outside of the Arctic Red river, 30 miles from Fort McPherson, is Good Hope, 284 miles distant. In winter this has to be done on foot, dogs being of no use, on account of the depth and nature of the snow which does not pack. In summer by canoe, which would take from 15 to 20 days, according to the stage of water. In high water there is no tracking ground, and paddling is next to impossible. It would take most of the summer to get from McPherson to Simpson and return. I would recommend that next summer the detachment at McPherson be withdrawn, if the present conditions existing in that portion of the territory continue, the detachment now there be divided and placed as follows: 1 N.C.O. and 2 constables at Fort Simpson, and 2 constables at Fort Resolution. That 1 constable additional be sent to Fort Chipewyan with an officer, who should be appointed a commissioner of police, thus having powers of two justices of the peace. A patrol might go down as far as McPherson by canoe and return by steamer, reaching Simpson about July 24. Fort Simpson is the headquarters of the Mackenzie district and the supply point for the Liard river, which joins the Mackenzie there.

Fort Resolution, on Great Slave lake, is also a centre, three large trading companies having their stores there. Treaty is paid, and many Indians assemble there for payment and supplies. Fort Chipewyan is the chief and most important point in the Lake Athabaska district; the Athabaska river entering the lake 12 miles distant, and the Peace river 26 miles from the post. Should these recommendations be approved, I have arranged with the company to provide quarters at Simpson and Resolution. At Chipewyan, quarters for an officer should be built, also men's quarters, as the old ones are comfortless. I have further arranged with the Hudson's Bay Company's officer in charge of the Mackenzie district to take over all stores and provisions not used or required at the cost price to the government, laid down at McPherson. It may have been premature to do so, but the distance is so great, and mail communication so infrequent, that I thought it well to be prepared for any possible change. If these views are entertained, it will be necessary to notify the headquarters of the Mackenzie river district by the mail that leaves Edmonton January 1, 1904.

TRANSPORTATION ACROSS COUNTRY TO DAWSON.

In winter this is done by the Indians, under favourable conditions in 16 days. The crossing from Fort McPherson to the Yukon, down the Porcupine river to old Fort Yukon, in about 8 days. A canoe can be portaged across the divide without much difficulty or expense. I was informed that it was a hard trip going down. Coming back would be a different matter, as it would be up stream. As to the land route through our territory, I have not sufficient data to make a report.

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CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

The want of courts having competent jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases is much felt. Many cases, especially civil, are let go owing to the great expense of bringing them before the courts outside. The serious criminal cases are brought out by the police, but at an enormous cost, whilst some of the cases might be disposed of in a summary manner. It is not the amount of punishment that deters so much, as the certainty and swiftness. I think that the ends of justice in many cases might be served by the parties being dealt with in a summary manner.

In my judgment two stipendiary magistrates with full powers in civil cases should be appointed, one for the Lesser Slave Lake and the Peace river country above the 'Chutes,' the other for the Chipewyan and Mackenzie river district. Small jails or strong police lock-ups should be built at Lesser Slave lake and Chipewyan, with either civilians as jailers at each place or the police of the detachments doubled.

The cost would be the salaries of the stipendiaries, their travelling, and the building of good lock-ups.

TRANSPORTATION.

Small steamers of good power should be supplied at Fort Chipewyan and Resolution or Simpson. That at Chipewyan would have Lake Athabaska, the Athabaska river as far as McMurray, the Peace river as far as the 'Chutes,' and down to Smith's Landing. The one for Resolution, or Simpson, would have the Slave river from Fort Smith to Resolution, all of Great Slave lake and the Mackenzie river, Hay river and some distance on the Liard river. Bear river, running from Great Bear lake, entering the Mackenzie at Norman, is said to be navigable to the lake. These boats are necessities for the work there; the traders have them; also the missionaries, both Roman Catholic and Protestant.

They could be also used for other government work, but should at all times be under the control of the police, and only available for other departments when not required by them.

WEATHER.

With the exception of four days, which were wet, the weather was fine throughout the trip, though cold, especially on the Mackenzie. There was also an entire absence of animal life on the great lakes and rivers. This was said to be caused by the cool weather, and no flies to speak of; otherwise the moose and bear would be more on the shores and in the water.

STORES.

The stores arrived at McPherson in good shape with the exception of the stoves, 1 barrel of biscuits and 3 pulley blocks. By this time, October 13, they have arrived, no doubt going down from Good Hope by scows with goods for the company.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE,

Supt., Comdg. 'G' Division and Edmonton District.

The Commissioner,
N.W.M. Police, Régina.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

Distance from Athabaska Landing to—

	Miles.
Pelican Rapids....	120
Grand Rapids....	165
Fort McMurray....	252
Fort Chipewyan....	437
Vermilion, Chutes....	710
Smith's Landing....	539
Fort Smith....	555
Fort Resolution....	749
Hay River....	815
Fort Rae....	839
Fort Providence....	917
Fort Simpson....	1,078
Fort Wrigley....	1,214
Fort Norman....	1,398
Fort Good Hope....	1,572
Peel's River (Fort McPherson)....	1,854

Distance from Athabaska Landing to—

Lesser Slave Lake....	210
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REPORT OF SERGEANT F. J. FITZGERALD, HERSCHELL ISLAND
DETACHMENT.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.
HERSCHELL ISLAND DETACHMENT, August 21, 1903.

To the Officer Commanding
‘G’ Division, North-west Mounted Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report in *re* placing a detachment at Herschell Island.

I left Fort McPherson on July 29, accompanied by Constable Sutherland and Interpreter Thompson, and arrived at Herschell Island on August 7, at 4 p.m. We got passage in the Mission whale boat, taking the police canoe along in case of no other way of returning. From Fort McPherson to the north of the Peel river, a distance of 35 miles, and down the west branch of the Mackenzie river, a distance of about 150 miles, there is a good depth of water, not less than six feet, at the mouth it is very shallow, getting as low as two feet, and the interpreter tells me that it is never any deeper there in this channel. It is reported that in the east branch of the Mackenzie there is from 6 to 9 feet of water at the mouth, but this is from one of the captains of the whalers, and as none of the Indians travel that branch I cannot get any information in *re* it this fall.

From the Mackenzie to Herschell Island, a distance of 80 miles, there is generally a strong wind blowing along this coast all the time, and the water is nearly always very rough.

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Herschell Island is about 12 miles long and from two to four miles wide. It is very barren, no trees or scrub on it, all fuel has to be brought from the mainland during the winter by dogs, and during the summer by the Mission steamboat. There are six large buildings on the island, four owned by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company. One of these is loaned to the Mission and used as a dwelling house, the other three are storehouses of the company. The other two are storehouses owned by the Mission and Capt. McKenna, whaler; besides these there are 15 huts made of any old boards or packing cases, and very heavily covered with sods; they are very warm. These are owned by the P.S.W. Co., and are used in the winter by the officers of the whalers, who nearly all keep a native woman in the winter.

WHALERS.

Two whalers wintered on the island, and the ss. *Narwhal*, P. S. W. Company crew, 7 officers and 39 men. The schooner *Olga*, Capt. McKenna, owner, three officers, one man, and the rest native labour. The ss. *Alexander*, *Thrasher*, *Bowhead*, *Belvedere*, *Baylies* and *Beluga* (attached list), arrived between August 16 and 19, the *Thrasher* and *Beluga* unloaded supplies for the *Narwhal*, the *Bowhead* supplies for herself, as she intends to winter. The whalers did but very little trading here, as the natives have nothing to trade this year. In *re* the Customs I could not collect anything, as I have not yet received the tariff, which I suppose will come with the next load of supplies this fall. The only goods traded by the whalers was for work done by the natives. I warned all captains *re* customs and liquor.

LIQUOR.

I was told that every year as soon as the whalers arrived the natives were roaring drunk on the beach. This year the only one that could get any liquor was a native woman who got a bottle on the 18th, but as it takes only a couple of drinks to set them full, I confined her, searched her house, found the bottle and broke it, and one native man whom I arrested and sentenced to two days' imprisonment, but gave him to understand that if I had not to go to Peel river he would get 30 days. I had to sentence him, if I did not it would have no effect on them. As I cannot do anything at Peel river if I stay there, I have made arrangements with Mr. Whittaker for the transportation of myself and two men with supplies for the winter. I got five tons of coal at \$20 a ton from the ss. *W. Baylies* and have two sod huts and a storehouse. I have only these four sheets of paper and no more on the island. The only way to take any active measures in *re* customs and liquor is to have a revenue cutter and all supplies sent forward by steamer from Vancouver. We can make a shift with these huts for two years, but if buildings have to be put up material will have to come by steamer. A full report will be made out at Peel river.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. FITZGERALD, Sergt.,
In charge of McPherson Detachment.

Steamer *Alexander*.—H. Liebes & Co.; tonnage, 159; Captain, J. A. Hilton; 1st mate, W. S. Varnam; 2nd mate, G. Smith; 3rd mate, J. Mahan; 4th mate, W. Allen; boat header, T. Mulligan. This steamer only stayed here half an hour, and I only saw the captain, who seemed a man to be trusted.

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Steamer *Bowhead*.—John A. Cook; tonnage, 290; Captain, J. A. Cook; 1st mate, F. Long; 2nd mate, S. Josselyn; 3rd mate, J. Hansen; 4th mate, J. Lee; boat header, E. Hawyard. The captain has his wife with him, and intends to winter, so judge that he would not care to have his crew give the natives much liquor.

Steamer *Belvedere*.—W. Lewis; tonnage, 339; Captain, G. F. Tilton; 1st mate, J. Baptist; 2nd mate, J. Rodeick; 3rd mate, S. Chmager; boat header, — Gifford. D. F. Devell was captain when this ship left port, but died on the voyage; the present captain is a rough-and-ready man, but seems careful in *re* the law.

Steamer *Thrasher*.—P. S. Whaling Co.; tonnage, 343; Captain, R. J. Cumiskey, 1st mate, J. O. Gurney; 2nd mate, W. Seymore; 3rd mate, J. Silva; 4th mate, L. Cobb; 5th mate, A. Lopex; crew about 40 men. As far as I could judge, officers reliable men. Captain says he will do all he can to stop all trading in liquor.

Steamer *Beluga*.—P. S. Whaling Co.; tonnage, 409; Captain, H. Bodfish; 1st mate, G. Leigh; 2nd mate, W. Walston; 3rd mate, F. Wolki; 4th mate, G. Baker; boat header, E. C. Murray. Should judge that officers could be trusted.

Steamer *Narwhal*.—P. S. Whaling Co.; tonnage, 389; Captain, G. B. Leavitt; 1st mate, A. Huntley; 2nd mate, B. Dias; 3rd mate, E. Bartels; 4th mate, J. Santos; 5th mate, T. Fisher. I have not yet seen this steamer; but Captain Leavitt has the name of being the best captain of the fleet, and I should judge would be a great help in carrying out the law.

Steamer *Wm. Baylies*.—W. Lewis; tonnage, 391; Captain, S. F. Cottle; 1st mate, J. Belain; 2nd mate, A. Ripley; 3rd mate, C. Boyle; 4th mate, F. Edwards; boat header, S. Smith. I have every reason to suspect that what little liquor came ashore was from this ship.

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APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. E. SANDERS, D.S.O., COMMANDING 'E' DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, November 30, 1903.

The Commissioner,
N.W. Mounted Police,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the annual report of 'E' Division for the year ending November 30, 1903.

The large district, some 24,000 square miles, over which my division exercises supervision, has continued its remarkable growth of population, and the calls upon my reduced command have correspondingly increased. The difficulty of giving adequate police protection, in all parts of my district into which settlers have gone, I mentioned in my last year's report; all I can say now is that it is impossible to do so with the few men that can be spared me. Though satisfied the best has been done under the circumstances, it is unsatisfactory to feel that more could have been accomplished had the means been available. The rapid transition from a sparsely settled country to a thickly populated one is almost unprecedented in the history of the world. No government could be prepared, in so short a time as has been given, to supply the laws and requirements, local and otherwise, to meet such a vast invasion, the magnitude of which we, who are on the spot, find it hard to realize. The period, therefore, is probably the most critical in the history of the North-west Territories, and as far as the maintenance of law and order is concerned, never, within the past ten years, have the North-west Mounted Police been more required than they are to-day. Having my headquarters at Calgary, the most thriving city between Winnipeg and Vancouver, and through which a constant stream of homeseekers is continually passing, I write of the condition of affairs as I see them. The increase of crime, the certainty that the great influx of population brings with it its proportion of the criminal element, and the fact that many of these people come from countries where the laws are 'more honoured in the breach than the observance,' all emphasizes the necessity of extended police vigilance and more men to cope with the demands. The work we are doing, in starting these people in the right direction and of not allowing criminals to obtain a footing, will be of incalculable benefit hereafter. The nature of the duties we perform naturally does not come much before the general public, as it is what we prevent, rather than what we do, that is our principal aim.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Prosperity is visible everywhere throughout the district, and the city of Calgary has, during the last twelve months, shown more substantial signs of becoming a large business centre in the near future than it has at any other stage of its existence. The erection of large warehouses for wholesale businesses shows a faith in the city on the part of business men in the east which has not hitherto been evinced, this, together with the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are helping the people out in every way in their power, augurs well. There are no boom features about the steady progress of Calgary, and no reason to think that it will ever suffer from a period of serious depression. Red Deer and Olds, to the north of Calgary, and Okotoks and High River, to the south, have become very thriving towns. Land anywhere near the

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railway is becoming very difficult to obtain except at high prices, one has to go some 15 or 20 miles on each side of the railway now to get land at \$4 and \$5 an acre.

The same class of settlers have been coming as last year, the majority, who are from the western states of the Union, bring with them means to start properly and are accustomed to conditions much more unfavourable than they are likely to experience here. We have had another wet season, and those that have settled in portions of the country which we have thought all along to be unsuitable for farming operations, have not as yet known the effects of a dry year. Crops have been good as a rule; the wet weather, however, towards the end of the summer prevented grain ripening in many instances before the frost came. The stock industry is the mainstay of the country, and as will be seen in my remarks on work done for the Department of Agriculture, a great number of cattle have been shipped to England and elsewhere. Prices for export beef have been low and many individuals have exported themselves this year instead of through the regular buyers, with what success I have not heard. The horse business, for which this country is eminently suited, has made great progress in regard to the breeding of heavy draught horses, but the production of the lighter stamp, such as driving and saddle horses, is not receiving the attention it should, and some sort of government aid might be given with advantage to stimulate the raising of a good class of animals of this description. Had an army remount station been established here I believe it would be profitable both to the War Office and the country.

A lot of work has been done on the roads and bridges throughout the country, and fewer complaints on this score have been received this year than last, yet there is much more to be done, as new roads and bridges are required in every direction where new settlements have sprung up. Some action should be taken to have main roads, independent of the road allowances. The facilities for making these main roads were much greater a few years ago than now, as the land is all taken up and the expropriation of the right of way will entail considerable expense, but it is feasible nevertheless, and cheaper at present than it will be if delayed. A source of danger to new-comers in the country, and also old-timers, are the fords. The rivers rise and fall so quickly that often a ford one has crossed in the morning is swimming in the afternoon, and any one not knowing the treacherous nature of the rivers is likely to get into difficulties. A good suggestion has been made that the government erect in the river at both ends of all well used fords, stakes or pillars. These to be marked to show when the river is dangerous to cross, and to point out the correct place to enter and leave the river.

CRIME.

The crime recorded in my district during the past year is in excess of that of the previous year in about the same proportion as the population has increased. This increase will continue until the people shake down in their places and things become normal.

The classified list of crimes shows the number of cases entered as 479, convictions 373, and dismissals 100. The corresponding figures for 1902 were cases entered 328, convictions 254, and dismissals 74.

We have had a good deal to do watching and looking out for well-known criminals from the other side; it is remarkable and significant how much more of this work has occurred this year. Numerous stock inspectors, sheriffs and detectives have come over from the States during the past twelve months in search of criminals whom they believed to be operating in this country. They have also given us reliable information as to suspected parties who have left the United States for their own good and their country's benefit. In addition to those we know of, there are without doubt many waiting an opportunity which will probably bring them to our notice. In spite of the certain presence of these undesirables, the number of serious crimes is not in excess of previous years. A few of the most important will bear brief mention:—

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Carl Schultz, cattle stealing.—This was a case that was not reported on last year, as the prisoner was still out on \$2,000 bail to stand his trial. He never turned up, and I understand from the crown prosecutor the bail has been estreated. The case was remarkable, as the accused, a German who had lived in the Argentine Republic and the States, came to Calgary about five years ago and made himself very prominent in the newspapers and elsewhere by his desire to air his knowledge of raising and feeding stock, &c., also by a plausible endeavour to get the citizens of Calgary to interest themselves financially in a packing establishment, similar to Armour's; public meetings were held and great enthusiasm prevailed for a while, but nothing came of it. He then started what purported to be an up-to-date ranch, some capitalists helped and the place was located near Calgary. Two or three sections were fenced and the cattle kept inside. The round-up never rode through, as they considered Schultz above suspicion. Distrust was, however, aroused by the fact that Schultz wrote to the papers that he never lost cattle in the bad storms in the winter, like others, he always had the right number; yet the ranchers about saw his cattle dead. In August, 1902, two well-branded steers were found in Schultz's place with his brand on as well; search by the police revealed others in the same condition. Information was laid and the accused arrested. A great many people were outraged at the indignity that had been imposed on the accused, and would not believe he was guilty. Difficulty was also experienced in getting the owners of the stolen cattle to lay the information, as they were made to believe they would be liable to an action of \$10,000 damages. However, the preliminary hearings were held, and the prisoner committed to stand his trial on three charges, and allowed out on bail amounting in all to \$2,000. Before his trial took place he left with his wife, and is now supposed to be in the Argentine Republic. Corporal McIlmoyle, who has since left the Force, did some excellent work on this case.

Ernest Cashel, murder and horse-stealing.—This young man of about twenty-two years of age came to the country from Buffalo, Wyoming, U.S.A., and has had a remarkable career. He was arrested for forgery and escaped from the chief of the Calgary City Police on October 14, 1902. We were then notified and commenced the pursuit. On October 22, he stole a bay pony near Lacombe in his efforts to escape. After this, no word of him was received until November 19, when one D. A. Thomas, of Pleasant Valley, north of Red Deer river, reported the mysterious disappearance of his brother-in-law, J. R. Belt, from his ranch, 38 miles east of Lacombe. Constable McLeod, of 'G' Division, investigated, and found that when Belt was last seen, about November 1, a young man calling himself Bert Elseworth was staying with him. The description of Elseworth proved him to be Cashel. Belt's horse, saddle, with name J. R. Belt on, shotgun, clothes, money, including a \$50 gold certificate, were missing. As there were grave suspicions of Belt having been murdered by Cashel, I put Constable Pennycuik on the case. A lookout was kept in every direction to prevent the fugitive going south, and every detachment warned. We received word of different parties being seen who might be Cashel, and in one instance, on December 17, a man answering the description of the accused rode into Shepard on a played-out horse, flagged the train and got on board with his saddle. He took a ticket to Calgary, but changed his mind and went on to Vancouver, where he gave two different names. Constable Pennycuik followed the man to Princeville, Oregon, and there discovered he was a cowboy who had skipped the country owing to some entanglement with a woman. On January 17, 1903, Mr. Glen Healy, of Jumping Pond, lent a horse to a man answering Cashel's description and giving the name of Elseworth; the horse was not returned. We next heard of the man near Morley, then at Kananaskis, where he stole a diamond ring, and abandoned his horse. The search became now confined to the railway, trainmen and others were warned, and constables sent along the line. In spite of this, Cashel managed one evening to steal the clothes of the trainmen from a caboose at Canmore. Finally, on January 24, Cashel was arrested by Constable Blyth, at Anthracite. On him was found a pair of brown corduroy trousers similar to those in

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the possession of J. R. Belt, and the diamond ring stolen at Kananaskis. We now found that Cashel had been living with the half-breeds near Calgary for some time, and that he had arrived there early in November, shortly after he was seen at Belt's. Constable Pennycuick visited the breeds and got clothing and other articles Cashel had left there, amongst them was the balance of the corduroy suit owned by J. R. Belt. He also got evidence of a \$50 bill the prisoner had. As the body of Belt could not be produced or accounted for, the prisoner was charged simply with stealing a horse from Glen Healy and a diamond ring from the section foreman at Kananaskis. Meantime Constable Pennycuick and others commenced to trace the movements of the accused from the time he had left Belt's to the date of his arrival at the half-breed camp.

On May 14, 1903, Ernest Cashel was sentenced by the Chief Justice to three years' imprisonment in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

When the ice went out of the river in the spring, careful search was made for Belt's body in the Red Deer river, and Constables Rogers and Pennycuick searched the stream in a canoe for several hundred miles, but without success. I offered a reward of \$50 as well. Constable Pennycuick traced Cashel from Belt's place with Belt's clothes, horse, saddle and \$50 gold certificate to a point near Calgary. The chain of evidence connecting Cashel with the disappearance of Belt was complete with the exception of sure information as to where Belt was. On July 20, John Watson, a farmer living some 25 or 30 miles down the Red Deer river from Belt's place, discovered, while hunting for cattle, the body of a man floating in the river, he secured it and told the police. The coroner was notified and an inquest held. The body, although much decomposed, was fully identified as that of J. R. Belt, mainly by a deformed toe on the left foot, and an iron clamp which the deceased wore on the heel of his left boot. A bullet hole was found in the left breast, and at the end of the hole near the shoulder blade a '44 bullet of the same calibre as the revolver and rifle carried by Cashel.

An information was now laid against Ernest Cashel for murder. The Crown Prosecutor obtained from the Chief Justice writs of habeas corpus to remove the prisoner from Stony Mountain penitentiary to the guard-room at Calgary, and the date of the preliminary inquiry was set down for September 17, before myself. On September 16, Constables Seller and Hazell brought the prisoner to Calgary. The preliminary occupied from September 17 to 22, morning, afternoon and evening sessions being held, and the prisoner was committed to stand his trial before the Chief Justice on October 19. The trial lasted till Tuesday the 27th, when the jury brought in a verdict of 'guilty' and the prisoner was immediately sentenced to be hung on December 15, at Calgary. Thirty-eight witnesses were called for the prosecution, and none for the defence. Cashel was most ably defended both at the preliminary and the trial by his counsel, Mr. Nolan. Constable Pennycuick, who was mainly responsible for the gathering of the evidence, did excellent work in this case, and you have promoted him to the rank of corporal.

James Fisher, cattle stealing.—In my annual report for the year 1901, I mentioned Staff-Sergeant Dee laying information against James Lineham, James Fisher and Alex. McDougall, of Okotoks, for stealing on June 2, 1901, thirty-one head of two-year-old cattle from Messrs. Gould and Hubbard, new arrivals in the country, Staff-Sergeant Dee did some clever work on this case, but by the time he had traced up the cattle and connected the guilty parties with the crime, they had fled the country. You offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest of these three men, and descriptions were sent out. Early in January this year I got some trace of two of the men wanted, and the evidence of the case was submitted to the Department of Justice to see whether they would authorize extradition proceedings. On February 25, I communicated with Sheriff C. Wallace Taylor, of Choteau, Montana, and he made certain inquiries which led to my sending Staff-Sergeant Dee to Great Falls, Montana, where he found James Fisher and had him arrested on March 20. Fisher waived extradition. He was committed for trial on March 31, and on May 14, Chief Justice Sifton sentenced him to

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five years in Stony Mountain penitentiary. So far we have been unable to get any reliable information as to the whereabouts of the other offenders. I had been able to render Sheriff Taylor, of Choteau, Montana, some assistance and he has always, as in this case, been most happy to reciprocate.

In the classified summary of offences you will notice a large number entered under the interdiction clauses of the Liquor License Ordinance. This was due to my finding it necessary to put a stop in some way to the heavy drinking indulged in by the wandering half-breeds, who hang about the towns, and who not only live dissolute lives, and misspend in drink every cent they can get possession of, but are also the main source through which the Indian obtains intoxicants. Accordingly, I had twenty-one of these people summoned and interdicted them for two years. They are thus placed in a similar position to the Indians as regards liquor. The effect has been beneficial to themselves as well as the Indians. The number of offences of Indians being drunk and for supplying liquor to them is practically the same as last year, but in the natural course of events, were it not for the interdiction of the half-breeds there would have been more, as the Indians are not improving in their desire for intoxicants and the means of getting it are greater. I would recommend that the wandering breeds throughout the country be interdicted, they all palpably come under section 120 of the Liquor License Ordinance, which reads: any person who 'by excessive drinking of liquor mispends, wastes or lessens his estate, or greatly injures his health, or endangers and interrupts the peace and happiness of his family' can be interdicted for two years.

The convictions for cattle and horse-stealing are six, one more than last year. Although this number is small, I can only repeat my remarks in my report of 1902, viz.: 'I believe these crimes to be the most prevalent and they are the most difficult to detect. The way the cattle and horse business is carried on in a stock country such as this, lends itself to this class of crime. So many have been tempted, that it is very hard to get reliable information. Another cause of the holding back of information is the fear of retaliation on the part of the person informed against.'

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered, and convictions made, in the Calgary district during the year ended November 30, 1903:—

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.	1	1			Sentenced to be hanged 15-12-'03.
Threatening to shoot.	2	2			
Assault.	38	28	10		
Rape.	1		1		
Intimidation.	1	1			
Defamatory libel.	2		2		
Offences against property					
Theft.	34	17	16	1	5 Indian boys dismissed with a caution.
Highway robbery.	2	1	1		
Horse stealing.	9	4	5		
Burglary, house breaking, &c.	4	1	2	1	
Wounding cattle and horses.	1	1			
Cattle stealing.	5	2	2	1	
Forgery.	3	3			1 let out on bail failed to appear; bench warrant issued.
Fraud.	1		1		
Obtaining goods by false pretenses.	2			2	
Obtaining money by false pretenses.	2		2		
Damaging property.	4	3	1		
Cruelty to animals.	4	3	1		

CRIME—Concluded.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial	Remarks.
Offences against public order—					
Unlawfully carrying pistol, &c	5	5	...	...
Pointing firearms	1	...	1	...	
Offences against religion and morals					
Vagrancy	20	19	1	...	
Drunk and disorderly, &c.. . . .	81	73	8	...	
Nuisance	1	...	1	...	
Inmate of house of ill-fame	23	23	...	...
Keeper "	7	7	...	...
Frequenter "	9	9	...	...
Using insulting language...	1	1	...	...
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians.. . . .	19	16	3	...	
Indian drunks...	48	43	5	...	
Desertion from Indian school...	20	20	...	...	Taken back to school.
Liquor in possession	1	1	...	...
Prostitution...	1	...	1	...	
Offences against Railway Act—					
Obstruction on railroad.. . . .	1	...	1	...	
Stealing rides	5	3	2	...	
Misleading justice					
Perjury	2	...	2	...	
Corruption and disobedience—					
Attempting to break jail.	1	1	...	...
Obstructing peace officer	1	...	1	...	
Offences against Dominion Lands Act—					
Survey post in possession...	1	1	...	...
Offences against N.W.T. Ordinances—					
Master and servants	24	16	8	...	
Quarantine.. . . .	1	1	...	...
Game ordinance	3	2	1	...	
Hide "	1	1	...	...
Prairie fires...	9	5	3	1	Cochrane fire in progress.
Liquor ordinance (miscellaneous)...	4	2	2	...	
Interdicted from use of liquor	22	22	...	...
Supplying liquor to interdicted person...	3	2	1	...	
Drunk whilst interdicted...	13	13	...	...
Selling liquor during prohibited hours...	4	3	1	...	
Insanity	10	7	3	...	1 discharged sane, 9-5-'03.
Miscellaneous...	4	3	1	...	
Health ordinance...	3	2	1	...	
School "	3	...	3	...	
Brand "	4	4	...	...
Illegally practising medicine	2	1	1	...	
" vet. surgeon...	1	...	1	...	
Livery stables ordinance	1	...	1	...	
Operating engine without certificate	2	...	2	...	
Dog chasing cattle...	1	...	1	...	
Total.	479	373	100	6	

GUARD-ROOM.

All prisoners with sentences of under one year are placed in our guard-room from throughout the district, also all prisoners awaiting trial. The consequence has been that we were continually crowded, and it was found necessary during the year to build

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an addition to the guard-room, by which eight cells were added. Besides prisoners, a large number of lunatics passed through our hands, as will be seen by the subjoined report of the Provost, Reg. No. 3440, Constable W. W. Piper. This constable, I might add, has performed his arduous duties in a satisfactory manner. He has kept good discipline as well as looked after the books and prepared the numerous returns.

Last year the total number of prisoners confined was 228, this year it is 290. On reference to the last year's annual report, I find the number of prisoners confined in the Calgary guard-room far in excess of those of other divisions:—

Number of prisoners in cells December 1, 1903.. . . .	20
Admitted during year ending November 30, 1903.. . . .	270
Discharged during year ending November 30, 1903.. . . .	269
In guard-room, serving sentence, November 30, 1903, 17; awaiting trial, November 30, 1903, 3; awaiting execution, 1.. . .	21

The following is the provost's report:—

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
' E ' DIVISION, CALGARY, December 1, 1903.

The Officer Commanding,
North-west Mounted Police,
' E ' Division, Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of ' E ' Division Guard Room for the year ending November 30, 1903.

Twenty-five prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, and 265 were admitted, making a total of 290 prisoners confined during the year, classified as follows:—

<i>Males.</i>	
Whites.. . . .	152
Indians.. . . .	65
Negroes.. . . .	5
Half-breeds.. . . .	41
Total.. . . .	263
<i>Females.</i>	
Whites.. . . .	8
Indians.. . . .	10
Half-breeds.. . . .	9
Total.. . . .	27

Daily average number of prisoners, 17.

The maximum number of prisoners were admitted during May (33) and the minimum during January (13). The average admitted per month was 22.

Of the male prisoners, one, Ernest Cashel, was condemned to death, ten were transferred to the Manitoba penitentiary (five from this district, with an average sentence of three years, five months), five to Regina jail (three from this district, with an average sentence of one year, four months), eleven were wanted at other places in the Territories, &c., twenty-three were Indian boys who had deserted from school and sent back, three were confined for an average period of 3'3 days, suffering from delirium tremens, and fourteen were lunatics; six of these were sent to the Manitoba asylum, two were handed over to friends and six were discharged as sane.

Of the females, one was transferred to Regina jail, one was an Indian girl who had been taken away from the Blackfoot reserve and sent back, and seven were lunatics; six of these were sent to the Manitoba asylum and one discharged as sane.

Eighteen male prisoners were awaiting trial during the year, for an average period of seventy-six days.

The health of the prisoners has been good, only one being sent to hospital, a female named Mrs. Kelloch, who was sick when admitted to the guard-room.

Only a few punishments were inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

The buildings are in good repair. A new fence has been built around the yard and accommodation of the guard-room has been increased by the addition of eight cells, making twenty-two cells in all. The side of one of the cells adjoining the front part of the guard-room, has been taken out and an iron cage substituted. It will be useful for lunatics or any prisoners who require careful watching, such as the present occupant, Ernest Cashel, who is sentenced to be hanged on December 15, 1903. A ventilator has been placed in the roof of the corridor, with the result that the air is much purer at night than was the case previous.

The guard-room has been connected with No. 1 barrack room, by means of an electric alarm.

The following table gives details of prisoners who have served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence.

The twenty-five prisoners confined at the beginning of the year, consisted of nineteen sentenced to terms of imprisonment, one lunatic, three deserters from Dunbow Industrial School, and three awaiting trial. The number of prisoners who have served, or are now serving terms of imprisonment and sentenced this year, was 130, classified as follows:—

Crime	Sentences.	Average terms.	
		Months.	Days.
<i>Males</i>			
Drunk and disorderly	37		20·5
Vagrancy	17		25·05
Theft	15	1	18
Drunk whilst interdicted	10		28·5
Assault	8	1	9
Horse stealing	3	8	
Carrying concealed weapons	2		18·5
Unnatural offence	1	6	
House breaking and theft	1	1	
Malicious destruction of property	1		14
Neglecting to maintain family	1		14
Stealing ride on C. P. R.	1		7
<i>Females</i>			
Drunk and disorderly	2		15
Drunk whilst interdicted	5		24
Vagrancy	4		22
Assault	1		15
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
<i>Males</i>			
Drunk	6		25
Drunk on reserve	6	1	9·6
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	3	12
Refusing to state where liquor got	2		14
Taking liquor on to reserve	1	2	
<i>Female--</i>			
Supplying liquor to Indians	1	3	

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. PIPER,
Provost.

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PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires this autumn have been prevalent, and there is nothing that I can see to prevent them unless more drastic measures are adopted than at present in regard to fire-guarding. The railways are the origin of the large majority of fires, and although the ordinance provides that the engineer of the locomotive is liable if the engine is not furnished with proper appliances for arresting sparks, and the fire-guard is not burnt, yet it is difficult to get the necessary evidence that a spark from a certain engine caused the trouble. A case of this kind has been before me from time to time for some weeks and will be decided shortly. In all cases against engineers it will generally turn out that the engine itself fulfils all the requirements, and that the engineer is only liable on account of the fire-guarding of the line not being carried out. The ordinance makes him liable for something over which he, personally, has absolutely no control.

Luckily the damage done this year has not been great, a few stacks and a stable in one instance are all that has been reported, but the immediate loss is nothing compared to what may result if the winter is hard and the cattle drift into the large areas upon which every blade of grass has been burnt. Shortly before the first snowfall great fears were felt in the event of a fire starting between the Bow and Little Bow. The grass in this region was particularly long and dry, and two years ago a prairie fire there burnt many cattle and horses. Had a similar fire started this season, human beings, as well as horses and cattle would likely have been destroyed. As an extra precaution I sent a special patrol into this part of the country and warned every one. I am glad to say no fire took place. North of the railway and east of Gleichen, I understand the whole country is burnt to the Red Deer river. This is a serious matter for the ranchers in that district.

Many remedies are suggested for the prevention of prairie fires, but to my mind the continual warning of the public, and the careful guarding of the railways are the main things to be done. The ordinary fire-guard you see ploughed about the country in different directions are ineffective against a big fire and a heavy wind, they are generally used by the settlers as a good point from which to start back-fires, reckless of the consequence to their neighbours, who often find themselves from this cause approached by fire from two directions at once.

INDIANS.

The three reserves of Indians in my district number about 1,800 souls, and consist of Blackfeet, Sarcees and Stonies, with a few wandering Crees. Their conduct this year has compared favourably with the past, and apart from offences originating in their besetting sin, viz., a resistless appetite for intoxicants, the Indians have given us very little trouble. Had we to deal with white people under the same conditions I am afraid they would compare very unfavourably with the Indians.

In November last year two cases of small-pox broke out at a section house on the C.P.R. east of the Blackfoot reserve. At the time many of the Indians were out hunting, and we could not warn them all of the danger, the result was some came in contact with it, and during December we found the dread disease was amongst them, and they, for some reason best known to themselves, were trying to hide it. The late Staff-Sergeant Brooke, who was stationed at Gleichen, acted with great promptness and judgment and succeeded in getting the Indians to listen to reason. The whole reserve was quarantined by Dr. Lafferty, and I established two camps on the reserve and had at one time one staff-sergeant, seven constables, two interpreters and two scouts employed at this work. Patrols were made daily through the different Indian camps scattered for miles along the river, and the Indians counted, to see that none had broken quarantine and to afford a chance of inspection for fresh cases. A large building formerly used as a school on the reserve was secured and turned into a hospital, here all cases as they were discovered, were sent and kept closely guarded until released and

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disinfected by the medical officer. At different times the Indians became restless under the restraint, particularly when a relative died, and once or twice they became so irritated that we feared they would openly defy the quarantine and spread over the country. Staff-Sergeant Brooke, who had a great deal of experience, handled them with tact, and Constable Munroe, who was in charge of one of the camps, on more than one occasion showed much resource when they became turbulent. The disease was a mild type of small-pox, and the largest number down at one time was thirty-four. One or two deaths occurred amongst those suffering from the disease, but the doctor informed me that consumption was the real cause. Had an Indian died in the school where the patients lay we would without doubt have had trouble. Indians will not live in a house where a death has taken place, consequently when a patient was about to die a tent had to be erected outside and the patient put in it to breathe his last. The quarantine was raised by Dr. Lafferty on April 14, much to my relief, as keeping so many men on quarantine duty hampered the work of my already too small command.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are quite a number of the thriftless kind of half-breeds living in tents in the vicinity of Calgary and other towns. How they exist is a mystery, as they never appear to work. They are dissolute and depraved, and if they increase will require some special enactments in the statute-book to meet their case. Many of this class of half-breeds spend the best part of their lives in our guard-rooms. They prey on the Indians, supply them with liquor and place temptation in their way. Under the heading of crime I mentioned interdicting a number of these people and placing them for two years at least in the same position as regards intoxicants, as an Indian. More than this however should be done, and among other things I would suggest the taking away of the children from the midst of the filth and depravity in which they are being reared and placing them in schools. They are more in need of this than the Indians, and I believe better results would be attained.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Dominion Department of Agriculture.—We do more continual work for this department than any other. During the past year, I have had four veterinary inspectors, Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Hobbs, Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Sweetapple ('G' Division), Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Nyblett and R. Riddell, V.S., (practising in Calgary) under my orders, attending to the shipments of cattle and horses, and contagious diseases, principally mange, glanders and tuberculosis. Glanders especially entails a great deal of care, and Staff-Sergeant Sweetapple has spent a lot of time testing and hunting up the source of an outbreak of this disease, which seems to have got hold in the district about Red Deer. A large number of horses were destroyed, and Staff-Sergeant Sweetapple now thinks he has about stamped it out in this neighbourhood.

The Eau Claire Lumber Company, operating on the Bow river from Calgary, was found, in March last, to have glanders among their horses. Thirteen have been destroyed, and 17 are still under quarantine, awaiting further tests with mallein.

Isolated cases of glanders have also been discovered in other parts and the animals destroyed.

The greater part of the district was quarantined for mange, and there is more of it amongst horses this year.

The following table condenses the work done by our veterinary inspectors for this department during the year:—

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Horses destroyed for glanders.. . . .	42
Cattle inspected for export.. . . .	16,555
Horses inspected for export.. . . .	2,767

The corresponding figures for last year were:

Horses destroyed for glanders.. . . .	11
Cattle inspected for export.. . . .	14,035
Horses inspected for export.. . . .	1,126

A marked increase will be noticed in the cattle and horse shipments.

Corporal Shoebottom attended the North Bow round-up, with the object of seeing if disease existed in this part of the range, and found it free. He was on this duty from June 25 to July 15.

I have distributed Blacklegline to those that required it, at 10 cents a dose.

Small-pox also comes under this department, and Dr. Patterson, of Winnipeg, is the Dominion quarantine officer for these parts.

In addition to the small-pox outbreak already referred to amongst the Indians, we also had the disease at a German settlement near Mayton, and two cases brought into Calgary, one from the United States, the other from British Columbia. They were of a mild type. Constable Peters handled the quarantine at Mayton, saw the regulations were observed, and supplied rations, &c., to those families that were destitute. At Calgary, I supplied a tent and camped the two patients on the prairie to the south-east of the barracks. They were supplied with food from the barracks, and soon got rid of their malady.

I had some trouble in regard to these small-pox cases, for the reason that the North-west government has no health officer outside the city, and the Dominion health officer would not recognize any health officer appointed under the Ordinance. I pointed out that it did not matter whether it was small-pox or some disease under the control of the Territorial government, the North-west Ordinance regarding Public Health governs the quarantining and requires an official appointed thereby to enforce the regulations. I was not in a position during the outbreak to control medical men who allowed people to go at large who had been in contact with disease; whereas, if there had been a medical man with the powers of a health officer, whom I could call upon when necessary, it would be possible to have the regulations strictly adhered to.

Territorial Department of Agriculture.—Outbreaks of contagious diseases, other than small-pox, are controlled by this department, and, up to the present, been solely handled by us, outside the large towns. Although last year we had some trouble in making people keep quarantine, this year there has been little to complain of. In some instances, we had to issue rations to quarantined families who were destitute.

Indian Department.—We always have a lot to do with Indians, such as keeping them on their reserves, looking after deserters from the industrial schools, &c. The large majority of these deserters are from the industrial school at Calgary, and we are continually bothered with them. Two boys, who escaped from the Dunbow industrial school last year, were caught at Innisfail in June last by Constable Rogers. They had quite a long holiday.

During the year we have been called upon to perform work for the Customs, Interior and Militia Departments.

GAME.

Prairie chickens have been plentiful this year. An idea is abroad that parties are in the habit of shipping these birds secretly out of the country. Efforts are being

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made to detect this. In the mountains to the west of us, big game is scarce. Along the Red Deer river, north-east of here, antelope and deer are reported in large numbers. There have not been many infractions of the game laws.

ACCIDENTS.

Although the rivers were very high again, I am glad to say the number of accidents recorded is less than last year.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

The distribution state of 'E' Division, November 30, 1903, is as follows:—

Station.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Act. Asst. Surgeons.	St. Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spl. Consts.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary	1	1	1	6	1	2	16	5	33	22
Gleichen.....							1	2	3	2
Banff.....							1		1	3
Morley... ..							1		1	1
Red Deer.....				1					1	1
Innisfail							1		1	1
Olds.....							1		1	1
High River.....						1			1	1
Millarville.....							1		1	1
Canmore							1		1	1
On Command.....							1		1	
Totals.....	1	1	1	7	1	3	24	7	45	34

Compared with my strength last year, I have an increase of two, but this is counterbalanced by the fact that I have one man on my strength who is working most of his time in other districts, and two veterinary staff-sergeants whose veterinary inspection duties take up all their time.

I require more men, not only to carry out the police work that originates in my district, but also to perform the work which is sent to me from all parts outside it. Calgary, being the largest distributing point in the Territories, is the place where criminals from all over Canada and the United States are being looked for. Requests have often reached me during the past year to trace up certain parties, and I have had to drop other important work and generally upset my arrangements to comply. The situation, to say the least, is unsatisfactory.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the high pressure at which my division has been worked during the year, it has been impossible to give that attention to drill, lectures and training which is desirable. In spite of drawbacks, the men are smart and workmanlike at drill, and when called upon for any special parade, a preliminary practice has made them thoroughly efficient. At the present I am having a weekly parade of all men in the post for drill. The daily exercise ride is taken by the orderly officer, and has been fre-

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quently drilled in the riding school. During April and June, lectures were delivered three times a week by Inspector Worsley.

Musketry received more attention this year than ever before. The holding of the Police rifle matches in the beginning of September, and the keen competition engendered thereby between divisions and individuals, has given an impetus to rifle shooting, both in this division and throughout the Force.

In the annual musketry practice the men qualified in their preliminary course much quicker this year, and Inspector Worsley, who was in charge, reports: 'The division would have done still better in the final practice, had we not been hurried in order to complete the musketry returns before the rifle meeting.'

During the spring and summer, every facility was offered to the men of the division to engage in rifle shooting. A large percentage joined the Calgary Rifle Club, and they have received every assistance and encouragement from the older members of that flourishing organization, amongst whom are some of the best shots in the Dominion. During the season, the club had bi-weekly meetings, and leave was granted, as far as possible, to all men who wished to attend.

The revolver practice showed an improvement, the average scores being higher than last year.

The North-west Mounted Police Rifle Matches, which took place here, and at which were gathered teams from every division in the Territories, were a great success. On this division fell the burden of preparing the camp and other arrangements, and it was done without interfering with the general work; we also supplied the horses for the mounted events. You were pleased to express your approval of the manner in which our part of the arrangements were carried out, and of the training of the horses supplied. My division were quite compensated for any inconvenience they had been put to, by the success of their team, which was first in the grand aggregate, won the trophy for the Mounted Revolver Match, the Constantine Cup, and lost the Slater Cup by only three points, after a most exciting match with 'A' Division.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of my command has been good, with two exceptions. They received imprisonment and were dismissed the Force.

The following is a summary of the awards made for breaches of discipline during the year:—

Imprisoned (both dismissed)	2
Fined	20
Minor punishments	26
Total	48

This is an increase of 17 entries in the defaulter book over the preceding year; 15 of these are in minor punishments. I have no complaint to make of the conduct of my command as a body; they are smart and intelligent and deserve the respect of the public, because they have earned it.

PAY.

I would like to draw your attention to the inadequate pay officers and men receive in comparison to salaries paid elsewhere. The pay should accord with the responsibilities and duties we have to perform. The officers receive much less than officers with similar duties in the army (our relative rank is no criterion), and also less than

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provincial police inspectors and superintendents, yet they do all the duties of both these people, and much more. The N.C.O.'s and constables get less than half the pay of an ordinary constable, and a little more than a soldier, yet they, in the highest sense of the word, combine both these, and are handy men for many other jobs as well.

A constable requires brains and intelligence which would gain him a much more lucrative position in ordinary life. Love of adventure or a semi-military life has attracted him to the Force, but lack of pay will drive him out. Wages for labourers, mechanics, &c., have increased of late years and unless a corresponding increase is made for the Force, we cannot expect to continue enlisting the class of men we want.

HEALTH.

The report of Acting Assistant-Surgeon Rouleau is attached. Staff-Sergeant Hobbs and Constable Ashton received rather bad kicks from horses, and there were two cases of typhoid fever; apart from these, there has been very little illness.

On September 26, a very sad drowning accident occurred, by which the Force lost one of its best N.C.O.'s, Reg No. 1102, Staff-Sergeant Brooke, A.F.M., and Interpreter Beaupré. Mr. J. Disbury, Justice of the Peace, of Gleichen, who accompanied them, was also drowned. Staff-Sergeant Brooke had served eighteen years; he was a member of the detachment which represented the North-west Mounted Police at the Coronation ceremonies in England last year, and had a record for plucky and intelligent work and conscientious performance of his duties of which any man might well be proud. This sudden ending of a useful life caused the keenest regrets to his comrades (officers and men), who had known him so many years. His place will be hard to fill, and he has added another to the long list of members of the Force who have laid down their lives in every part of these Territories in the performance of their duty. He was a married man, and leaves a wife and two children, which intensifies the sadness of the whole affair. Interpreter Beaupré had been in the Force a year, and was well known in the district. He was an intelligent, bright young fellow, and had proved himself very useful to us. He also was married and leaves a child. Mr. Disbury, J.P., was a much respected citizen of Gleichen, and was generally esteemed by every one; he, too, leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

The circumstances connected with this most unfortunate occurrence I have already fully reported; so I will merely briefly mention them here: On the evening of September 26, Staff-Sergeant Brooke, Mr. Disbury, J.P., and Interpreter Beaupré left Gleichen, with a team and wagon, to proceed to Dunbow in connection with some criminal cases. They were all men of experience and knew the rivers well. One of our Indian scouts accompanied them to the ford, 10 miles south of Gleichen. He went in, and they followed. Suddenly, the scout's pony got into a hole and threw him, but he managed to catch it by the tail. From this time on he was so fully occupied in saving himself that he cannot tell what happened, except that he heard some shouting behind him. The theory is, that the team became restive, or that something went wrong with the harness, and they got into the deep water below the ford, where it is very swift and turbulent. Thinking that the wagon would turn over with them, although none of them could swim, they must have jumped clear, and thus been drowned. Next day, we found the wagon with the two drowned horses attached to it, about three miles below the scene of the fatality. A revolver, buffalo robe and several small articles were still in the bottom of the wagon, which would show it never turned over, and that, had they stuck to it, there was a probability they would have escaped. A reward was offered for the recovery of the bodies, and an energetic search was kept up by police, civilians and Indians for two weeks without success. A month after, however, an Indian came across the body of Staff-Sergeant Brooke close to the place where the wagon and horses were found. I immediately went down and brought it

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to Calgary. He was buried with military honours, the fire brigade assisting, on October 29. The Supreme Court adjourned during the ceremony, and the North-west Mounted Police Veterans, the Masons and a large concourse of citizens attended. No trace of the other bodies has yet been discovered.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique and general appearance of 'E' Division is everything to be desired. The men are well set up and athletic. The average height is 5 feet 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; chest measurement, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and weight, 157 pounds.

During the year, they have taken part, very successfully, in military mounted competitions at the Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition and the C.M.R. sports. The Canadian Mounted Rifles were their principal opponents, and number in their ranks ranchers and cowboys who are excellent horsemen; yet our men carried off the prizes for the Section Race over Jumps, Victoria Cross Race, Brandy and Soda Race, and bareback wrestling. Constable Seller is a particularly good horseman.

HORSES.

The division is short of horses; the total strength is 34, and of this number, one is already cast and awaiting sale, and two are to be cast. Another has received a severe barbed-wire cut, and it is not certain yet whether it will become fit for service. The remainder of the horses are a good, serviceable lot; they stand fire and are well trained.

I had the misfortune to lose four horses during the year. Reg. No. 1556, found dead in the stable from enlargement of the heart; Reg. No. 2733 broke its leg while on patrol, and Reg. Nos. 2504 and 2534, drowned where accident occurred to Staff-Sergeant Brooke.

Three horses have been cast and sold, fetching good prices, viz.: Reg. Nos. 1821, 2243 and 1948. Two horses were transferred to Depot division, 2646 and 2649. The following remounts were posted to this division in June:—2790, 2791, 2793, 2794, 2796, 2797 and 2815.

Six more saddle horses and two team horses are required.

The mileage for the year is 81,769 miles.

I had five horses which needed rest on herd for the winter, but had to remove them, as, unfortunately, there were horses in the next pasture, and they played with each other across the fence, nearly all getting cut by wire, one rather seriously. Up to the present I have not succeeded in procuring a suitable place to put them.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is on a good financial basis and doing a very good business, considering that it has so few customers. The division mess purchases its supplies through the canteen, and a grant to the mess of 50 cents per man each month is made. Liberal grants have also been given to the rifle club and other sports. The stock is purchased locally, as required, and is never very large. What are called necessities are sold at a very small percentage above cost; the profit is made on what we designate luxuries, such as beer, cigars, &c.

The quarterly balance at the end of September showed our assets as \$1,103.08 and our liabilities \$283.41, leaving a balance of \$819.67. All accounts are paid by the 15th of the month following that in which they were incurred.

I would like to repeat the recommendation I made in my last year's report, viz.: 'that the order preventing the men taking their friends into the canteen and reading

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room be cancelled. I consider that half the benefits of the canteen are nullified by this order. The same conditions do not pertain as in an army canteen.

The object of the canteen is to keep the men in barracks at night. If they have to go outside to see their friends, this object is defeated.

READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The barracks at Calgary are very fortunate in possessing a very comfortable, almost luxurious reading room, surrounded with shelves containing an excellent library. Every member of the division subscribes towards the purchase of new books and magazines, and the Fine Fund supplies illustrated and daily papers. Everything in connection with the reading room is carefully looked after by a committee, of which Inspector Worsley is president. A room of this kind adds wonderfully to the comfort of the men.

BARRACK BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

A number of repairs have been made about the barracks. Owing to the overcrowded state of the guard-room an addition, giving eight more cells, was built, also a new high board fence around the yard.

The Q.M. store, which was leaking like a sieve, was re-shingled. The roof of the quarters recently occupied by Inspector Douglas was also repaired, this building, however, has seen its best days.

My old quarters, which were gradually falling into the cellar, were pulled down early in the spring, and I am at present living in a rented house near barracks. Tenders were called for the erection of a new building to replace this, on plans for which the architect's estimate was about \$4,000. The lowest tender received was \$5,700, and the highest, \$8,645; this did not include plumbing and heating, which would cost \$1,000 more. Both these tenders were rejected. The price of material, the large amount of building going on, and the consequent dearth of labour at times, prevents contractors from figuring very close. I have suggested constructing the house with a working foreman and day labour, which is perhaps the cheapest way.

Other requirements in the way of buildings and repairs are included in my estimates accompanying this report.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have excellent fire protection, consisting of a good supply of hose, two reels and four hydrants within the barrack inclosure. Fire parades are held occasionally to see that the men know their places. Buckets filled with water are kept in the quarters, and babcocks at certain points.

TRANSPORT.

My double buckboard and two of my lumber wagons are pretty shaky, and I have asked for two of each of these in my estimates. The platform spring wagons, with the exception of the one at Banff, are antiquated, cumbersome, uncomfortable and hard to get in and out of. Every livery stable in town has lighter, roomier and better vehicles. As I am so often called upon to drive members of the government and notables who are not backward in complaining, I would suggest the platform spring wagons I have been sold and be replaced with something more suitable.

The transport is all well painted and numbered.

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HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

All my harness, although kept in repair, has been in use many years and is decidedly unsafe. More than once, this year, a break in the harness has nearly caused a serious accident. It should be all condemned and a new outfit bought.

The saddlery is in good repair and in good order.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

We are anxiously looking forward to the laying aside of the obsolete Winchester carbine we now have, and the substitution of the Ross rifle.

The Winchester ammunition has been very good, that for the Enfield revolver carries too heavy a charge of powder and spoils good shooting.

ARTILLERY.

The division is equipped with two 7 pr. M.L.R. mountain guns with carriages and harness complete. I was unable to supply a gun detachment this year.

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The quality of rations supplied has been satisfactory. The Hudson's Bay Company have the contract for everything except butter and potatoes, the former we purchase from the government creamery as required at current market prices, and there is a separate contract for potatoes.

Hay and oats were supplied under contract by the High River Trading Company; the quality has been good.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The barracks are well lighted by electricity. Coal oil is only used in the detachments and purchased locally. Owing to the anthracite mines shutting down, hard coal was impossible to get this fall and no one took the contract. I consequently had to experiment with other fuel, and purchased a car of coke and another of Blairmore coal. These I have found to answer very well in our Kelsey heaters, the only difficulty being keeping the fires up at night. Lately the city has obtained a supply of anthracite, and I have purchased a few tons from them to be used in the furnaces at night.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The quality of the clothing and kit issued has been good, as also the supply with the exception of blankets, sheets, cotton and tan gloves.

OFFICERS.

I have only one officer with me now, Inspector Worsley, and as he is continually performing the duties of Orderly Officer, in addition to other work, and I can only manage to relieve him every third night, his position is peculiarly irksome. I would urgently request that another officer be sent here as soon as possible. Inspector Douglas was in the division until the early part of September, when he was transferred to the Yukon Territory.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Now that Inspector Worsley has been made a Justice of the Peace, it has taken a load off my shoulder. Both he and Inspector Douglas have given me all the assist-

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ance they could. The following non-commissioned officers and constable I wish to bring to your special attention on account of their responsible positions and for work well done:—

Reg. No. 3056, Sergeant Major T. S. Belcher.

“ 2802, Staff Sergeant W. Brankley.—Quarter Master Sergeant.

“ 3440, Constable Piper, W.W.—Provost.

The division as a whole has worked well and cheerfully under sometimes trying circumstances, and on several occasions it has afforded me much pleasure to bring to your notice instances of good work performed by non-commissioned officers and men.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS,
Supt., Commanding 'E' Division.

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APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, December 1, 1903.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of 'D' Division, and the veterinary report of Veterinary Surgeon Inspector Burnett.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year has been the most prosperous one the ranchers and farmers ever had in this district.

The ranching industry received a set-back in the spring of the year, owing to the severe snow storm and blizzard which raged throughout the district from May 17 to 20, being most disastrous to the calf crop and weak stock on the ranges. The winter losses in stock were small. The shipments of cattle for export has been smaller this year, owing to the depreciation in the price of beef.

The horse-breeding industry has not increased to any extent, and there has not been the large demand for horses this year as in the last three or four years.

The crops throughout the district this year have been excellent. Considering the very wet season and the early frosts in August, it was feared they would be a total failure, but most of it was safely gathered and produced an excellent yield, the average for wheat being about 28 bushels to the acre, and oats from 45 to 50 bushels to the acre.

The root crop has also been good, and ranchers and farmers find a ready market for all their produce.

Hay has been plentiful and finds a ready market, although the price for that article is higher than last year, owing to the Indians not bringing in so much for sale as in former years.

The increase in settlement during the past year in this district has been enormous. There were 459 entries for homesteads made during the year in the sub-land office at Macleod, and \$9,123.20 collected as fees for the same. These entries do not include any made at the land offices at Pincher Creek or Cardston.

The Calgary and Edmonton Railway and Hudson's Bay Company sold approximately 12,000 acres of land.

In the Cardston district there is no homestead land available, and settlers from the south, who desire to settle in that district, have to pay a very high price for land, or go further north to settle.

The settlers are all prosperous and well contented with their lot, and are, generally speaking, a respectable and law-abiding class.

Macleod has gone ahead very rapidly during the year, an enormous amount of business being done in all lines, and a large amount of building. Mr. Steadman has about completed a large up-to-date stone building for a hotel. A new court house has been erected by the Public Works Department, composed of brick and stone

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and three stories high. Several large and substantial residences have been built, the cost of the whole of which has amounted to about \$105,000. The amount of taxable property this year amounts to \$442,898, as against \$334,488 last year. The increase in population has been about 20 per cent. During the winter and summer a large number of men have been employed in rebuilding the railway and traffic bridges across the Old Man's river, about one mile west of here.

The large amount of building operations going on has given employment to a large number of men, and wages have been very high, from \$3 to \$3.50 per day being the average wage.

Pincher Creek is steadily going ahead, and a considerable amount of building has been done, the Hudson's Bay Company and Lebel Company having erected two very large stores to meet the increase in business. An elevator is shortly to be erected at the railway station, and a pack-house company is about to start business.

Cowley, situated about twelve miles west of Pincher Creek, has grown considerably, and being in the centre of a well settled farming and ranching country, does a large amount of business, which formerly was done at Pincher Creek.

Bellevue is another place which has sprung into existence during the summer. It is situated three miles east of Frank. The I. I. Flentot Company have a coal mine here, which will shortly be a heavy shipper. This same company have another coal mine, known as the Byron Creek mine, situated about seven miles south of Bellevue. A wagon road has been constructed to the mine, which has been developed and will be ready to ship coal as soon as a railway, which has already been surveyed, is built.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have recently established a flag station on the middle fork of Old Man's river, 4 miles west of Cowley. At this point are located two coal mines, owned by Messrs. Breckenridge & Lund, and R. J. Galbraith, which are being developed very rapidly.

Frank has recovered from the effects of the great rock slide, and is to-day in as good a position as at the time of the disaster. The Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company employ about 150 men in their mines, and have an average output of 4,000 tons per week.

Lille is another little mining town, about six miles north-west of Frank on Gold creek. The British Columbia Gold Mining and Development Company own a large area of coal lands there. They employ about 250 men, and are at present shipping about 300 tons of coal per diem. This company have built a battery of twenty-five coke ovens, and intend constructing more during the coming summer. They have nine miles of railroad running from Grassy Mountain, and connecting with the C.P.R. at Frank. They own their own rolling stock and operate the road with their own employees.

Blairmore has not grown to any extent during the year. There are several valuable coal properties there, the principal being the Proctor & Fishburn property, which are only mining sufficient coal to supply the local demand. It has a population of about 300, the majority of whom are employed in the surrounding mines, and in burning lime. There are about ten cars of lime shipped weekly from the kiln at Blairmore. A number of men have also been engaged in quarrying rock for the Raymond sugar factory.

McLaren's saw-mill is situated about two miles west of Blairmore, and gives employment to about one hundred men in their mill and lumber camps.

Coleman is another new mining town which has sprung into existence during the summer. It is situated about four miles west of Blairmore, and is owned by the International Coal and Coke Company, who employ about one hundred and fifty men in their mines. No coal has yet been shipped. Several miles of spur and side tracks are being built, and arrangements made for the construction of a large number of coke ovens. The population of Coleman at present is about 300.

Fishburn, on the dry fork of the Kootenay, is the centre of a large and growing settlement, and a very prosperous one.

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Cardston is in the centre of the Mormon settlement, and has grown considerably during the year. The extension of the St. Marys River Railroad from Spring Coulee is expected to reach Cardston early in the spring, which will be a great boon to the settlers in this district. Telephone connection has been established with Lethbridge and intermediate points, and has proved of great service to the people.

Two new villages have sprung up on the Calgary and Edmonton railroad, viz.: Leavings, about thirteen miles north of Macleod, and Stavely, about sixteen miles north of Claresholm. A large amount of building is being done. Both these places are centres of large and growing settlements.

Claresholm and Nanton have grown considerably during the past year. Elevators are about to be erected at both these places.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered in 'D' Division, during the year ended November 30, 1903.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions	Dismissed, withdrawn, not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	1	.....	.....	1 still at large.
Stabbing with intent.....	1	1	.....
Assault.....	25	19	6	
Rape and attempted rape.....	2	1	1	
Wounding.....	1	1	.....
Intimidation.....	2	.....	2	
Robbery with violence.....	1	.....	1	
Offences against public order—				
Obstructing police officer.....	1	.....	.....	1 not tried yet.
Gambling.....	1	1	.....
Perjury.....	3	3	.....
Ticket-of-Leave Act.....	1	.....	.....	1 remanded to Calgary
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	29	17	8	4 remanded.
Horse stealing.....	20	11	8	1 not tried.
Killing and wounding.....	1	.....	1	
Cattle stealing.....	4	.....	2	2 not tried.
" " under 331A.....	2	2	.....
False pretenses.....	10	8	2	
Forgery.....	1	.....	1	
Fraud.....	1	.....	1	
House breaking.....	1	1	.....
Damage to property.....	21	17	4	
Cruelty to animals.....	1	.....	1	
Receiving stolen property.....	3	2	1	
Unlawfully carrying weapons.....	3	3	.....
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	2	.....
Inmate " ".....	1	1	.....
Frequenting " ".....	1	1	.....
Against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	9	8	1	
Drunk and disorderly.....	80	79	1	
Nuisances.....	1	1	.....
Incest.....	1	.....	1	
Indecent act.....	1	1	.....
Against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	24	20	4	
Drunk on reserve.....	29	22	7	
Holding dance.....	4	4	.....
Liquor in possession.....	11	11	.....
Trespass on reserve.....	2	2	.....
Gambling.....	20	8	12	
Having liquor on reserve.....	1	1	
Assault.....	6	1	5	
Selling produce.....	1	1	
Found intoxicated.....	33	28	5	

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CLASSIFIED Summary of cases entered in 'D' Division—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, not tried.	Remarks.
Misleading justice—				
Breaking prison	2	1	.....	1 still at large.
Being at large while under sentence.....	1	.....	.....	1 not yet tried.
Against the N. W. T. Ordinances—				
Master and servants.....	8	7	1	
Prairie fire.....	6	5	1	
Liquor without license	14	8	6	
" during prohibited hours.....	2	2	.....
Interdiction	2	2	.....
Gambling on licensed premises	2	1	1	
Respecting N. W. T. Law Society.....	1	1	.....
Insanity.....	4	2	2	
Breach of contract.....	1	.....	1	
Altering brand.....	2	.....	2	
Dogs worrying cattle	1	1	.....
Driving off the range	2	.....	2	

CRIME.

During the past year we handled about one hundred cases more than in the previous year, which was due, in part, to the influx of the unavoidable certain bad element which always accompanies any considerable inrush of good settlers to any new country. Further, we were enabled to handle these cases better, owing to certain influences which militated against the securing of convictions having been removed, and another factor which had considerable to do with this increase, was the increased activity on the part of the police.

In the most serious cases, the noticeable increases were in theft, horse stealing (of which there were seventeen convictions), cattle stealing, damage to property, and obtaining money under false pretenses.

I would make the following comments on the more important cases:—

Commodore and Joe Smith, Peigan Indians, holding a 'give-away' dance.—This was a joint case before Chief Justice Sifton. The counsel for the prosecution and defence agreed to argue upon the reading of the depositions and to waive calling witnesses. The evidence showed that 12 horses, a blanket and some other articles had been given away at this dance by Joe Smith. Defence wished to make it appear that it was only a harmless little gathering and not a 'potlach.' The judge found the prisoners guilty, but released them on suspended sentence, as this was the first case of the kind to come before him, but he warned them particularly that the Indians were not to have any 'give away' dances in the future, and that he would be very severe with any that came before him again. He did not wish to interfere with any social pleasures or dances, but he would not have any 'give away' dances.

Charles Young, alias North-west, bringing stolen property into Canada.—This case came before Chief Justice Sifton and a jury on July 13. Pleaded not guilty.

South Piegan Indian, 'Young Bear,' gave evidence that he was the owner of the two horses in question, and that they were stolen from him in March, 1902, from Cut Bank, Montana. 'Calf Looking,' a son-in-law of 'Young Bear,' said that he knew the horses and that they were the property of 'Young Bear.' 'George Prairie Chicken,' police scout, said that he lived in Montana sixteen years, that he saw Charles Young at Cut Bank at Christmas, 1901, he also said he traded a horse with Young for one of the stolen horses. Sergt.-Major Raven said that Young had informed him that he brought

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the horses across the line. C. Stevens valued the horses at \$75 to \$100 each. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to five years in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Fred. Broulette, horse stealing.—On May 29, Mr. Whitney reported to Corporal Gillespie, at Kipp, that a man named Pike had been drowned while crossing the Old Man's river near his ranch. Pike was accompanied by Broulette, who, instead of reporting the drowning to the police at Kipp, went on to Lethbridge. The facts were telegraphed to the officer commanding at Lethbridge, and on May 30 we received word to the effect that Broulette had been arrested on the train at Coutts, and was held there. On the same date Corporal Gillespie reported as follows:—'On making further inquiries of Mr. Whitney *re* Broulette, it appears that Broulette, after getting across the river, never even tried to help Pike, or yet ride down by the bank, but rode to Mr. Johnson's place, opposite Mr. Whitney's, and got Mr. Johnson to row him across the river to get the pack horse Pike had been leading, which swam back after he had let go of it. Broulette then sold the horse to Whitney, and told Whitney the horse was his. He then tried to sell the saddle belonging to Pike. Whitney told me that he had heard that Broulette had sold Pike's outfit in Lethbridge.'

On June 3, information was laid against Broulette for theft of Pike's horses, and a warrant was issued and a telegram sent to Lethbridge. Broulette was brought to Macleod, and on preliminary hearing was committed for trial.

The accused came before Chief Justice Sifton at the July sittings of the Supreme Court, and was found guilty. Owing to his youth, the judge thought it would be better to place him in the way of learning a trade, and therefore sentenced him to four years in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

On June 2, Edward Manusell laid an information against Ralph DuMaurier for the theft of one head of cattle, the property of J. H. Wallace, of Lethbridge. The accused was arrested on the Kootenai river, and brought to Macleod. After several remands, the accused was remanded for trial. The evidence of Stock Detective Foster went to show that he was living with DuMaurier on Mr. Ed. Johnson's ranch near Kipp, that the accused drove in a steer belonging to Mr. Wallace of Lethbridge, and that he and the accused slaughtered it.

He came before Chief Justice Sifton on July 11, but at the request of the Crown Prosecutor the case was remanded to next sitting of the court.

At the sitting held in November at Macleod, the accused, who had been in the meantime out on bail, failed to appear, and a bench warrant was issued. It is supposed that he fled to Old Mexico.

On September 14 John Fitzgerald was arrested, charged with stabbing with intent to kill, James Millen, at Frank, on that date. On the 16th the accused was brought before H. J. A. Davidson, J.P., and the evidence for the prosecution taken. Dr. Malcolmson gave evidence as to the nature of the wounds, and as to Millen's present state. Sam. McLean told of Fitzgerald striking Millen and then seeing a knife in Fitzgerald's hand, and that he tried to take the knife away from him, but could not do so. Tom. McDermot gave similar evidence as to trying to take the knife away from Fitzgerald, and getting cut in the face in the struggle. These statements were supported by other witnesses. Millen was cut in six different places. The knife with which Fitzgerald did the stabbing could not be found, he having disposed of it during the time which elapsed after doing the deed and his arrest. He was committed for trial, and came before Chief Justice Sifton and a jury at Macleod on November 11 and 12. He was found guilty, and on November 14 was sentenced to ten years in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Through the efforts put forth by the detective employed by the Stock Association, sufficient evidence was gathered together to warrant the arrest of C. R. Johnson on May 29 for cattle stealing. He was committed, and came before Chief Justice Sifton on July 10, when Mr. Bennett, for the defence, made application to have the trial postponed to the next sittings of the court, in order to procure important witnesses. Objec-

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tions were made by the Crown Prosecutor, but the judge accorded the application. Johnson in the interim escaped, through the negligence of Constable Deslauriers, and he is still at large.

In May two horsemen from Montana arrived at the ranch of Eugene Hasson on St. Mary's river, their horses apparently played out by a hard ride. They left their horses at Hasson's, and procured fresh ones from him to continue their journey to Lethbridge. These men were Webb Galbraith and Bert Edsall. On their return to Hasson's from Lethbridge, Galbraith asked Hasson to permit him to ride the horse he had loaned him, and he would leave the one he brought from Montana with him. Hasson agreed, and Galbraith rode the horse away, afterwards selling him at Cardston. Hasson, a few days after this, put his own brand on the horse ridden from Montana by Galbraith. Complaint was received at Macleod from John LaMott, of Peigan, Montana, that he had a horse stolen, and upon investigation it was found that Galbraith had evidently stolen his horse, ridden it into Canada, and left it at Hasson's. An information was laid against Hasson for having stolen property in his possession, knowing it to have been stolen. Hasson was remanded for trial, and, coming before Chief Justice Sifton at Macleod during the November sittings of the court, was found guilty, and sentenced to five years in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

In January, three Indians on the Peigan reserve reported to the police the theft of several horses. They had lost some valuable time in looking for the horses themselves before reporting to the police. A man named Joe Hill, alias Mexican Joe, was suspected. The trail was taken up, he was traced from the Peigan reserve to Morley, where he was arrested on February 20, and brought to Macleod. On March 4 he was committed for trial, and, coming before Chief Justice Sifton, was found guilty and sentenced to five years in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Belly Butte murder.—On the evening of August 29, I received word from Sergt. Robertson, in charge of the Stand Off detachment, that the body of a man with the legs severed from the trunk had been found near the Belly Butte Coulee, about three miles from the police detachment. I secured the services of a coroner, Mr. D. J. Campbell, who secured Dr. Kennedy, and we proceeded to Stand Off that night. Next morning an inquest was held, and the jury brought in a verdict that the person came to his death at the hands of a person or persons unknown. The murderer, up to the present, has not yet been apprehended, but we are still working at the case.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Indian Department.

Escorts have been furnished, under an officer, to carry the treaty money to the Blood and Peigan reserves, and to keep order during the time the agents were making payment of the same. The Indians were very orderly and quiet.

The town patrol assists Indians coming into town with hay, &c., to sell the same, inspects their permits, and if any are found without a permit, the money obtained for the hay is sent to the Indian agent.

Customs.

The detachment at Cardston is constantly rendering assistance to the Customs Department in many small ways. The non-commissioned officer at Frank looks after the Crow's Nest Pass end, and reports to the customs officer at Macleod.

Department of Agriculture.

The veterinary staff of this division have been kept busy during the past year inspecting cattle and horses imported into, and exported out of, this district. A veter-

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inary staff sergeant has been stationed at Cardston since early in the year, and all the stock entering from the south is inspected by him. In May last one horse showing symptoms of glanders was shot, and the carcass burnt. Animals suspected of having mange, or other infectious or contagious disease, are examined by this N.C. officer, the necessary action taken, and a report sent to you. Mange is one of the diseases feared, and the larger ranchers have had dipping vats constructed on their ranches, and all animals are subjected to the process of 'dipping.' The smaller rancher has to be content with hand scrubbing an animal thought to be affected. This is probably the best mode of treatment, but could not be followed out on the large ranches.

The number of cattle inspected during the year in this district was 8,076 head, and the number of horses was 2,863 head.

Department of Justice.

We supply Indian interpreters at Indian cases before the courts, and furnish Indian witnesses with rations and quarters while the various cases they are called upon to attend are in progress. Care for all exhibits in cases sent up for trial, such as horses, cattle, &c.

Meteorological Department.

A full report is rendered monthly of the weather in this district.

Post Office Department.

From April 29 until May 7, the mail was carried round the slide at Frank by our men on pack horses.

SCHEDULE of civilian prisoners committed to, and released from, the guard-room at Macleod from December 1, 1902, to November 30, 1903.

Male.

Total number received.....	176
“ discharged.....	157
“ serving sentence.....	19
“ awaiting trial.....	Nil.

Female.

Total number received.....	5
“ discharged.....	4
“ serving sentence.....	1
“ awaiting trial.....	Nil.
Total number received.....	181
“ discharged.....	161

INDIANS.

Taking the Bloods and Peigans together, I find that in point of numbers they are just about holding their own, as the Bloods show an increase in population of 11, whilst the Peigans show a decrease of 8 since the last treaty payments. The principal serious ailments being scrofula and consumption, and I would here make reference to the excellent way in which the medical requirements are attended to, which should give much better results as the older Indians die off, as they still cling to the 'Medicine Man,' with his charms for driving away the evil spirits that cause their illness, whilst on the other hand the younger ones seem to appreciate the benefit and comfort of the splendid hospital treatment which is afforded them. Dr. Edwards is now the medical director for both reserves.

These Indians are each year becoming more industrious, and their progress in civilization, of necessity, though slow, is steady. They have not attempted to hold any sun dances this year, but on the Blood reserve, in the last week in June, they held their annual ‘Horn dance,’ which does not possess any objectionable features, and is not contrary to law. Inspector Walke, in whose sub-district this reserve is, was present with a patrol, and reports that everything was very orderly, and passed off very quietly. The two Indian agents being up-to-date men of experience, and progressive, have caused the two bands to make great strides this year, as instanced in the increased value of the buildings, property and improvements; also the wagons and machinery purchased. They have also caused them to improve the breeding of their stock, and have made sales to the value of about \$10,000 of inferior cayuses to different horse buyers. Both Bloods and Peigans are now supplying their own beef, purchasing from themselves, the former having about 3,500 head, and the latter 1,720 head.

As far as Christianity goes, there is no rapid progress amongst the older ones ; but I suppose that that could hardly be expected. They prefer their own form of marriage still, and in caring for the dead, the ‘dead tepee’ and their own funeral ceremonies and mourning are used in preference to our graves, and Christian burial service.

The schools are well attended, and they are making good progress in more ways than one, the influence of the young men and women who have been at school is being felt amongst their relatives, as can easily be seen by the improved manner of living in their homes.

In the following classified list of liquor to Indians, I would like to draw your attention to the decrease in the infractions of the Indian Act, which I think is due to the rigorous manner in which the Act has been administered, and also the fact that the Indians are more susceptible to the examples which have been given them, by the way of punishments meted out, than the white people are, and I would illustrate this a little further by informing you that there was only one Indian up before the last sittings of the Supreme Court held at Macleod this last month. The opportunities (as I explained in my last report) for the Indians to obtain liquor are becoming more each year, with the opening up of new licensed premises in new towns, and the increased number of boys, who look like half-breeds, being turned out from the schools; but I think by persistent efforts this traffic will still further be put a stop to. To show you how low some white men can sink, I would state that in one case brought to my notice the man who procured the liquor for the Indian, and took such risks in so doing, only received a couple of drinks out of the bottle as his pay for furnishing the intoxicant to the Indian, and this will further show you our increased difficulty in dealing with this class of offence.

Liquor to Indians.

In possession:—

Cases.....	11
Convictions....	11

To Indians:—

Cases.....	24
Convictions.....	20
Dismissed.....	4

Drunk on reserve:—

Cases.....	29
Convictions.....	22
Dismissed.....	7

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Intoxicated:—

Cases.....	33
Convictions.....	28
Dismissed.....	5

In possession on reserve:—

Cases.....	1
Convictions.....	1

PRAIRIE FIRES.

On April 6 a fire was started about eleven miles from Claresholm, and burnt over a large area of country, fifteen miles by ten. A settler by the name of Traversers lost his stable, about fifty fence posts and eighteen tons of hay. This fire was caused by sparks from a stovepipe in the house of a settler named Cohlin.

On April 13 a fire was let out from the house of a settler named A. S. Shaw at Nanton, and about 250 acres burnt. There was no damage to property. This fire was also caused by a spark from a stovepipe.

On April 7 a fire was started on the Blood reserve, near Slide Out bridge, in a terrific wind and burnt to Whoop-Up. An Indian's house, fence and hay stack being the only property burnt. This fire was caused by a spark from a passing railroad engine.

On April 17 another fire got out on the Blood reserve at the head of McNab's coulee, and burnt over a strip of country three miles by four. The cause of this fire could not be ascertained.

On April 22 a fire started about six miles east of the Kootenai detachment, and burnt over an area of country twelve miles by four wide, no damage being done to property. This fire was caused by a spark from a stovepipe in the house of a settler named Bruce.

On April 24 a prairie fire was started from the south-east quarter of section 2, range 27, and burnt over an area of three miles by two, no damage being done to property. This fire was caused by a man named Hardy carelessly lighting a fire on the open prairie while a strong wind prevailed.

On May 2 a fire started about four miles south of Macleod, and burnt over a large area of country, a settler named Young losing his stable. This fire was caused by a spark from the chimney of a settler named Wilkinson.

On May 6 a fire was let out in the Porcupine Hills, on the north branch of Willow creek, by a man named J. D. McRae. This man's camp had a fire guard around it and a hole for the camp fire, but a sudden and violent wind blew the live ashes about fifty feet from his camp, causing the fire, which burned over an area of twelve miles by five, no damage being done to property.

On October 17 a fire started in Mr. Godsall's field, on the north fork of the Old Man's river, and burned over an area of five miles long by half a mile wide. A settler named Green lost his house, stable, grain and hay, and another settler named Saxe lost all his grain. This fire was caused by a spark from a C.P.R. engine.

On October 15 a fire was started out by the Nine Mile Butte, on the Claresholm trail, and burned over a large area of country, doing considerable damage to property, the district burnt over being thickly settled. The fire was started by a man named Bruen carelessly throwing away a lighted match.

On October 25 a fire started out about five miles north-east of Stavely, and burnt over an area of about six miles long by two wide. No damage was done to property. No clue to the origin of the fire could be ascertained.

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On November 1 a fire started in Bull Horn coulee, on the Blood reserve, and burnt over a large tract of the reserve east of Macleod trail, causing no damage to property, other than the loss of winter pasture. This fire was caused by an old Indian moving camp and leaving live embers in his camp fire.

On October 23 a fire started in the Porcupine hills, north-west of Macleod, and burned over about nine sections of land, no damage being done to property, but a great loss to rancher's pastures, a great many having to move their cattle off to other ranges. There is no clue to how the fire started.

I very much regret having to report the large number of prairie fires occurring in this district this year, most of them being due to the large number of people travelling over the country lighting camp fires, and smoking on the trail, &c., and undoubtedly the sparks from the railroad engines also set them out, and I would request that the attention of the legislators of the country be brought to this matter, in order that some stricter measures be adopted to abate the danger.

Five convictions were obtained for this offence, and one case dismissed, and I would here like to point out the hopelessness of always being able to discover the perpetrators of these fires in such an immense country, and where so many people are constantly travelling by themselves.

LIQUOR LICENSE ORDINANCE.

This year we have a large increase in convictions for offences against this ordinance as compared with last year, and the bulk of those were obtained in Cardston for selling liquor without license. The reason for this is that finding the Indians to be getting liquor in Cardston, I put a man specially on the case in plain clothes, with the result that it cost the people who were doing this business, something very near one thousand dollars in fines, to say nothing of their legal expenses, as a number of their cases were appealed, but the magistrate's convictions were sustained in all but one case, and it has been a most wholesome check to this traffic. Inspection of licensed premises by unknown men would, I think, cause these places to be run much better than under the present system of having known license inspectors examine them.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Two cases of small-pox were reported on the Blood reservation in January last, a squaw and an Indian being the afflicted parties. I established a quarantine camp there, and the quarantine regulations were rigidly enforced throughout the reserve. The disease was confined to the original patients, one of whom, the squaw, died, and the Indian recovered.

During the month of March there were a few cases of small-pox, of a mild nature, in the neighbourhood of Cardston. The quarantine regulations were strictly enforced, and the disease was confined to the original families affected, no deaths resulting.

OCCURRENCES AND INCIDENTS.

Frank Disaster.—On April 29 an overwhelming disaster overtook the mining town of Frank. Between four and five o'clock in the morning, without any warning, a large portion of the northern face of Turtle mountain slid into the valley below, fortunately only touching the lower part of the town. This slide crossed the valley, scooping up river, rocks, trees, &c., and carrying them across the valley, a distance of about a mile and a half, up the opposite side to a height of four or five hundred feet, and piling debris in places to the depth of one hundred feet in the valley, and spreading out, east and west, a distance of about two miles. As far as ascertained, sixty-

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three persons, including men, women and children, were killed, and excepting twelve, now lie there, as it was an impossibility to recover them, they being buried where the greatest depth of the slide occurred. The twelve bodies, or parts of bodies, were recovered in various parts of the slide, and were buried by the Miners' Union.

A great amount of valuable property was destroyed, the Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company being the heaviest losers, losing all the machinery, horses, &c. The Canadian Pacific Railway had one and three-quarter miles of their track completely wiped out, necessitating the building of a wagon road round the slide for the conveyance of passengers and mails. Nineteen men were working in the mine at the time of the slide, of whom two were killed, the other seventeen working their way out the same evening. The French Mining Company had about two miles of their railroad buried, and Messrs. Poupore & McVeigh, who were building this road at the time, lost all their camp and building equipment.

It can be easily understood that when this great slide occurred, with the air filled with powdered limestone, and the small or unsettled portions coming down the report should have been started that it was an earthquake. On the morning of the disaster Inspector Davidson, in whose sub-district Frank is, immediately rode up from Pincher Creek, taking a sergeant and one constable with him to strengthen the Frank detachment. Inspector Douglas and a party of ten men went through here that night from Calgary, in company with Mr. Pierce, Inspector of Mines. I followed next day with two inspectors and seven men from Macleod, and five men who had been ordered from Lethbridge. Premier Haultain, of the North-west government, went up on the same train. The Board of Trade of Frank held a meeting that afternoon, which was attended by Premier Haultain, at which every matter requiring attention was taken up, discussed, and arrangements made for immediate attention. Mr. Haultain authorized the immediate construction of a wagon road, and the police continued carrying the mails until it was completed. Any destitute were looked after. I may mention that there was practically no destitution, and I only issued a few days' rations until such time as work could be got for those who had families requiring same. An exploring party of experts was to make the ascent of the mountain the following day and examine its condition with regard to danger of further slides. The Board of Trade at this meeting passed a resolution thanking the police for the efficient services they had rendered. Mr. Haultain left on May 1 for the east of the slide to take train. He there met Mr. McHenry, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who had been there all day observing the mountain, and he informed Mr. Haultain that, from his observations, he considered a portion of the mountain to be 'creeping,' and that it was quite possible that another slide might occur. Mr. Haultain immediately returned to Frank and called a meeting to notify the people of Mr. McHenry's observations, and to place within the reach of those who wished, the opportunity to leave Frank. A large number of people thought it advisable to leave before the special train was ready which would convey them to any point west which they desired to go.

The following day the report was received from the experts sent to examine the mountain, and as their report showed that enormous fissures existed, and that another slide might occur, the Premier ordered an immediate and obligatory evacuation of the town. This was successfully carried out without any trouble or bother. The injured in the hospital were removed on a special train to the police detachment building, situated half a mile west of Frank, we all going under canvas. From that on a dead line was maintained at the west end of the town, and no one was allowed in except during daylight and to attend to their own business. The police examined all buildings to see that everything was secured, and I am pleased to be able to report that not a single case of looting occurred during the whole of the operations at Frank.

There being no further need for them, the Calgary men were withdrawn on May 6.

On May 10 I proceeded to Frank again, accompanied by Premier Haultain, who, after hearing the reports of the experts, called a meeting and informed the people that

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they were at liberty to return to their homes. I then brought the Lethbridge, and two of the Macleod men away with me, leaving seven men to look after the construction work on the railway, &c.

Inspector Davidson reports that Frank is to-day in as good a position as at the time of the slide; the population is about the same, and business brisk.

DISTRIBUTION.

With reference to the distribution I wish to bring to your notice the fact that we have been steadily reduced in strength each month, until now the division is ten less in strength than it was this time last year.

I have gone upon the idea of giving to the country at large the best protection we could afford, and to do this, have not only kept up the strength of the outposts, but have increased them, and made the entire reduction from the headquarters of the division, and it has come very hard upon the men thus stationed at division headquarters.

I must again report to you that I consider the strength of the division totally inadequate to the proper performance of the police duties required in this district, and owing to the springing up of new towns requiring policemen to be stationed at them, this phase of the situation is going to be accentuated in 1904. Our close proximity to the two large Indian reserves. I think, demands that we should at least be able to turn out twenty mounted men from our headquarters if required, and this is something we are very far from being able to do.

DISTRIBUTION STATE.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Total.
Macleod.	1	2	1	3	1	2	17	6	33	34	3	37
Pincher Creek		1			1		3		5	6		6
Kootenai							2		2	3		3
Peigan.							1	1	2	1		1
Nanton							1		1	1		1
Claresholm						1	1		2	2		2
Kipp.							1	1	2	2		2
Town Patrol				1					1			
Stand Off.							3	2	5	5	2	7
St. Marys.					1		1		2	3	1	4
Cardston.		1		1			1	1	4	5		5
Frank						1	1		2	2		2
Porecupines							2		2	2	1	3
Boundary Creek.							1		1	1		1
On Command.				1			1		2			
Totals.	1	4	1	6	3	4	36	11	66	68	7	75

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

Inspector Irwin is in charge of the Cardston sub-district, to which are attached the detachments of St. Marys and Boundary Creek. The southern portion of the Blood reserve is under his immediate supervision.

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Inspector Davidson is in charge of Pincher Creek sub-district, to which are attached the detachments of Frank, Blairmore and Kootenai. The coal mines are in this district, and law and order are well preserved.

Inspector Walke is in charge of the Stand Off sub-district, to which are attached the detachments of Big Bend and Kipp, and the greater part of the Blood reserve work falls to the lot of this sub-district, as they are so placed to do this work, viz.: one at each end and one in the centre.

Inspector Wickham is in charge of the Porcupine sub-district, to which is attached the detachments at Peigan, Claresholm and Nanton.

The officers in charge of these sub-districts travel round the detachments under their command, inspecting them, receiving reports from the N.C. officers in charge, and advising them in case anything unusual occurs. In addition to this they make patrols into different parts of their commands, and by keeping up a friendly intercourse with the settlers, are able to cement the high respect which is shown throughout this district for the police.

This coming year I intend to pay more attention to the patrols, and shall make some changes in the system in the way of improvement.

INSPECTIONS.

The Assistant Commissioner inspected the headquarters of the division from August 17 to 20, and inspected Pincher Creek detachment on the 21st.

At headquarters he inspected the transport, harness, saddlery, stores, the men's kits, the arms, equipment and accoutrements, the horses, books, &c., and examined the men in foot and mounted drill, police duties, rules and regulations, and permanent General Orders of the Force, the Police Act, North-west Ordinances, the Criminal Code, &c.

The detachments, with a few exceptions, were inspected once each month by the officer in charge of the sub-district. The officer commanding inspects the barracks once each week, the acting surgeon last week as to its sanitary condition, and the sergeant-major has a weekly inspection of the men's arms and accoutrements.

HORSES.

On November 29, 1902, we lost eight horses, which were transferred to Regina. In June, 1903, eight remounts were purchased, four of which are in teams, and four under the saddle. They are doing very well, but of course have not been able to do very much. In October we secured four very nice horses, being the two prize horses at the Macleod and Pincher Creek fairs, which, together with a remount purchased by yourself at Cardston shortly before, are doing finely, and next year should be very valuable horses to us. During the year eight horses were cast, and in the fall a good horse was transferred to Depot with Inspector McGibbon. In the face of our losses, and the little which the remounts did, the remainder of the horses did about 18,000 miles more than was travelled the year before, as the mileage this past year has been 169,000 miles. There are quite a number which should have a rest, as, if they do not, we are going to have some break downs. We have a few yet which should be cast, and I require about ten more to enable us to rest up the twenty-one horses who have travelled over 3,000 miles each in the past year. In my report for 1902 there were only ten horses who travelled over 3,000 miles each in that year.

Horse Reg. No. 2,773, which was bred and raised in the force, having reached the age of five years, was taken on the strength, and put to regular work.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Our saddlery is in first-rate condition, and we are amply supplied; but the same is to be said as last year, we are in need of more harness, though not to the same extent, as during the past year we have received three sets of wheel harness, one each for Macleod, Cardston and Stand Off. We are still very much in need of one light and one heavy four-in-hand set for Macleod, and one wheel set for Pincher Creek.

TRANSPORT.

Our transport is in good order, but requires to be repaired very frequently. One new heavy wagon will be required, and also one new running gear for a new water tank, the present one being too heavy, as referred to under water supply.

DRILLS, TARGET PRACTICE, &C.

Owing to the division being so much under its nominal strength, I have not had the men available to put them through a proper course of mounted and dismounted drill.

The annual target practice, like the annual drill, has had, to a great extent, to be sacrificed; however, under the direction of Inspector Walke, who acted as range officer, the majority of those who went through showed a decided improvement. The very high water in the Old Man's river this season interfered greatly with our target practice. By taking a ford just below the town the trip to the butts is shortened by some miles, enabling us to put the time saved into shooting, but most of the season the river was too deep to ford, compelling us to go round by the ferry, which was a great loss of time. The target practice party left the post every morning at 6.30 and returned in the evening. The highest score with the carbine was made by Corporal A. Ponton, and the highest score with the revolver was made by Sergt.-Major Raven.

I sent a team to Calgary to attend the regimental rifle meeting, and, considering the very little practice had, and also not having had any whatever with the Lee-Enfield rifle, they made a very creditable showing indeed.

In constabulary work I contend that all men should be efficient revolver shots, and this can only be accomplished by having a good up-to-date weapon with which to practice.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ARTILLERY.

This division is well supplied with the Lee-Metford carbine and Enfield revolver.

As I have suggested elsewhere, our present revolver is a very poor weapon at best, and for constabulary work a man would naturally depend largely upon his revolver for defence, and the prevention of the escape of prisoners, therefore, this weapon should be the best.

Our artillery branch consists of two 9-pounder R.M.L. guns and two bronze mortars, all of which are in serviceable condition. We have ammunition for these in the magazine, but of very old make.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the division has been, on the whole, very good.

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To a young man who is unaccustomed to it, discipline must be more or less irksome, and a large proportion of the men of this division have only a very short service in the force, and I should like to point out to you that owing to our being so very short-handed, and the amount of work to be performed, the men have had no opportunities or time to indulge in any out-of-door amusements, which I consider has not a good influence.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good, in fact it is 20 per cent better than it was last year, but of course the strength is much less.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Is of good quality, with the exception of the pea-jackets, which are becoming shabby.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied have been of excellent quality and up to contract, but I should like to repeat my suggestion of last year, viz., that in making contracts for beef, the word 'meat' might be used instead, meaning beef, mutton and pork, and thus the men, instead of eating beef 365 days of the year, would secure a variety of meat food with little, if any, additional cost to the government.

GENERAL STORES.

The iron cots now in use are in a very bad condition. They have been repaired and strengthened as much as possible, but the springs and end pieces are continually breaking out and get beyond repair. Fifty good cots are required.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the post has, as in the past, been obtained from a spring near the barracks, and hauled up in a big tank drawn by four horses, which took two men to fill owing to its height. I have now put a pump in the spring, which has enabled me to take off one of the men, and I have also taken off two of the horses, which is quite a large saving; but I shall have to build a smaller tank, and place it on lighter running gear, as the present tank is hard on two horses, weighing when full over three tons, I should like the new running gear asked for as soon as possible.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our fire protection still remains the same at headquarters here, but a further lot of Babcock fire-extinguishers have been received and distributed amongst the detachments, which gives them a very much larger amount of protection.

I am thankful to be able to say that the 'fire alarm' was not sounded for any fires in barracks, though we turned out twice during the year to attend fires in town, which, had it not been for our fire engine, would have caused very considerable loss in both instances.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is still kept going, but is very irregularly opened for business, owing to the man who is in charge having to perform many other duties. It is, however, in

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a flourishing condition, and has made grants during the year to the division amounting to \$320.

GENERAL.

Our late comrade, Assistant Surgeon Haultain, who was transferred to Battleford in October, 1902, died there, I very much regret to say, in May,, and at his own request his remains were brought to Macleod and buried here with military honours on May 27. A cultured gentleman, and gifted with many attainments, he leaves a gap which is hard to fill, which was amply testified to by the large concourse of sorrowing friends who attended his funeral.

Inspector Walke was transferred to this division in May, and Inspector McGibbon was transferred to Moosomin in August, and I would point out that no one has as yet been sent to replace the latter.

In nearly every walk of life in the past twenty years wages have gone on increasing, but, I regret to state, the same scale of pay still maintains in the police force, and I would like to urge for your consideration that something might be done to remedy this, and more particularly for the men, as they certainly are not paid sufficiently in proportion for the important work they do. To illustrate,—I am at present employing a constable, whose pay is seventy-five cents per day, on detective work, for which we have to pay a Pinkerton employee eight dollars per day.

I wish to bring to your notice the hearty manner in which the whole of the division have responded to the increased calls made upon them for the suppression of crime, and in this connection, when it is considered that the bulk of the constables have only short service, and have had very little experience in criminal work, I think they are deserving of great credit. To my officers I am greatly indebted for the painstaking manner in which they have attended to the multiplicity of duties which have come before them, and I would further state that they have given me their loyal support.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P, C. H. PRIMROSE,
Superintendent Commanding 'D' Division.

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APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT MORRIS, COMMANDING
'F' DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, November 30, 1903.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report for year ending November 30, 1903.

The multifarious duties required of us have been faithfully performed, and there is little to add to my last report.

FARM LANDS.

The advance in farm lands in this district within the past year have, roughly speaking, been from 33 to 50 per cent. Wild lands, which a year ago sold for \$3 per acre, now sell for \$5 and \$6.

Lots in the town of Prince Albert have gone up 50 per cent.

GENERAL.

The acreage under cultivation this year was very nearly double last year's, and on going through the various settlements, I noticed a great deal of new land being ploughed.

Potatoes last year were sold at a dollar a bushel, and even at that figure the demand could not be supplied.

This year the crop has been a fairly good one, but from what I can learn, it is very doubtful if the supply will be sufficient for the district.

The four lumber mills have in their employment in the bush an average of 100 men in each camp, and there is no excuse for any able-bodied man looking for work in this vicinity, the lumbermen not being able to get sufficient hands.

A large number of the Barr colonists who came from Saskatoon to Prince Albert, have been employed in the mills all summer, and work was found for all the immigrants, who, arriving too late in the season to start farming operations, secured homesteads and then went out and worked, intending to go back on their homesteads next spring.

The C.N.R. construction camps, both at Saskatoon and from Melfort to Erwood, have been unable to get sufficient men, therefore, the grading on this road has not been as much as expected.

The C.N.R. hope to be able to have steel laid as far as Melfort this year.

The construction camps at Dog Hide creek, are principally composed of foreigners, many of them belonging to the new settlement of Hoodoo, and the German Catholic settlement at Crooked Lake.

From Prince Albert to Star City, I believe it is impossible to get a homestead, all the vacant land being homesteaded, or purchased by settlers who intend coming in spring.

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As an instance, last year one could travel from Kinistino to Flett's Springs and only practically see three houses along the trail. This year I noticed a large number of new houses and broken land.

Settlements in the North have increased in size this year, and all the best homesteads within 30 miles of here have been taken up.

Shellbrook has received a fair quota of new settlers, why this place has not been all taken up before, I am unable to say; hay, wood and water being plentiful, and a fair amount of clear land suitable for mixed farming on each section.

The settlement of Glen Mary, to the east of Prince Albert, has greatly improved within the last year, the majority of the settlers being Norwegians. In this settlement a large number of new buildings have gone up; they have a portable saw-mill which is moved from place to place, to cut the necessary building material.

Many of the old half-breed farms have changed hands, and the new settlers have made many good improvements on them.

Rosthern has made wonderful strides and to-day possesses seven elevators and one flour mill, all that district is well settled and land which was worth practically nothing a few years ago, is now very valuable. The first load of this season's wheat sold in Rosthern fetching \$1.15 a bushel.

Duck Lake has gone ahead more during the past year, than at any other period of its existence. They have now one flour mill and two elevators; one new hotel has also been built this year.

Carlton and Wingard have not gone ahead very much during the year, but at the same time, the farmers are financially better off.

Doremy and St. Jouis de Langevin have increased quite a lot with the income of French settlers from the United States and Quebec.

Oats, wheat and barley have not turned out as well this year as was expected, and the crops in many parts of the district have been below the yield of previous years.

Hay in the immediate vicinity of Prince Albert cannot be had. Duck Lake supplying the majority of the hay used here, by shipping it baled.

FUEL.

Fuel in the vicinity of Prince Albert, is becoming harder and harder to get every year, and before long coal will be the principal fuel used in town.

INDIANS.

Escorts have been furnished to the Indian Department when required for treaty payments.

There have been seven convictions against Indians for being drunk and having liquor in their possession.

In eight cases of giving liquor to Indians, convictions were obtained; two convictions for creating a disturbance on the Indian reserve.

I am able to say that the effect of the convictions for giving the liquor to Indians has done a great deal of good, and now the men who have for some time been in the habit of selling liquor, are very cautious as to whom they sell it to.

Inspector Parker reported as follows, *re* the different Indians he met on his trip to Pelican Narrows: 'All the Indians I met seemed to be well satisfied and have comfortable houses, several spoke about the setting out of poison by white trappers; they are very much against it being used, and are afraid it will end their means of making a living; a fox dies of poison, a bird eats part of it and goes off and dies, another animal eats the bird, and so on. All the Hudson Bay officers in charge of posts, and free traders whom I have met, say the same thing.'

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Below is a summary of cases arising and dealt with in the district, and their disposal:—

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn or not Tried.
Offences against administration of law and justice—			
Attempt to escape.....	2	2	
Interfering with police.....	6	6	
Resisting arrest.....	1	1	
Obstructing peace officer while in execution of duty.....	1	1	
Disobeying summons.....	1	1	
Perjury.....	1		1
Offences against the person—			
Murder.....	2		2
Threats.....	1	1	
Wife beating.....	1	1	
Assaults.....	50	44	6
Aggravated assaults.....	3	3	
Unlawfully wounding.....	4		4
Leaving hole unguarded.....	1	1	
Rape.....	1		1
Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years.....	1	1	
Attempted rape.....	2		2
Illtreatment of child.....	1		1
Deserting guardian.....	1		1
Concealment of childbirth.....	3	2	1
Offences against property—			
False pretexts.....	7	2	5
Mischief.....	5	4	1
Theft.....	29	13	16
Horse stealing.....	5	2	3
Burglary.....	1		1
Cattle stealing.....	1		1
Arson.....	1		1
Destroying property.....	1	1	
Driving horse without consent.....	1	1	
Cruelty to animals.....	3	1	2
Offences against religion and morals—			
Vagrancy.....	7	6	1
Drunk.....	35	33	2
Nuisance.....	3	3	
Disorderly conduct.....	16	15	1
Obstructing clergyman in burial of dead.....	2	1	1
Drinking to excess.....	3	3	
Insulting language.....	5	2	3
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	4	4	
Inmates of house of ill-fame.....	5	5	
Frequenters of house of ill-fame.....	9	9	
Offences against public order—			
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3	2	1
Possessing weapon dangerous to the public peace.....	1	1	
North-west Ordinances—			
Masters and servants.....	16	13	3
Liquor.....	26	19	7
Quarantine.....	16	14	2
Insanity.....	8	8	
Trespassing.....	2	1	1
Peckars.....	3	3	
Prairie fires.....	6	5	1
Game ordinance.....	1	1	
Herd ordinance.....	4	2	2
Stray animal ordinance.....	1	1	
Practicing medicine without qualifications.....	2	1	1
Indian Act—			
Drunk on reserve.....	2	2	
Indian drunk.....	7	7	
Liquor in possession.....	1	1	
Supplying liquor.....	7	6	2

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CRIME.

There has been a decided increase over last year, when 91 cases were entered; 73 convictions were made, and 18 were dismissed, withdrawn or not tried.

DISCIPLINE.

Discipline and conduct of the division during the year has been good, the most serious breach being intoxication.

HEALTH.

The general health of the members of this division has been excellent.

BARRACKS AND REPAIRS.

The barrack buildings have been kalsomined, and the division mess, barrack-rooms, wash-room and division kitchen have in addition been painted. Batoche detachment buildings have been resingled, and necessary repairs done on buildings.

Saskatoon detachment buildings have been kalsomined and put in a good state of repair; a brick chimney being put in the building used as a store-room

DETACHMENTS.

The detachments of this division consist of:—

Duck Lake, 1 sergeant, 1 constable, 1 interpreter.

Batoche, 1 constable.

Rosthern, 1 corporal.

Saskatoon, 1 inspector, 1 corporal, 2 constables.

Fletts Springs, 1 constable.

A detachment has also been stationed at Star City, consisting of 2 constables, whose duty has been to look after C.N.R. construction camps. They will be recalled as soon as the railroad work ceases for winter.

A great deal of work has fallen on these detachments during the year, on account of the number of immigrants who have taken up land, and new settlements are springing up throughout the district, and consequently patrols, to the various places are only made once a month.

PATROLS.

In addition to the patrols made by the detachments, a patrol was made to Pelican Narrows by Inspector Parker and Constable Dunning. The whole way from Montreal Lake to Pelican Narrows, via Stanley Mission, was done by dog team hired from the Hudson's Bay Company. This patrol did a lot of good.

Another patrol was sent to Green Lake, Inspector Cartwright and Interpreter McKay going out and investigating reported cases of destitution amongst the Indians and half-breeds.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The arms of the division are the same as last year. On August 8, best shots of 'F' Division went to Calgary to compete with the other divisions for cups presented to the Force.

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It being the first time that this division had used the Lee-Enfield rifle, it is needless to say that the scores were not as good as they should have been.

It is impossible to get a range here of over 600 yards, and the range that the annual practice has been done on for some years, is now being fenced in for farming purposes by the owners.

QUARANTINE.

In the beginning of the year, every available man was employed in connection with looking after small-pox and scarlet fever quarantine, and it was owing to the able way these men went about their duties that the disease did not spread all over the district.

A great many cases never came to the notice of the police, till the old ones were better, many of the half-breeds being very careful to conceal it from the police.

Several convictions were obtained for infractions of the Public Health Ordinances.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

The district during the year has been remarkably free from prairie fire, and no report of serious damage has come to my notice. Four cases were tried under the Prairie Fire Ordinances and three convictions obtained.

Every year the danger from prairie fires is lessened by new lands being broken for cultivation.

A serious forest fire occurred on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, and did considerable damage to the standing timber. It was utterly impossible to do anything to prevent this fire spreading, and eventually it burnt itself out owing to the wind shifting.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in a flourishing condition. There are no debts and there is a small sum of money in the bank to its credit.

HORSES.

During the year 2 horses were cast and sold, and the sum of \$126 realized, an average of \$63 per animal. Horse Reg. No. 2472 had to be shot at Fletts Springs for blood poisoning. This horse had been picketed out, and something frightening him, pulled his picket pin and ran through a barbed wire fence.

The mileage return of the division shows that the horses have travelled 70,838 miles during the year.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The hand fire-engine has been put in good working order this year. Babcock and Stempel fire-extinguishers are kept in each room and also in the other barrack buildings.

DRILL AND LECTURES.

During the winter months the men were drilled once a week in the division mess room, lectures were given by Inspector Cartwright on police duties, and by Staff-Sergt.-Mountford on veterinary matters.

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UNIFORM AND KIT.

The uniform and kit supplied are on the whole serviceable.
Blankets and slickers are greatly needed in this division.

TRANSPORT.

The transport has been thoroughly overhauled and painted, and is now in a good state of repair.

INSPECTIONS.

The division was inspected by yourself on October 23, when you were good enough to say that everything was very satisfactory.

On November 24 Major General, Lord Dundonald, paid the barracks a visit, and after having gone through them, expressed himself as being well pleased with their condition.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. S. MORRIS,
Supt., Commanding 'F' Division.

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APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING
REGINA DISTRICT.

REGINA, December 8, 1903.

The Commisioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report of the Regina district for the year ended November 30, 1903.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district is more than prosperous; in fact it would have been impossible for the most sanguine to have anticipated any such progress as the country has made during the past year. Nearly all the small villages have attained the dignity of towns, while Regina and Moosejaw are now cities. The influx of settlers has been unprecedented and of a very excellent class, a large proportion of them being from the United States.

Land about Regina has increased almost four hundred per cent; the same can be said of the city's property.

An auction sale of school lands was held in May and June. The highest price paid at Regina was \$37.50 per acre.

Owing to the continual wet weather during the summer, the crops have not been as good as last year, the quality of grain on the summer fallow not being as good as that on stubble, although I am informed that owing to the higher prices, the farmers will get as much for their crops. Hay throughout is scarce, and the price higher than for years, I would like to bring to your notice a field of oats on a farm south of the reservoir, Regina, where 1,500 bushels of extra fine oats were threshed off a ten acre field.

Considerable progress has been made on new lines of railway. The Canadian Northern have had nearly 500 men employed on their line in the Erwood district, thirty-nine miles of steel were laid. It is anticipated the steel will reach Melfort this winter. The extension of the Arcola branch to Regina has been almost completed, and twelve new towns located. About six hundred men have been employed on the Kirkella branch, 120 miles of steel being laid and 145 graded. Some 400 men were employed on this branch south of File Hills. The nearest station to Fort Qu'Appelle will be Hayward, about nine miles north.

Re the extension of the Old Manitoba and North-western Railway, the steel is now laid to Sheho, fifty miles north-west of Yorkton, and graded at intervals between Sheho and Quill Plains. About 1,200 men have also been employed on the Canadian Northern Railway, north of Yorkton, and the steel laid to a point directly north of Tetlock. The Canadian Northern is to cross the C.P.R. at the Quill Plains. In addition to this work, a large amount of work has been done by the Canadian Pacific Railway in straightening out the track east and west of Broadview.

Owing to the large number of men employed on these works, it has been necessary to have the camps patrolled, and special detachments have been maintained at Tantallon and Erwood.

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CRIME.

I have again to report a large increase of crime during the past year, with also a much larger percentage of convictions, being over 83 per cent. The principal increases have been assaults, thefts and drunkenness. The convictions obtained under the Prairie Fire and Liquor License Ordinance show a very marked increase. The crime report system has worked most satisfactorily.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Assault	106	88	18		
Assault aggravated.....	6	4	1	1	Not yet arrested.
Assault, indecent.....	4	1	2	1	Not yet tried.
Rape and attempted rape.....	2	1	1		
Attempted suicide.....	4	4			
Miscellaneous.....	3	3			
Leaving dangerous holes open.....	3	1	2		
Bigamy	1			1	Failed to appear for trial.
Wounding.....	4	3	1		
Intimidation.....	2	2			
Pointing firearms.....	1		1		
Offences against property—					
Stealing registered mail.....	1		1		
Theft.....	135	89	42	4	
Mischief.....	8	8			
Horse stealing.....	14	6	7	1	Not yet arrested.
Burglary.....	2	2			
Miscellaneous.....	9	5	4		
Killing and wounding cattle or horses..	6	4	2		
Cattle stealing	3	3			
Cattle frauds	1	1			
Receiving stolen property.....	3	2	1		
House breaking.....	2	1	1		
False pretenses.....	9	3	4	2	Not yet tried.
Forgery.....	5	4	1		
Fraud.....	4	1	3		
Trespass.....	1	1			
Cruelty to animals	7	5	2		
Bringing stolen property into Canada..	4	1	3		
Killing dogs.....	1	1			
Carrying concealed weapons.....	9	9			
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons.	1	1			
Carrying loaded firearms.....	4	4			
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	43	41	2		
Drunk and disorderly, causing disturbance.....	278	269	9		
Nuisance.....	1	1			
Inmates of house of ill-fame.....	6	4	2		
Keeper " "	4	3	1		
Frequenter " "	1	1			
Insulting language	7	5	2		
Using threatening language.....	1		1		
Defamatory libel	1			1	Not yet tried.
Indecency.....	30	30			
Carnally knowing girl under 14	1		1		
Slander.....	2		2		
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	20	15	5		
Indians drunk	6	4	2		
Cutting and removing timber from reserve	1	1			
Desertion from Indian school.....	1	1			
Drunk on reserve.....	9	9			
Holding dance.....	5	4	1		
Liquor in possession.....	9	7	2		
Having liquor on reserve.....	2	2			
Trespassing on reserve	2	2			

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CRIME—*Concluded.*

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against Railway Act					
Drunk while in charge of locomotive	1			1	Not yet tried.
Stealing rides	29	29			
Misleading justice					
Escaping from custody	7	7			
Obstructing peace officer	7	6	1		
Offences against N.W.T. Ordinances					
Masters and servants	85	61	22	2	Not yet tried.
Quarantine	5	5			
Herd	3	1	2		
Game	9	7	2		
Hide	1	1			
Sunday observance	1	1			
Prairie fire	78	69	9		
Liquor	37	37			
Engineer	1	1			
Miscellaneous	6	4	2		
Health	3	3			
Fisheries	1	1			
Illegally practising medicine	2	1	1		
Hawkers and peddlers	4	4			
Stray animals	5	3	2		
Village ordinance	8	8			
Pound	4	4			
Drunk while interdicted	12	11	1		
Animal contagious disease	2		2		
Totals	1,104	919	171	14	
Lunacy	58	58			Sent to asylum.
Grand totals	1,162	977			

At the beginning of the year I issued a circular to all detachments to warn the newly arrived American settlers that the practice of carrying revolvers was prohibited in Canada. The warning had a good effect, but nevertheless several arrests of Americans were made for carrying revolvers contrary to the Criminal Code, and the idea that guns could be pulled out and used to frighten citizens, as is done across the border, occurred in the district once or twice.

I quote the following clipping from the Moosejaw 'Times' as an example:—'The quiet town of Weyburn, on the Soo line, was much disturbed by a man who came from Idaho some weeks ago. He paraded the streets of Weyburn in the afternoon, shooting holes through the verandah of one of the hotels. A citizen who had his head out of a window was ordered to take it in or he would put a hole in it. Another citizen was compelled to hold up his hat while he took a shot at it. When this citizen told him to keep quiet or he would be run in, his reply was that there was no Canadian who could arrest him. He did not stop at this; he offered to bet \$25 that no North-west Mounted Police could arrest him. The Justice of the Peace telegraphed to Halbrite for Constable Lett, who arrested this wild and woolly man from Idaho in the boarding house. He took the revolver from him, and then with the same gun he compelled him to hold up his hands to receive the bracelets, which were adjusted in quick order. This is one of the many courageous acts done by Constable Lett, who, in the opinion of every one who saw the act, should at least receive several stripes for his cool courageous work. He also arrested two others, completing the three arrests inside of thirty minutes. Our American friends join with us in saying that the time is past years ago in Canada for one man to rule a town, and that there is nothing better for a man of this type than the North-west Mounted Police, backed up by Canadian law.'

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Constable Lett has since been promoted to the rank of corporal, and placed in charge of a sub-district.

Twenty prisoners have been sent to the penitentiary from this district during the past year.

INDIANS.

The Indians throughout the district have given little trouble. Twenty prosecutions for supplying liquor to Indians, with fifteen convictions recorded; fifteen cases of drunk, with thirteen convictions, eleven cases of having liquor on reserve and in possession, with nine convictions. Four were prosecuted for holding heathen dances, resulting in four convictions. We now hold warrants for the arrest of Pawnees and three other Indians of Nut lake on this charge, and although attempts have been made to arrest them, we have not yet succeeded in doing so.

Escorts were furnished to Indian agents for the annual payments at Touchwood, Nut Lake, Pelly, File Hills, Crooked Lakes and Moose Mountain. All the reserves in the district have been regularly patrolled, and Indians found in towns have been returned to their reserves.

In connection with the offence of supplying liquor to Indians,—as so many Indians now dress as ordinary citizens, it is in some instances a difficult matter for liquor dealers to know that they are Indians,—I would think it a good thing to have the Act amended, so as to make it an offence for Indians to solicit liquor at any licensed place in the Territories.

LUNATICS.

Fifty-eight lunatics have been escorted to Brandon asylum during the year.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been a very large number of prairie fires during the past year, the majority of them in the spring. I regret to report considerable damage to property. Seventy-eight prosecutions have been brought under the Prairie Fire Ordinance, and sixty-nine convictions obtained, nine being dismissed.

Of the cases brought to trial, a large number of them have been traced to want of care on the part of settlers, who, as far as prairie fires are concerned, are a selfish lot, each one caring for his own particular hamlet, and only turning out when ordered to do so. The fire guardians appointed by the North-west government are, in most cases, conspicuous by their absence.

One solitary constable stationed in a district is supposed to be at half a dozen different fires at the same time, and if not able to do this is blamed. I consider the justices of the peace in most cases too lenient in their punishments.

The number of prosecutions does not represent the total number of fires, when the police have not only turned out settlers to fight, but have assisted themselves in putting out the fires, and have succeeded in saving a large amount of property, although unable to prosecute.

DETACHMENTS.

The district is divided into five sub-districts:—

Inspector Strickland, Wood Mountain sub-district.	
Inspector McGibbon, Moosomin	“
Sergeant Junget, Yorkton	“
Sergeant Smith, Estevan	“
Corporal Dubuque, Fort Qu'Appelle	“

These officers and non-commissioned officers are responsible to me for the work in their respective sub-districts.

The detachment at Big Muddy has been increased by one non-commissioned officer and three horses. This is one of our most important boundary detachments. I would recommend the building of suitable quarters and stables. The men now board with a

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squatter named Huntley. Though the board is good, I do not think it advisable to continue the arrangement any longer than can be avoided. There is no doubt of the existence of a very bad gang of horse thieves and outlaws just to the south of this detachment in Montana, and secrecy of police movements is absolutely essential. It is almost impossible to have this with our men quartered as they are. The stationing of this detachment has been of immense value to the country, as I am positive that the gang referred to have heretofore operated to a very large extent on our side of the line.

A detachment of three constables, with a special as cook, was stationed this summer at Pinto Horse Butte, with good results. Another at Livingstone's at the Forks of the Souris, which, from the number of parties passing through with horses this summer, has, in my opinion, been one of the favourite routes for smuggling.

In addition to the regular detachments stationed along the boundary, I would strongly recommend that a flying patrol be kept on the move along the line. I have frequently been told by stockmen that there never have been so few horses stolen as during the past season. We have now a detachment at Gainsboro. The lack of men thoroughly trained in police work has been felt, but considering everything, we have had a very successful year, as the percentage of convictions shows.

The influx of population has brought the usual number of crooks, and thoroughly trained policemen are more necessary than ever in the history of the Force. As to the training of men for detachment work, the place for them to learn is on detachments, under experienced non-commissioned officers.

The following table shows the number of men and horses stationed in my district for the year:—

Detachment.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Ponies.	Horses.	Remarks.
District office, Regina	2				1				
Estevan			1		1			2	
North Portal		1			1			1	
Oxbow					1			1	
Weyburn				1				1	
Gainsboro					1			1	
Moosejaw					1			1	
Regina (town station)				1	1			1	
S. Qu'Appelle					1			1	
Fort Qu'Appelle				1				2	
Kutawa					1			2	
Yorkton			1		2			4	
Fort Pelly					1			1	
Moosomin	1	1			2			4	
Whitewood				1				1	
Wolseley					1			1	
Grenfell					1			1	
Carlyle					1			1	
Arcole			1					1	
Tantallon (railway construction)					1			1	
Erwood			1						
Wood Mountain	1	2			3	2		11	
Willow Bunch			1		1			2	
Big Muddy		1			1			5	
<i>Summer Detachments—</i>									
Pinto Horse					3			4	
Livingstone			1		1			2	
<i>Crown Timber Duty, winter months—</i>									
Roseau River					2		2		
Turtle Mountains					1			1	
Riding Mountain					1			1	

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DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

This has been on the whole satisfactory. Three constables were brought in from detachment for unseemly behaviour, two of whom were dismissed.

QUARANTINE.

Department of Agriculture.

The work in connection with this department has increased greatly. Five veterinary staff-sergeants have been employed in this district during the year. Reports of the work done by them have been forwarded.

Glanders has increased during the year. The following is a summary of the work performed:—

Horses.

Tested and quarantined..	319
“ destroyed.....	91
Destroyed without testing.....	16
Tested and no reaction.....	269
Examined only and not tested.....	435
Tested more than once and released (15 second test; 10 third test).....	25

Cattle.

Tested.....	57
Quarantined.....	4

At North Portal 13,244 horses, 47,280 cattle, 419 mules, 139 sheep and 559 pigs have been examined on entering Canada.

At Wood Mountain 1,574 horses entered and examined.

The total amount of inspection fees received and remitted from November 30, 1902, to November 30, 1903: \$7,592.56.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

I am pleased to report that during the past year the district has not been visited by any epidemic of disease, as in the year 1902. We have been called upon in all parts of the district to enforce the quarantine regulations, but the number of cases in all instances being small, it was not necessary to employ special men for the work.

CUSTOMS.

The officer in command of Wood Mountain sub-district still acts as sub-collector. This officer makes his returns direct to the collector at Lethbridge. Considerable attention has been paid to Indians smuggling ponies of a very inferior class, with the result that some six bunches were seized, and duty and expenses collected. A large bunch of horses were detained by the Livingstone detachment and duty collected by the sub-collector at Portal. Ten horses were also seized at the same detachment, taken to Portal, and handed over to the collector. I have not been advised as to their disposition.

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Inspector Strickland seized nine horses in the Wood Mountain sub-district early in November; the man with them escaped. The seizure has been confirmed, and the horses ordered to Regina for sale.

Special patrols have been made along the boundary, with the result that I feel confident that less smuggling has been carried on than for some years.

The seizure made in May, 1902, has been confirmed, and I think was the means of breaking up a gang who made a business of stealing horses, altering the brands, and selling them throughout Canada.

PATROLS.

The organized band of horse thieves and outlaws operating in Montana, reported in my last year's report, are still in existence, their number having been increased by three men. At the time of writing, they have confined themselves to the United States, but there is no saying when they will commence their depredations on our side of the line. These men are desperate characters, and being in collusion with a number of ranchers on the United States side of the line, it will be some time before they are rounded up. A short time ago they visited the house of an American settler named King, and took him with them into the bad lands, where they kept him for twelve days. After relieving him of his horses, arms and money, and subjecting him to the cruelest treatment, he was blindfolded and turned loose. The reason, it is alleged, for this treatment is that they wished to prevent him appearing against one of their party, who was charged with stealing his household effects and bringing same into Canada. There is, I am told, a reward of four hundred dollars each by the state of Montana for their capture. It is said that seventeen of the Indian police attempted to capture one of their party, but were driven off. Shortly after the abduction of King, an American settler was shot at his shack, about one mile south of line. A patrol of North-west Mounted Police was sent to this place, and were informed that the murder was supposed to have been committed by this party.

A patrol was sent from Wood Mountain, which connected with one from Maple Creek, but nothing was seen of these men. Until the American authorities take the matter up with the intention of running them to earth, so long will they be a menace to settlement on the southern boundary. It is impossible for us to do anything more than to endeavour to keep them out of Canada, unless with the co-operation of the American officials. My last year's report shows how this can be depended upon.

The patrols this year have been more extensive than heretofore, and the results obtained most satisfactory.

HORSES.

The horses supplied for detachment work have generally stood the work well, considering how hard it has been, especially where only one horse is stationed on a detachment.

CROWN TIMBER.

Two men were stationed at Roseau river, Manitoba, one at Turtle Mountain and another at riding Mountain, during the winter, enforcing the Crown Timber regulations. In addition, dues were collected at Qu'Appelle and Moose Mountain.

Total amount of dues collected, \$1,438.05, with thirteen seizures.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The cost of billeting has increased. Owing to the crowded state of the hotels, it was found impossible to get a room for our men which they could use exclusively for

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themselves. Consequently, we have been obliged to rent small buildings which in most instances are fitted with a cell, and used as office and sleeping room, the men getting their meals at the hotels. I find that the police work is much more effectually done than when the police boarded in hotels. I now have but three detachments, Weyburn, Yorkton and Big Muddy, who have not their own quarters. At the last place I trust, in the near future, a suitable detachment will be built.

I was absent from the district from June 16 till August 31, relieving Supt. Constantine at Fort Saskatchewan, during which time Inspector Heffernan commanded the district. I found everything satisfactory on my return.

The detachments have been inspected monthly by the officers commanding sub-districts and officers detailed from Depot division.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks in carrying out the work of the district.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON,

Supt., Commanding Regina District.

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APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING
'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, November 30, 1903.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you herewith my annual report of 'K' Division and district for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The state of the district during the past year has been very prosperous. It has been favourable especially to farmers and to the labouring classes. The stockmen have suffered more or less for reasons hereafter mentioned.

The irrigation ditches have been full of water during the whole season, and every one wishing to irrigate his land or garden had all the water required. The season being comparatively wet very little irrigation was needed.

There was a great deal of work in the district for the labouring class this summer; the coal mines, the buildings constructed in Lethbridge and district, the beet sugar factory at Raymond, the extension of the A.R. & C. Co. from Spring Coulee to St. Mary's river, the survey on the new canal from Milk river to Raymond for irrigation purposes, and the large amount of repairs to the A.R. & C. Co. from Lethbridge to Coutts employed a great number of men.

Never in the history of the district has such a general feeling of confidence in the future development of this part of the Territories been felt as there is now. Great satisfaction prevails in all classes.

On January 3 the Great Northern ran their first passenger train into Lethbridge. The completion of the standard gauge to Lethbridge facilitates the carrying of stock and settlers into the country. It saves transshipment at Great Falls or Shelby Junction. The A. R. & C. Co. have the management of the line as far as Shelby Junction, which is a divisional point. The company have also put in a standard gauge as far as Raymond, which has been a great convenience to the beet sugar factory which has recently been established there.

The A.R. & C. Co. have also completed grading the extension of their road from Spring Coulee to a point within a short distance of Cardston, and no doubt early next summer will have trains running into Cardston.

There is a great deal of work going on in Lethbridge. Besides the erection of buildings which will amount to over \$100,000, the town is putting in a system of waterworks and sewerage at a cost of \$120,000.

Surveys have been made for a canal, the water to be taken out of Milk river, about three miles west of Milk river police detachment. This canal will run to Raymond, a distance of 40 miles, and will supply a large area with water, which will be mostly used in irrigating beet sugar lands. The contract for the canal has been given to an American firm. The contractors have already commenced work and have 175 men and 100 teams working. They expect to be through this winter.

From May 16th to the 18th last we had the most severe snow storm that has ever occurred in this part so late in the year. Snow fell to a depth of two feet in places.

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There was considerable loss in 'dogies,' both on the ranges and those in transit to the ranges. In one instance a whole car load perished. There was considerable loss of calves on the ranges, but the loss of matured range cattle was small. Sheep-men lost heavily, especially this year's lamb crop.

The storm had its good effects in giving moisture to the land, thereby ensuring the best crops that has ever been raised in this district.

The Mormon settlements at Raymond, Sterling and Magrath are prosperous, and have increased in population and wealth. Raymond is now a town, incorporated last July, and is the biggest Mormon settlement in the district. The population is double that of last year (2,000), the first assessment valuation was \$190,000. Municipal assets, 8 mills per \$100, and school assessment, \$289,000; assets, 15 mills. There are about 400 buildings. An agricultural society was formed, taking in Raymond, Magrath and Sterling. The first fair was held this year at Magrath. The town is supplied with water for domestic purposes by piping it from a spring about two miles distant from town. The town has a pasture for stock, comprising three sections of land which is controlled by shares. There has been an increase in the number of cattle of 6,000 head. The Raymond capitalists own 4,000 head of horses. The sheep are mostly sold out; they now own only 15,000 head. The district comprising Raymond, Magrath and Stirling had 2,500 acres in beet culture this year; poor results were obtained. The land had not been worked enough. Better results are expected next year. About 350,000 bushels of grain was grown in the district last season.

Messrs. Jesse Knight & Son, of Raymond, have built a dipping station on the Milk river, which is worked by a steam engine. They purpose dipping all their cattle whether mangy or not.

As mentioned in my report of last year, the Mormons live in the villages and not on their farms, for the purpose of having their children attend school and church and more social intercourse with each other. They have changed a good deal in their ideas. I have heard many of them say that the system cannot work, a man cannot be a farmer and live in town. Quite a few are offering their property for sale in the town prior to taking up their residence on their farms.

There has been a new Mormon settlement formed at 75-mile tank, about 32 miles east of Lethbridge. The place is called Tabor, and there are now over thirty families there. The others, who will come from Utah in the early spring, have taken up 2½ townships of land. They now have a store, lumber yard, and are building a hotel. They have a school-house with an attendance of over 30 children of school age. The settlers own over 500 head of cattle, but they will principally go into farming. This promises to be a good settlement.

COAL MINES.

With the exception of the six days' strike, the mines have worked constantly day and night. During the last six months they have turned out 800 tons of coal per day. The company have coal sheds in the Territories, Manitoba and British Columbia. They now have about 100,000 tons of coal in these sheds for sale. Very little coal is now shipped to Montana.

On October 17 the teamsters in the coal mine here went on strike, and were followed by the miners. They demanded higher wages. In consequence of the strike the mines were shut down for six days. It was the intention of the company to bring miners from British Columbia. I was asked by the company for police protection to protect the new comers against the strikers. I called in at once all the men I could spare from the Milk river sub-district.

A meeting of the general manager of the company and the strikers took place, and I was asked to attend. The strikers asked for better terms, which were refused by the company. They were given ten minutes to deliberate among themselves as to whether they would go to work on the old terms or not. They returned a few minutes after and said they would go to work the following day, which they did on October 23.

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AMERICAN CATTLE.

There has been very little complaint from settlers along the line this year regarding the encroachment of American cattle.

The Montana Stock Association have employed line riders, and besides they have built 20 miles of wire fence between the east and west Butte, six miles south of the line. Their action was caused no doubt by the following circular having been posted along the boundary line:—

‘Round-up parties entering Canada for the purpose of taking out cattle or other live stock are required to report at the nearest custom house after crossing the frontier, and obtain a permit from a custom officer in the regular way. This permit will be subject to the conditions that the round-up while in Canada shall be accompanied by a member of the police force, or by an officer of customs, whose duty it will be especially to see that Canadian cattle are not disturbed on their ranges, and that American live stock are taken across the line and properly reported outwards, and also that foreign live stock unentered for duty are not branded on Canadian territory.

‘The pasturing of foreign live stock is not permitted without duty entry at the customs house. The owners will be held strictly accountable after June 1, 1903, for keeping foreign live stock out of Canada, under penalty of seizure and forfeiture. Casual “estrays” will be specially dealt with from time to time, but the onus of proof that cattle are “estrays” in any instance will rest on their owners.

(Sgd.) JOHN McDUGGALL,

Commissioner of Customs.

I might say here that owing to the big snow storm in May, which prevented the round-ups from operating, one month's grace was allowed Montana stockmen to get their cattle across. One American-round-up party were caught in the May storm and were completely broken up, their horses all scattered, and they did not reorganize until June 1.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

On April 7 a large prairie fire started north of Macleod and ran to Little Bow. It was put out by snow on the 9th.

On the afternoon of the 9th a fire started close to the St. Mary's bridge. The snow put it out the same evening.

On April 20 a fire started about 10 miles north of Writing-on-Stone. The police and all available settlers fought it for two days and nights. It burnt over seven or eight townships.

On April 22 a fire started south of Magrath. It burned over about 1 x 2 miles. It was put out by police and settlers.

On April 23 a fire was started by an engine on the C.P.R. in the vicinity of Woodpecker. It burned over a large tract of country.

There was one conviction under the provisions of the Prairie Fire Ordinance. The district has escaped any serious fires so far this fall.

SHEEP INDUSTRY.

The big snow storm in May last has somewhat dampened the spirit of some of our largest sheep-men. Knight & Son have decided to go out of business. The largest owners are Knight & Son and McCarthy, of Raymond, and Peterson, north of Grassy lake. These parties now have about 35,000 head of sheep. The lamb crop was poor. Little or no provision was made last year for wintering the sheep. Sheep cannot be successfully raised without hay being put up for them, and good protection being secured for them during the winter, such as sheds, &c.

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HOG INDUSTRY.

Several ranchers are going into raising hogs. They own from 50 to 150 hogs each, and it pays to feed coarse grain better than to market it. The government imported a lot of thoroughbred boars this spring, and the residents of Sterling imported a car load of thoroughbred Yorkshires and Berkshires. There will be a good market for all the pork that can be produced locally. Our butchers are putting in the market bacon and hams which are equal to the best imported article.

STOCK INDUSTRY.

Taking everything into consideration, this has been only a fair year. Last fall and this spring a considerable portion of the range was burnt over, and the growth of grass has not been heavy. Our early frosts killed it before it matured. A large proportion of the matured cattle are not in a condition to ship this fall. Some place the proportion at 50 per cent. The prices offered for beef this season have been very low, and some have refused to sell, therefore a large number of cattle are being held over for another year. It is questionable if this is a good policy, as no doubt the banks have advanced a considerable amount of money on stock interests. This interest will go on, and many of the cattle will not take on much more weight, and there is a very little outlook for higher prices next year. Besides the usual range loss will have to be met.

STOCK IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

During the year there was imported at Coutts and Pendant d'Oreille 7,921 horses, 4,772 cattle, 7,699 sheep, 152 swine and 53 mules.

During the year there was shipped from Lethbridge to points in and out of the Territories, 1,075 horses, 1,592 cattle and 4,000 sheep.

A shipment to the Chicago market was made this fall from Milk river, consisting of 851 head of beef cattle.

LUNATICS.

There were three cases of lunacy in this district during the past year, and in each the person affected was sent to Brandon asylum.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS.

Besides having a constable accompany all round-ups, both Canadian and American (operating in Canada), a party of police, under Inspector Duffus, accompanied by Special Customs Officer Stunden, rounded up and held for customs 100 head of American cattle which had drifted across the boundary line at or near Wild Horse lake. Double duty and expenses were paid on these cattle and they were released.

Flying patrols from Kennedy's Crossing to fifteen miles south of Cardston prevented a good deal of smuggling, especially in the Lonely Valley district, where there is a good trail, in fact the only trail in that part of the country crossing the boundary line at a place called Whiskey Gap and leading north to Macleod, passing between Magrath and Spring Coulee. It was believed that goods for the Mormon settlements of Magrath, Raymond and Spring Coulee and also for other points in the Territories, came from Montana by that trail and evaded customs, but no cases were discovered by the thorough system of patrols kept in that district during the past year. Much appreciation of the work done by the flying patrols was received from the customs authorities.

STOCK DISEASE.

There has been considerable mange in horses and cattle owned by ranchers named Arnold, Roy and Rodgers. These horses and cattle were placed under the charge of Inspector Burnett, V.S., who visited the different ranchers and had the stock quarantined and treated. The disease is pretty well stamped out.

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Only three cases of glanders were discovered during the year. Two of the horses were shot by veterinary inspector's orders, and one was treated and released.

TELEPHONES.

In Lethbridge there is a good service. The telephone line between here and Macleod has not been in operation since being partially destroyed by the flood. The long distance telephone between here and Magrath, Raymond, Spring Coulee, Sterling and Cardston is now in operation and gives a good service. It will be a great help to us, and when connections are made with Macleod and the north (Edmonton) it will be of much more benefit.

BRIDGES.

With the exception of the one at Lethbridge all the bridges in the district have been repaired and put in good condition. The bridge over the Belly river at Lethbridge, which went out with the flood of the spring of 1902, is being rebuilt by the Dominion government, under the supervision of the territorial government. The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered and convictions obtained during the year ended November 30, 1903:—

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Assault.....	17	14	3		
Bigamy.....	1			1	Bigamist not yet convicted.
Neglect to provide for family.....	1	1			
Offences against property					
Damaging property.....	9	9			
Cattle frauds.....	2		2		
Horse stealing.....	1	1			
Cattle stealing.....	1		1		
Theft.....	7	4	3		
Killing a dog.....	1	1			
Burglary.....	1	1			
Forgery.....	1	1			
False pretenses.....	1		1		
Offences against religion and morals—					
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance.	36	36			
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	2	2			
Inmate " ".....	6	6			
Using blasphemous language.....	2	2			
Using obscene language.....	2	2			
Vagrancy.....	4	4			
Offences against the Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	7	5	2		
Liquor in possession.....	1		1		
Indian drunks.....	7	7			
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinances—					
Master and servants.....	6	4	2		
Game ordinance.....	1	1			
Village ordinance.....	1	1			
Sunday observance.....	6	6			
Stock ordinance.....	2		2		
Insanity.....	3	3			
Prairie fires.....	1	1			
Liquor ordinance.....	3	3			
Brand ".....	5	2	3		
Totals.....	138	117	20	1	

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DISTRIBUTION state of 'K' Division, Lethbridge, November 30, 1903.

Station.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Remarks.	Horses.			
										Team.	Saddle.	Ponies.	Total.
Lethbridge.....	1	1	2		3	2	4	18		9	7		16
Coutts.....			1	1		3		5		6	4		10
Writing-on-Stone.....					1	2		3			3	1	4
Pendant d'Oreille.....					1	2		3		2	2	1	5
Milk River Ridge.....					1	2		3		1	3	1	5
Kennedy's Crossing.....						1		1			1		1
Grassy Lake.....						1		1				1	1
Magrath.....				1				1			1		1
Last.....											1	1	2
Discharged.....						2		2	Not yet struck off by G.O.				
On herd.....										1	1		2
Total.....	1	1	3	2	5	21	4	37		19	23	5	47

PATROLS.

Parties under Inspector Casey have made several patrols during the past year from the post. They patrolled from Lethbridge to McIntyre's ranch and south to Milk river, and as far east as 'K' Division, Milk river detachment, visiting all the settlers on the way. They also patrolled to all the Mormon settlements south.

They patrolled from Lethbridge to Vanhorn's ranch on the Little Bow and along that river as far east as Sun Dial Butte, and also visited the settlers on the north side of Belly river. They also patrolled the south side of Belly river to where it becomes the South Saskatchewan, and as far east as Whitney's ranch, also along the C.P.R. as far as Bennett's and south on 40 mile Coulee. Inspector Casey personally visited the settlers on the above named rivers, and gained a great deal of useful information.

Besides the above, Constable Hall has done a considerable amount of patrolling in the Little Bow and Grassy Lake districts. Corporal Gillespie has also patrolled the Little Bow country.

Patrols have also been sent from the post to Kipp's Coulee and Chin Coulee.

The N.C. officer in charge of Magrath detachment has patrolled that part of the country and the vicinity of Raymond thoroughly.

Besides the regular patrols of the detachments there have been flying patrols sent out in all directions. These patrols were out ten days at a time with pack outfit. They undoubtedly had a good effect in putting a stop to smuggling stock, &c. The patrols from Milk River Ridge detachment connected with those from St. Mary's detachment in 'D' Division generally in the Lonely Valley country. The patrol mileage was 99,321 miles.

HEALTH.

The health of the division during the year has been good. Dr. Mewburn has treated a good many cases from other divisions where operation was required.

DRILL AND LECTURES.

Owing to the reduced strength of the division, the men in the post were drilled in squad only, and went through the usual spring course. The men on detachment went through the usual setting up and arm drill.

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A course of lectures was given by myself twice a week during the winter months to the men in the post. Those on detachment received lectures monthly by the inspecting officer.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The division is very much handicapped for want of a good rifle range, and has been so for years. The land for six miles along the river on both sides of the town belongs to the A.R. & C. C., and where a good rifle range could be made the land belongs to private individuals. In the past year the division had to go to Macleod range for target practice. This year we found a good range two miles from the post, on the river bottom, and obtained permission from the owners to establish a temporary range and the men from the post had their annual practice at this range, those on detachment had their practice at Writing-on-Stone detachment.

The average points obtained was very good, and a pleasing interest was taken by all members of the division throughout the whole practice.

A team of the best eight shots went to Calgary for the annual rifle meeting of the Force.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The Lee-Metford carbine is still in use in this division, and is a good arm. The ammunition is good with few exceptions.

The revolvers are the same as last year, the Enfield; they are old and pretty well worn out, and not a desirable weapon for the Force.

INSPECTIONS.

The post was inspected by yourself on October 1, and by the Assistant Commissioner on August 22. The Assistant Commissioner also inspected Coutts detachment and saw nearly all the N.C. officers and constables, also the horses of the Milk River sub-district, who had gathered at Coutts for that purpose. He examined the men in mounted and dismounted drill, in law and the rules and orders of the Force.

The detachments were also inspected by myself and Inspector Casey, and were inspected monthly by the officer in charge of the sub-district.

The post was inspected weekly by the officer commanding.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in a good financial state.

IMPROVEMENTS TO POST.

Since September last a good many improvements have been done to the post. The old mess kitchen has been painted and a new floor put in and fitted up for a canteen. The old canteen has been repaired and fitted up for quarters for the sergeant-major. The old sergeants' mess kitchen has been painted and fitted up for the officer commanding's office.

The commanding officer's quarters has been painted two coats, part of roof re-shingled, and stone foundation put in.

The inspector's quarters, the quartermaster-sergeant's quarters and guard-room have had their first coat of paint; roofs repaired, but owing to the cold weather coming on they could not be finished.

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A yard 40 feet square has been built at the back of the guard-room. This was very much needed. The doors of the corridors in the guard-room have been made stronger.

A system of dry earth latrines is being installed.

I expect to continue the repairs to buildings early in the spring.

Over three hundred young trees were planted last spring, of maple and cottonwood. Those planted two years ago are doing well, and in a few years these trees will improve the post considerably.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have a hose reel and 600 feet of hose, the same size as used by the town fire brigade. We also have fire extinguishers and a good supply of ladders. There are two fire tanks in the barracks owned by the police, but which form part of the town's fire protection system. These tanks have been repaired this fall, and now hold their full capacity of water. The town has a good fire brigade, well equipped, which would be at our disposal in case of fire; their engine would work from our fire tanks.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been good.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness in use is old, but has all been repaired. One four-horse set and single team set are required.

The saddles are good, and we have enough to meet our present requirements.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good condition, well painted and numbered. One single buck-board only is required for use at Pendant d'Oreille detachment.

RATIONS.

The quality of rations supplied by the different contractors has been good. The flour for the first time is supplied in this district by the Raymond Milling and Elevator Company, of Raymond.

The oats are supplied locally at \$1.80 per 100 pounds, by contract.

The hay is supplied to this post and Writing-on-Stone detachment from High River, in bales. No tenders were received in this district for baled hay, and the tenders received for hay in stack were too high.

Other detachments are supplied locally with hay in stack.

Potatoes are supplied from the district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Last October Lethbridge was visited by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Territories, who opened the Agricultural Fair. The division supplied an escort for His Honour, of one officer and nine N.C. officers and constables. His Honour very highly complimented the men on their appearance and the manner in which they performed their duty.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

Two new detachments have been established this year, one at Kennedy's Crossing and one at Grassy Lake.

Pendant d'Oreille has been made an outport of customs, with the N.C. officer in charge acting collector.

Inspector Casey has served with me throughout the year, and has been of great assistance.

Inspector Duffus has been attached to the division during the summer, for duty on the boundary line; he had charge of the Milk River sub-district.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. BEGIN,
Supt., Commanding 'K' Division.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. C. MACDONELL, D.S.O., COMMANDING DEPOT DIVISION; REGINA.

REGINA, December 10, 1903.

The Commissioner,
N. W. Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Depot Division for the year ended November 30, 1903.

GENERAL.

High wages outside, coupled with plenty of work, kept recruits from enlisting during the spring and summer months, and as a result we were extremely short-handed. We managed, however, to send drafts as needed to the Yukon and outside divisions, and to fill the requisitions of the officer commanding Regina District, under whose supervision all the outside police work is done; although at times it stranded the post completely to do so. We also furnished the necessary escorts to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, one being on June 19, when Regina was declared a city. On December 16, 1902, a full dress parade of the division was held in the concert hall, when the Commissioner presented the King's Coronation medals to Reg. No. 906, Staff-Sergeant Robinson, A., and Reg. No. 3575, Constable Alexander, A.S.

On May 19, the Board to revise the rules and regulations of the Force, &c., assembled at Regina; President, Superintendent Deane; Members, Superintendent Primrose, Superintendent A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O.; Secretary, Inspector R. S. Knight.

Thanks to the careful manner in which Inspector Knight had prepared all the data, classified the G.O.'s circular memos, &c., the Board finished its somewhat onerous work on June 4. On November 9, the King's birthday, a Royal salute of 21 guns was fired, and the flag hoisted for the first time on the new flagstaff.

PROMOTIONS.

On March 1, Sergeant-Major Knight was promoted to Inspector. The publication of G.O. 18187 announcing that fact in local orders was made the occasion for the following order: 'The Officer Commanding Depot Division congratulates Reg. Sergeant-Major Knight upon his well-earned promotion and takes this opportunity of placing on record his appreciation of the thorough and efficient manner in which he performed his duties as Reg. Sergeant-Major.'

TRAINING.

In the year 1900, the Commissioner reported 'The efficient training of a recruit requires twelve months, he must be drilled, set up, taught to ride, to shoot with carbine and revolver, acquire a knowledge of his duties and powers as a peace officer, be instructed in simple veterinary knowledge, understand how a horse should be shod, and become an efficient prairie man; the latter means a smattering of cooking, a judge of a horse's work, being able to find his way about, and to look after the comfort of him-

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self and his horse.' This is the ideal, and there is nothing to add to it, but as recruits more often than not leave the depot in under three months' service, we simply have to do the best we can in the time allotted. This being the headquarters of the Force, many of the N.C.O's. and men are necessarily employed on the staff, and with a large barracks and a prison containing on an average 23 prisoners daily to look after, it follows that the instant we get below a certain number of men, every man is required simply to keep the daily routine going, and the only way drills and rides can be done is to take clerks, &c., away from their work to perform post duty, and so let recruits learn drill, &c. These are the methods which for many months we have had to resort to in order to give recruits even a smattering of training. Now, however, our facilities for training are good; we have an excellent riding instructor in Reg. Sergeant-Major Church, and foot drill and gymnastic instructor in Reg. No. 4006, Corporal Ford, and their assistants. The furnace in the gymnasium enables us to use the upper room as a lecture room and drill hall, and the lower for gymnastics, while the shooting gallery, with Major Gaudet's ammunition, will enable practical musketry to be carried out under the Adjutant, so that with the usual lectures on police duty, care and management of horses and practical work in harnessing and driving, if the men can only be left here sufficiently long, we have every reason to feel that during the ensuing year they will be thoroughly trained and instructed.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Keen interest was taken in rifle shooting, even before the publication of general order 18608 gave it a fillip such as was never known before in the history of the Force. The division was put through the preliminary and annual target practice. The Commissioner was first with the carbine, and Reg. No. 2006, Constable Cunning, W. A., first with the revolver. On July 5, a shooting team representing the Depot Division Rifle Club left for Calgary to take part in the T.R.A. matches; unfortunately the match failed to come off owing to the range being under water. During the month of August we had a number of interesting matches, the principal ones being 'B' Division (Dawson) versus Depot Division, results wired; certified scores by mail; 10 a side; 200 and 400 yards; 'B' Division won by 32 points.

Depot was represented at regimental matches held at Calgary by: Reg. No. 3291, R.S.M. Church, F.; Reg. No. 878, Staff-Sergeant Hooper, L.; Reg. No. 1125, Staff-Sergeant Perry, F.; Reg. No. 3536, Constable Allan, G.O.; Reg. No. 1206, Corporal Banham, H.; Reg. No. 1132, Constable Bird, A. L.; Reg. No. 2006, Constable Cunning, W. A.; Reg. No. 3815, Constable Greenlay, G. O., their wins being: (1) Slater Trophy, 3rd; (2) Drewry Trophy (mounted), 1st; (3) Officer's Match, 2nd by divisions; (4) Regimental Match and Constantine Cup, 2nd; (5) Regimental Revolver Match, Reg. No. 2006, Constable Cunning, W.A., 3rd; (7) Mounted Revolver Match, 2nd; (8) Commissioner's Revolver Match, Reg. No. 1125, Staff-Sergeant Perry, 2nd, Reg. No. 2006, Constable Cunning, W. A., 3rd; Commissioner's Prize, Gold Medal and \$25; Individual Grand Aggregate, Reg. No. 1206, Corporal Banham, H.

On September 16, 17, 18 and 19, the rifle club held their annual meet, which as usual proved a great success, over \$400 being given in prizes and money.

GUARD-ROOM.

A new guard-room is badly needed, the present one, apart from the building being badly planned, is very old and much too small for our wants. Plans for additions, &c., were submitted, but so far have not been approved. It is imperative that steps should be taken to separate constables sentenced for breaches of discipline from criminals. Constables undergoing imprisonment who are going to return to the ranks again should be subjected to a very rigid discipline, and have to do really hard work,

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so that on returning to ordinary routine, in addition to being cleaner and smarter in every way, they would experience a decided feeling of relief from constant supervision and toil.

Several times during the year we have had to convert other buildings into guard-rooms, pro tem, for want of accommodation; our worst experience being with the Doukhobors.

On June 9 a party of 28 Doukhobors arrived from Yorkton, 26 of them sentenced to three months hard labour, and two to four and five months, respectively, under section 177 of the Civil Code, for indecent acts. Three agreed to work as soon as they arrived, and these we kept apart from the rest. The others, however, remained obdurate and obstinately refused to do anything. Of these three, one became violently insane, and together with one of the others, who was unquestionably of unsound mind, was sent to Brandon asylum. His brother at once struck work and indicated the grief which possessed him by refusing to wear his trousers for three days. He, however, soon became clothed, and in his right mind, and a good worker, and largely through his efforts we persuaded the majority to eat roast potatoes and cooked porridge. In July they began to unmistakably give in, first one, then two, then four and, after promising to conform to our laws and proving their sincerity by working, were released by order from Ottawa. In August the remainder gave in. Mr. Peter Verigin visited them and they finally solemnly promised to him to go back to their farms and work, and conform to the laws. They wanted to be released then, and Mr. Verigin himself thought that was sufficient, but the Commissioner was firm, and insisted as an evidence of good faith that they should work here first. This they finally consented to do, and on August 10, authority was received to release them, which was accordingly done. Mr. Verigin thanked the Commissioner and myself for their kind treatment, and they did themselves after being released, and shook hands with me at the division office.

Civilians in cells at beginning of year..	20
Civilians received during the year..	234
Civilians in cells at end of year..	22

Maximum number received, 41 (in June); minimum number received, 2 (in February); average per month, 19.5.

Civilian prisoners were composed of:—

Whites..	224
Negroes..	2
Half-breeds..	5
Indians..	18
Females..	5

Health of prisoners during the year was good.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division during the year was good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good; this, as in former years, is undoubtedly largely due to the sanitary condition of the barracks being kept in good order under the constant and watchful attention of Acting Senior Surgeon Bell.

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CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied have been of good quality and except in a few instances have given satisfaction; the dye in field jackets and trousers is of poor quality, and with short exposure to the sun turns a yellow colour. The canvas dunnage bag supplied is made of too light quality of duck.

HORSES.

The general health of the horses in this division has been good. I regret to report the destruction of five horses, four for glanders and one for fracture; three of those destroyed for glanders, viz., Nos. 2631, 2084 and 2285, were exposed to the disease with those destroyed last year, viz., Nos. 1891 and 2136; they were tested and reacted, but showed no clinical symptoms until some time after the test, suddenly they developed well-marked clinical symptoms and had to be destroyed; the other horse, Reg. No. 2806, was being treated for a cold, but not off duty, one evening he was brought in reported to be bleeding from the nostrils; Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Ayre's suspicions were aroused, and he applied the mallein test, the result being a decided reaction, after the test the animal showed well-marked clinical symptoms; he was immediately destroyed and the carcass burnt. All inquiries failed to trace where the animal contracted the disease, he was purchased from Wm. Small, Maple Creek, whose other horses were afterwards tested, none of them showing any reaction. Reg. No. 2576 was destroyed as he was suffering from fracture of the metacarpal. Horse Reg. No. 2826 was taken ill with an attack of azoturia while en route to Halbrite and died. The twenty cast horses realized \$999.50, nearly \$50 each.

FORAGE.

The hay was of fair quality; the oats good, but we had difficulty in getting them free from dust, as we required; in this connection I may mention that it is proposed to put a fanner in Nos. 3 and 4 stables; the chaff cutter has proved an unqualified success.

FIRE PROTECTION

The same as last year, viz.: Steam fire pump, hand engine, babcocks and water pails; tanks in various parts of barracks, including large tank in tower. The well is inadequate for fire purposes, as it can be pumped empty in ten to fifteen minutes. The guard-room well has a good supply, and this coming year it is proposed to connect with and use it for fire purposes.

RATIONS

Have been of good quality and ample.

TRANSPORT.

The majority of the transport is in an unsatisfactory condition through old age; the woodwork in many cases having perished. A new supply is required.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddles are nearly new and in good order; apart from the fact that they are on the heavy side, they answer their purpose well. Two out of the six sets of heavy

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Concord (black) harness will do for another year, but four sets should be replaced by new; the harness being very old and having been in use for from twelve to twenty-one years. The same remarks hold good with regard to six sets of light driving (black); four sets single (black) should be replaced, the rest of the harness is in good condition and well looked after.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

In 1900 the then officer commanding the depot reported *re* officers' quarters as follows:—'The officers' quarters are very old and not worth spending any money on, are unfit for habitation, with the exception of those occupied by the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner.' In 1901 the Commissioner reports: 'At Regina the officers' quarters are uninhabitable, and I now ask that new quarters be erected this coming summer.' Time has simply emphasized the truth of these remarks, but as officers still have to occupy the 'huts,' to make them habitable at all it has been found necessary to spend money on them; those requiring it have been reshingled, and where the floors have rotted through, new ones have been laid. A new porch and entrance has been made to the sergeant's mess, a great improvement, as the present ante-room was the general entrance before. The billiard room and officers' mess was enlarged so as to admit a full-sized billiard table, a much needed improvement. The new furnaces were finished in December, 1902, and have added much to the comfort of the men. A furnace has also been put in the gymnasium, a great boon to the men, as they now can use it during winter evenings. An addition has been made to the bowling alley to enable us to use it as a shooting gallery for Major Gaudet's ammunition. A new flag-staff has been erected in the centre of the enclosed part of the square, 106 feet high. It improves the appearance of the square very much.

CANTEEN.

Liberal grants have been made during the year, without which the men would have been deprived of many benefits and much enjoyment. It is no small task to manage a large canteen in this post, and Inspector Heffernan is deserving of credit for his work in this respect.

CONCLUSION.

Although we have been so short-handed and hard pressed during the past year, every effort has been made to keep up manly sports and amusements. During the winter months a curling club was formed, and a number of enjoyable matches played. A cricket club was got together that fought its way into the finals for the championship of Assiniboia, and in the autumn an Association football club.

While my thanks are due to the officers, N.C. officers and men of the depot for the manner in which they have supported me during the past year, I desire to bring Regl. Sergt.-Major Church, F., and Reg. No 906, Farrier Staff-Sergt. Robinson, A., especially to your favourable notice for hard work, well done.

Your obedient servant,
I have the honour to be, sir,

A. C. MACDONELL,
Supt.; Commanding 'Depot' Division.

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APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. PEARSON BELL.

REGINA, January 18, 1904.

The Commissioner,
N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the health and sanitary condition of the Force for the year 1903:—

The number of cases treated was 744, as follows: Depot Division, 242; 'A' Division, 53; 'C' Division, 63; 'D' Division, 75; 'E' Division, 66; 'F' Division, 55; 'G' Division, 143; 'K' Division, 47.

The average number on daily sick report was 5.33.

Admissions to hospital were 136, as follows: Depot Division, 83; 'A' Division, 3; 'C' Division, 1; 'D' Division, 29; 'E' Division, 6; 'F' Division, 1; 'G' Division, 7; 'K' Division, 6.

There were three deaths during the year.

GENERAL DISEASES.

There was 1 case of measles, which occurred at Macleod. Influenza caused 41 admissions. For diphtheria there were 3 admissions, all at Regina. Enteric fever furnished 2 cases, both occurring at Calgary. A case of malarial fever was reported from 'G' Division. There were 13 cases of gonorrhœa. Of parasitic diseases there were 4 cases, namely, 3 of scabies and 1 of *ascaris lumbricoides*. Alcoholism caused 3 admissions. Of rheumatism there were 38 cases, the majority slight in character. For debility there were 7 admissions.

LOCAL DISEASES.

Under diseases of the nervous system there were 31 cases, namely: Mental debility, 2; paralysis, 1; neuralgia, 17; headache, 10, and nervousness, 1. Diseases of the eye and eyelids accounted for 12 cases. Diseases of other organs of special sense: There were 11 cases, namely: Nasal catarrh, 7; earache, 2, and impacted cerumen, 2. Diseases of the circulatory system gave 6 cases: Disordered action of the heart 4, syncope 1, and hemoptysis 1. Disease of the respiratory system: There were 187 cases under this heading, the large majority consisting of coughs and colds. There were 20 cases of bronchitis, 3 of laryngitis, and 1 of pleurisy. Diseases of the digestive system: There were 160 cases. The principal were 44 of mouth and throat affections, 6 of colic, 39 of diarrhœa, 1 of congestion of liver, 1 of appendicitis, 3 of hernia, and 4 of hemorrhoids. Diseases of the lymphatic system: There was 1 case of inflammation of glands. Diseases of the urinary system: There were 9 cases, namely, albuminuria 1, Brights disease 1, nephritis 6, and cystitis 1. One death was due to Bright's disease. Diseases of the generative system: There were 4 cases of orchitis. Diseases of organs of locomotion consisted of 2 cases of synoditis, and 13 of myalgia. Diseases of the connective tissue: There were 16 cases, namely, abscess 13, sinus 1, and cellulitis 2. Diseases of the skin: There were 17 cases, 9 of which were boils.

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INJURIES.

There was 1 case of heat-stroke, and 1 death from drowning. The death occurred in crossing a river with a wagon. There was 1 case of suicide, due to gunshot wound, the verdict being that the man committed the act while temporarily insane. The remaining cases of local injuries were 160 in number, including 31 for wounds, 35 for sprains, 37 for contusions, 2 for fractures, 2 for dislocation, 6 for frost-bites, 4 for burns and scalds, 12 for abrasions, 4 for blistered feet, 1 for cerebral concussion, &c.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

These call for no special remark. In addition to evacuation of abscesses, there was 1 operation for the cure of varix, 1 for fistula in ano, 1 for hemorrhoids, and 1 amputation of fingers.

INVALIDING.

The number invalided during the year was 5, the causes being, paralysis 1 case, mental debility 1, debility 1, disordered action of the heart 1, and injury to shoulder 1.

RECRUITS.

There were 203 applicants examined for engagement.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The general health of all ranks during the year has been very good, and no unsanitary condition of barracks or detachments is noted in the medical reports. At Fort Saskatchewan the interior of the hospital has been kalsomined, and the wood-work varnished, but the medical officer reports that the hospital furnace needs repairing badly. At Regina no repairs to the hospital have been effected during the year. New furnaces are urgently needed, the building requires painting throughout, and the window frames and doors refitting.

It is with deep regret I record the death of Assistant-Surgeon C. S. Haultain, which occurred at Battleford on May 20. The medical department has lost an officer of high professional attainments, who possessed the confidence and esteem of his comrades, and whose memory will ever be associated with the kindest recollections.

A table is attached showing the sickness, arranged according to the various sections of disease.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,
Assistant Surgeon.

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NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the Year 1903.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of days under Treatment.	Deaths.	Invalided.
<i>General Diseases.</i>				
Measels	1	21		
Influenza	41	211		
Diphtheria	3	90		
Enteric fever	2	45		
Malarial fever	1	3		
Gonorrhœa.	13	180		
Parasitic diseases	4	26		
Alcoholism.	3	39		
Rheumatism.	38	157		
Debility	7	25		1
<i>Local Diseases.</i>				
Diseases of the nervous system.....	31	342		2
" eye and eyelids ...	12	54		
" other organs of special sense.	11	13		
" circulatory system	6	20		1
" respiratory system.....	187	608		
" digestive system.....	160	640		
" lymphatic system	1	10		
" urinary system.....	9	156	1	
" generative system.	4	104		
" organs of locomotion ..	15	62		
" connective tissue	16	124		
" skin.....	17	115		
<i>Injuries.</i>				
General	2	4	1	
Local.....	160	920	1	1

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT.

MACLEOD, January 18, 1904.

To the Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending November 30, 1903.

The general health of the horses of the force for the past year has been satisfactory. Apart from the death of four horses of Depot division from glanders, no serious outbreak of disease has occurred that would deprive us of the use of any number of horses, and this has been a very fortunate condition when we feel that we have not yet fully recovered from the drain made upon us for horses for South Africa. While the places of these horses have been filled, there must necessarily be a number not as well seasoned or conditioned for hard work as those we lost. The past year has been an exceptionally hard one on the horses, the large number of new settlers coming into the country, with a proportionate number of law-breakers, has been the means of increasing the work of the horses, as a comparison of the mileage returns will show.

Prior to the year 1900 we were always in a position to turn out a few horses when it was found they needed rest, but since that time such a thing has been out of the question. Every horse on the force able to work had to be used. The horses purchased in the past few years have, with a very few exceptions, turned out well, the majority of them being really high class animals, and those that have passed the colt stage and are matured are fit for the hardest kind of work. During the year I have visited and inspected the horses of Depot, 'A,' 'E,' 'G,' 'K' and 'D' divisions, and with few exceptions have found everything connected with the care and management of the horses in a satisfactory condition, the exceptions being the shoeing of horses on detachment, this being a matter that cannot very well be overcome, and will be a source of more or less trouble so long as we have to depend upon outside blacksmiths.

In one or two sections of the country it has been a little difficult to get as good hay as in former years, owing to the wet season. The oats, however, have been of good quality.

The drugs supplied have also been of good quality.

Ninety-three remounts were purchased during the year, and it was found very hard to get this number, notwithstanding the fact that ample notice of our intention to buy had been given and that good fair prices would be paid. Of course there is only one explanation for this condition of affairs, and that is the scarcity of horses in the country. Not only are horses suitable for our work scarce, but good horses of all classes are scarce. There has been an increased demand for horses in the past four or five years, while the supply from our own ranches has decreased, and if it had not been for the much abused American horse, I do not know what the country would have done. The four largest horse ranching firms that were in the Territories are out of business now. I refer to Oxerart, the Quorn, Bell Bros. and the Strang Ranching Company. In former years these firms could supply all the horses we required. No one has taken their places and these sources of supply having been cut off, it is becoming more difficult every year to get horses. In former years we also got some good horses

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from British Columbia, but anything I have seen from that province in the past few years could find no place in our stables.

Most of those breeding horses now are breeding the heavier classes, Clydeshires and Percherons. Two specimens of the latter breed which I saw had been purchased by syndicates, one at three thousand and the other at four thousand dollars, so I was informed. Five hundred dollars, I think, would have been a good price for the two. As I understand, these two horses were imported, it would be interesting to know what they were entered at, or would they be admitted free for the purpose of improving the stock of the country.

One imported thoroughbred horse has been brought to the Macleod district during the summer. If the right class of mares are bred to him I have no doubt he will prove an acquisition to this part of the country.

At the different divisions which I have visited I have found the stabling in good condition, well lighted and ventilated. The water supply I have also found good.

During the year I have attended three agricultural exhibitions for the purpose of judging horses entered for the prizes given for horses best suited for police work. The points where the exhibitions were held were Calgary, Pincher Creek and Macleod. At Calgary three horses were entered. None of the horses shown were up to our standard; consequently no prizes were given. At Pincher Creek five horses entered the ring, the first prize being awarded A. M. Morden for a handsome chestnut gelding, the second going to a bay gelding, the property of L. Bell. At Macleod six horses were shown, Mrs. J. Graham winning first prize with a chestnut gelding, and Jno. Franklin second with a bay gelding. All four prize winners were purchased, and posted to 'D' Division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, Insp.,
Vet. Surgeon.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

SUMMARY of cases treated from December 1, 1902, to November 30, 1903.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Remarks.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Remarks.
Abscess	4	63		Injury to tongue..	1	6	
Anæmia.....	2	20		Laryngitis	2	19	
Azaturia ..	2	6	1 died, Reg. No. 2826	Mange.....	1	90	
Colic.....	9	23		Nephritis.....	1	9	
Coryza	2	72		Paralysis, partial..	1	12	
Constipation ..	1	3		Rheumatic arthritis	4	40	
Catarrh.....	2	30		Bruised feet.....	3	36	
Curb.....	6	162		Brushing	4	124	
Congestion of lungs..	1	....		Corns	8	98	
Distemper.....	1	18		Enlarged fetlock....	1	15	
Diarrhœa.....	2	....		Laminitis	12	292	
Drowned.....	2	....		Lymphangitis.....	5	55	
Dislocation of fetlock	1	119		Navicular arthritis.	2	102	
Débility	3	62		Ringbone	3	163	
Eczema.....	2	23		Sidebones.....	2	28	
Fracture right meta-				Spavin.....	3	216	
carpal	1	....	Destroyed.	Sprains.....	18	228	
Fevers	2	75		Splints.....	10	170	
Glanders.....	4	....	"	Quarter crack.....	2	25	
Hæmoptysis	1	5	Died.	Lacerated	11	119	
Heart disease.....	1	....	"	Punctured.....	8	65	
Influenza.....	14	171		Contusion..	27	696	This includes collar and saddle galls.
Injury to eye.....	2	57					

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

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Schedule A (Summer 1903)	3
B (November 30, 1903)	6

APPENDIX A.
DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS DURING THE
SUMMER OF 1903.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depot.	Regina	1	1	1	5	1		8	5	3	75	11	111	68	
	Moosomin				1			1			3		5	1	
	Qu'Appelle										1		1	1	
	Wolseley										1		1	1	
	Moose Jaw										1		1	1	
	Whitewood									1			1	1	
	Grenfell										1		1	1	
	Carlyle										1		1	1	
	Yorkton									1	3		4	2	
	Erwood								1				1		
	Kutawa										1		1	1	
	Ft. Qu'Appelle									1			1	1	
	Estevan								1				1		
	Oxbow										1		1	1	
	North Portal							1			1		2	2	
	Wood Mountain				1			3	2		9	2	17	22	
	Gainsboro										1		1	1	
	Town Station									1	1		2	1	
	Ottawa							4			1		5		
	Arcola								1				1	1	
	Weyburn										1		1	3	
	On Command			1	1			2		1	1	1	7	2	
	On leave				1								1		
	Absent without leave.										1		1		
Total Depot Division..		1	1	2	9	1		19	10	8	104	14	169	118	
A.	Maple Creek			1				3	1	1	10	3	19	16	
	East End									1	1		2	6	
	Ten Mile										3		3	4	
	Medicine Lodge							1			2		3	5	
	Medicine Hat									1	1		2	3	
	Swift Current										1		1	1	
	Town Station								1				1	1	
	On Command				1						3		4	3	
	On Herd													4	
Total A Division				1	1			4	2	3	21	3	35	43	
C.	Battleford			1				2		2	9	5	19	16	
	Onion Lake							1					1	2	
	Jackfish										1		1	1	
	Lloydminster				1						2	1	4	4	
	Henrietta										1		1	2	
	Saskatoon									1	3		4	4	
	Prince Albert			1	1			1		2	7	3	15	9	
	Duck Lake								1		1	1	3	4	
	Batoche										1		1	1	
	Rosthern									1			1	1	
F.	Fletts Springs										1		1	2	
	Star City										2		2	1	
	On Command				1			1					2		
	On leave							1					1		
Total C & F Division				2	3			6	1	6	28	10	5	47	

SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Continued.*

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
D	Macleod			1	3	1	3	1	1		20	7	37	38	
	Pincher Creek.....				1			1			3		5	6	
	Big Bend										2		2	2	
	Kootenai										2		2	3	
	Stand Off.....								1		2	2	5	6	
	St. Mary's.....								1		1		2	4	
	Nanton.....										1		1	1	
	Boundry Creek.....										1		1	2	
	Kipp										1	1	2	1	
	Leavings.....									1			1	2	
	Frank.....									1	1		2	2	
	Porcupines.....										2		2	3	
	Peigan.										1	1	2	1	
	Cardston.....				1			1			1		3	5	
	Town Patrol.....														
	On Leave										1	1	2		
K	Lethbridge			1	1			2		1	11	1	17	17	
	Milk River Ridge.								1		2		3	5	
	Coutts.....							1	1		3		5	9	
	Writing-on-Stone.. ..									1	2		3	3	
	Pendant d'Oreille.....									1	3		4	4	
	Magrath.....								1				1	1	
	On Leave.....										1		1		
Total D and K Divisions				2	6	1	8	6	6	61	13	103	115		
E	Calgary.....			1	2			3	1	1	16	5	29	26	
	Banff.....										2		2	3	
	Sarcee Reserve.. ..											1	1		
	Canmore.....										1		1	1	
	Morley.....										1		1	1	
	Gleichen.....							1				2	3	3	
	High River.....								1				1	1	
	Red Deer.....							1					1		
	Okotoks.....							1					1	1	
	Millarville.....										1		1	1	
	Innisfal.....										1		1	1	
	Olds.....										1		1	1	
	Wintering Hills.....										1		1	1	
Total E Division				1	2		6	2	1	24	8	44	40		
G	Fort Saskatchewan.....				1			3		2	11	1	18	18	
	Edmonton.				1					1	4	2	8	7	
	Ponoka.....										1		1	1	
	St. Albert										1		1	1	
	Lacombe.....										1		1	1	
	Lamerton.....										1		1	1	
	Duhamel.....										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin.....										2		2	2	
	Vegreville.....										1		1	1	
	Athabaska Landing.....									1			1	2	
	Lesser Slave Lake.				1				1		2	1	5	6	
	Peace River Landing								1			1	2	5	
	Fort Chipewyan.....								1		1	1	3		
	Fort McPherson								1		4		5		
	Star.....										1		1	1	
	On Command.....			1				1					2		
	Whitford.....										1		1	1	
Total G Division				1	3		4	4	4	32	6	54	48		

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SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Concluded.*

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Superintendents Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Wagons.
B.	Dawson.		1	1	4	1		4	2	3	75	10	81	24	
	Forty Mile.								1		3		4		6
	Indian River.							1			1	1	3		7
	Ogilvie.									1	2		3		
	Stewart River.									1	2		3		7
	Stewart Crossing.										2		2		
	Haltway.										2		2	1	8
	Selwyn.										2		2		10
	Selkirk.					1		1			2		3	1	
	Minto.										2	1	3		
	Grand Forks.				1				1		3	1	5	1	
	Sulphur.										3		3	1	
	Gold Run.										3		3	1	
	Eureka.										1		1		
	McQuesten.										1		1		9
	Dominion.								1		3		4		
	Hunker.									1	3		4	1	
	Duncan Landing.								1		1		2		6
	Town Station.							1		1	10	1	13		
	On Command.										1	9	10		
Total B Division.			1	1	5	2		7	6	7	104	24	157	30	53
H.	White Horse.			1	3	1		2	5	2	32	7	53	12	
	Dalton Trail.				1	1				1	6	4	13	7	
	Dalton House.										2	1	3		
	Wells.										2		2		
	White Pass Summit.										1		1		
	Caribou.									1	2		3		
	Tabkini.										3		3	1	
	Upper La Barge.										3		3		
	Lower La Barge.								1		2		3		
	Braeburn.									1	3		4	2	
	Hootalinqua.										3		3		
	Livingstone Creek.									1	2		3	2	
	Big Salmon.										3		3		
	Tantalus.									1	3		4	2	
	Yukon Crossing.									1	4		5		
	Town Station.							1			3		4		
	On Command.				1						4		5	1	59
	On Leave.									1	1		1		
	Absent Without Leave.												1		
Total H Division.				1	5	2		3	6	9	79	12	117	27	59

RECAPITULATION.

Regina District.	1	1	2	9	1		19	10	8	104	14	169	118		
Maple Creek District.			1	1			4	2	3	21	3	35	43		
Battleford and Prince Albert District.			2	3			6	1	6	28	10	56	47		
Macleod-Lethbridge District.			2	6			8	6	6	61	13	103	115		
Calgary District.			1	2			6	2	1	24	8	44	40		
Saskatchewan District.			1	3			4	4	4	32	6	54	48		
Total in N.-W. Territories.	1	1	9	24	1	1	47	25	28	270	54	461	411		
" Yukon Territory.		1	2	10	4		10	12	16	183	36	274	57	112	
Grand Total.	1	2	11	34	5	1	57	37	44	453	90	735	468	112	

APPENDIX B.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS, NOVEMBER
30, 1903.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depot..	Regina	1	1	2	7	1	...	7	6	1	94	14	134	70	...
	Moosomin				1			1			2	1	5	4	...
	Qu'Appelle										1		1	1	...
	Wolseley										1		1	1	...
	Moose Jaw										1		1	1	...
	Broadview									1			1	1	...
	Grenfell										2		2	2	...
	Arcola								1				1	1	...
	Yorkton								1		2		3	4	...
	Fort Pelly										1		1	1	...
	Kutawa										1		1	2	...
	Fort Qu'Appelle									1			1	2	...
	Estevan								1		1		2	2	...
	Oxbow										1		1	1	...
	North Portal							1			1		2	1	...
	Wood Mountain				1			3	1		7	2	14	17	...
	Carlyle										1		1	1	...
	Town Station									1	1		2	1	...
	Ottawa							3			1		4	...	...
	Gainsboro										1		1	1	...
	Weyburn										1		1	1	...
	Erwood								1				1	...	...
	Hudson's Bay			1				1			4		6	...	...
	On Command				1			2		1	9		13	...	...
Total, Depot Division		1	1	3	10	1	....	18	11	5	133	17	200	115	...
A	Maple Creek			1				2		1	9	3	16	26	...
	East End									1	2		3	4	...
	Ten Mile										3		3	4	...
	Medicine Lodge							1			2		3	5	...
	Medicine Hat									1	2		3	3	...
	Swift Current										1		1	1	...
	Town Station								1				1	1	...
	On Command				1			1	1		3		6	...	...
Total, A Division				1	1		...	4	2	3	22	3	36	44	...
C	Battleford				1			2		1	6	4	14	16	...
	Onion Lake							1					1	2	...
	Jackfish										1		1	1	...
	Lloydminster									1	2		3	4	...
	Thunder Child's										1		1	...	...
	Henrietta										1		1	2	...
	Saskatoon													1	...
	On Command									1	2		3	4	...
	On Leave			1									1	...	...
	Prince Albert			1				2		1	8	1	13	15	...
F	Duck Lake								1		1	1	3	5	...
	Batoche										1		1	1	...
	Rosthern									1			1	1	...
	Saskatoon				1					1	2		4	4	...
	Flett's Springs										1		1	1	...
	Star City										2		2	2	...
	On Leave				1							1	2
Total, C and F Divisions..				2	3		...	5	1	6	28	7	52	60	...

* 1 Vet. Surgeon.

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SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Continued.*

Division.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Days.
D.	Macleod			1	2		1	1	5	1	15	6	31	34	
	Pincher Creek				1						3		5	6	
	Big Bend										2		2	3	
	Kootenai										2		2	3	
	Stand Off							1			2	2	5	7	
	St. Mary's							1			1		2	4	
	Claresholm								1		1		2	3	
	Boundary Creek										1		1	1	
	Kipp										1	1	2	2	
	Nanton										1		1	1	
	Frank									1	1		2	2	
	Cardston				1			1			1	1	4	5	
	Porcupines										2		2	3	
	Peigan										1	1	2	1	
	Absent without leave										1		1		
	On Leave										1		1		
	On Command									1	1		2		
K.	Lethbridge			1	1			2		2	8	4	18	16	
	Milk River Ridge									1	2		3	5	
	Countts							1	1		3		5	10	
	Writing on Stone									1	2		3	4	
	Pendant d'Oreille									1	2		3	5	
	Magrath								1				1	1	
	On Herd													2	
	Kennedy's Crossing										1		1	1	
	Grassy Lake										1		1	1	
	Total D & K Division			2	5		1	9	5	9	56	15	102	120	
E.	Calgary			1	1			4	1	2	18	5	32	24	
	Banff										1		1	2	
	Canmore										1		1	1	
	Morley										1		1	1	
	Gleichen										1	2	3	1	
	High River									1			1	1	
	Red Deer							1					1	1	
	Innisfail										1		1	1	
	Millarville										1		1	1	
	Olds										1		1	1	
	On Leave							1					1		
	On Command										1		1		
	Total E Division			1	1			6	1	3	26	7	45	34	
G.	Ft. Saskatchewan			1	1			3	1	1	11	1	19	27	
	Edmonton				1					1	1	2	8	7	
	Ponoka										1	1	2	1	
	St. Albert										1		1	1	
	Lacombe										1		1	1	
	Duhamel										1		1	1	
	Lamerton										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin									1	1		2	2	
	Star										1		1	1	
	Athabaska Landing									1			1	2	
	Lesser Slave Lake				1				1		2	1	5	6	
	Peace River Landing								1		1	1	3	4	
	Fort Chipewyan								1		1	1	3		
	McPherson								1		4		5		
	Whitford									1			1	1	
	Vegreville										1		1	1	
	Total G Division			1	3			3	5	5	31	7	55	56	

SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Concluded.*

Division	Station.	Commissioner	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	Assistant Surgeons	Veterinary Surgeons	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Supernumerary Constables	Total	Horses	Dogs
B	Dawson			1	3	1	...	4	2	2	52	13	78	16	
	Forty Mile								1	...	3	1	5	...	6
	Indian River										4	...	4	...	7
	Ogilvie									1	2	...	3	...	
	Stewart River										3	1	4	...	7
	Stewart Crossing										3	1	4	3	...
	Halfway										2	1	3	...	10
	Selwyn										3	...	3	...	6
	Selkirk					1		1			4	1	7	3	1
	Minto										3	1	4	3	...
	Grand Forks				1				1		5	1	8	2	...
	Dominion Creek								1		3	...	4	2	...
	Hunker									1	3	...	4	1	...
	Sulphur									1	3	1	5	3	...
	Gold Run										4	...	4	1	...
	Grand Valley									1	3	1	5	4	...
	McQuesten							1			2	1	4	...	10
	Gordon Landing								1		3	...	3	...	2
	Town Station							1		1	11	1	14	...	...
	On Command		1		1						1	...	3	2	...
Total B Division			1	1	5	2	...	7	6	7	116	24	169	40	49
H	White Horse			1	3			4	2	4	58	4	76	14	4
	Dalton Trail				1	1			1		9	4	16	2	16
	White Pass Summit										1	...	1	...	...
	Caribou										3	...	3	...	2
	Tahkini									1	2	...	3	2	...
	Braeburn									1	4	...	5	2	...
	Hootalinqua										3	...	3	...	11
	Livingstone Creek									1	2	...	3	2	...
	Tantalus								1		3	...	4	2	6
	Yukon Crossing									1	3	...	4	2	...
	Montague										4	...	4	3	...
	Kynocke								1		3	...	4	...	...
	Town Station										4	...	4	...	...
	On Command								1		1	...	2	...	...
	On Leave					1				1	...	...	2	...	...
Total H Division				1	4	2	...	4	6	9	100	8	134	31	39
<i>Recapitulation.</i>															
Regina District		1	1	3	10	1	...	18	11	5	133	17	200	115	...
Maple Creek District				1	1		...	4	2	3	22	3	36	44	...
Battleford and Prince Albert District				2	3		...	5	1	6	28	7	52	60	...
Macleod-Lethbridge District				2	5		1	9	5	9	56	15	102	120	...
Calgary District				1	1		...	6	1	3	26	7	45	34	...
Saskatchewan District				1	3		...	3	5	5	31	7	55	56	...
Total in N.-W. Territories		1	1	10	23	1	1	45	25	31	296	56	490	429	...
" Yukon Territory			1	2	9	4	...	11	12	16	216	32	303	70	88
Grand Total		1	2	12	32	5	1	56	37	47	512	88	793	499	88

* 1 Vet. Surgeon.

PART III.

YUKON TERRITORY.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

DAWSON, Y.T., December 1, 1903.

To the Right Honourable

Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,
 President of the Privy Council,
 Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the North-west Mounted Police serving in the Yukon Territory, for the year ending November 30, 1903, together with reports of the following officers:—

Supt. A. E. Snyder, commanding 'H' Division.
 Supt. A. Ross Cuthbert, commanding 'B' Division.
 Insp. A. E. C. McDonell, commanding Dalton Trail.
 Asst. Surgeon L. A. Paré, White Horse.
 Asst. Surgeon S. M. Fraser, Dalton Trail.
 Asst. Surgeon W. E. Thompson, Dawson.
 Asst. Surgeon G. Madore, Selkirk.
 Staff-Sergeant G. H. Acres, Veterinary Surgeon.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD,

*Asst. Commissioner,**Comd. N. W. M. Police, Yukon Territory.*

OFFICERS.

On December 1, 1902, the undermentioned officers were serving in the Yukon Territory:—

Assistant Commissioner, Z. T. Wood.

'H' Division.

Supt. A. E. Snyder, Com. Division.
 Insp. F. P. Horrigan.
 " A. E. C. McDonell.
 " S. Crosthwaite.
 " E. A. Pelletier.
 Asst Surgeon L. A. Paré.
 " S. M. Fraser.

'B' Division.

Supt. A. Ross Cuthbert, Com. Division.
 Insp. W. H. Routledge.
 " D. M. Howard.
 " A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G.
 " T. A. Wroughton.
 " F. L. Cosby.
 " J. Taylor.
 Asst. Surgeon W. E. Thompson.
 " G. Madore.

The following changes have been made during the year:—

Transferred from Yukon Territory:

Insp. F. L. Cosby.
 " S. Crosthwaite.
 " A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G.

Transferred to Yukon Territory:

Insp. J. C. Richards.
 " R. Y. Douglas.

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The undermentioned officers are serving in the Yukon Territory on November 30, 1903:—

'H' Division.

Supt. A. E. Snyder, Com. Division.
 Insp. F. P. Horrigan.
 " A. E. C. McDonell.
 " E. A. Pelletier.
 " J. C. Richards.
 Asst Surgeon L. A. Paré.
 " S. M. Fraser (on leave).

'B' Division.

Supt. A. Ross Cuthbert, Com. Division.
 Insp. W. H. Routledge.
 " D. M. Howard.
 " T. A. Wroughton.
 " J. Taylor.
 " R. Y. Douglas.
 Asst. Surgeon W. E. Thompson.
 " G. Madore.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

You will gather from reports of the officers commanding divisions that we have been called upon to render a great deal of assistance to the other departments in the Yukon. This was no doubt necessary in the past, but I think the time has come when we should be relieved of this extraneous duty, and that the other branches of the government service should make provision for their work and shoulder the burden and expense of much that we are at the present time called upon to do. As matters stand now, the police are apparently available to all departments at any and all times, especially when by using members of the force a saving can be effected by the other branches of the civil service. As this naturally entails increased expenditure on our part, it does not appear reasonable or fair that we should be saddled with such drains upon our appropriation.

Another point of view presents itself in connection with such assistance rendered, and in my opinion it is an important one; that is, that in a semi-military organization like the police force, one of the most important factors in the maintenance of the discipline so essentially necessary, is that all orders given our men should emanate from their superior officers, and that as policemen they should not have to recognize the authority of any one unconnected with the force, nor carry out instructions or orders received, unless they are given through their superior officers; this being the case, you can well understand why friction occurs, and how prejudicial to discipline it is, when our men refuse to carry out orders given by the heads and members of other departments, which they have been detailed to assist. A policeman has a very natural objection to receive orders from civilians, and resents any attempt on the part of any person not connected with the force to order him about.

A common cause for complaint among our men is that when detailed to assist another department they are invariably compelled to do the most unpleasant and menial portion of the work, and are often ordered about by some of the employees of the department they are assisting in a hectoring and domineering manner.

In addition to the assistance specified by Superintendents Snyder and Cuthbert, it is probable that in the near future the officer commanding the police in the Yukon will represent the Department of Agriculture in the territory, and that the veterinary staff-sergeants will act for that department as they do in the North-west Territories. As glanders has been rather prevalent in Dawson and vicinity for the past year or more, this will entail quite a lot of extra work. Hitherto, the territorial veterinary surgeon has been kept busily employed endeavoring to stamp out the disease.

To properly carry on the work it will be necessary to send another veterinary staff-sergeant to be stationed at White Horse, as at the present time we have only one, namely, Staff-Sergeant Acres, in the Yukon.

Another matter I wish to draw attention to is that owing to the increase of litigation in the higher court, Mr. Justice Macaulay, who is also police magistrate, is only occasionally able to attend to the duties of the latter, consequently a police officer had

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to take his place, and the greater portion of Inspector Wroughton's time during the past year has been spent on the bench in the police court. I am glad to be able to state that he has given every satisfaction while filling this difficult position.

In June last I was requested by the customs inspector here to establish two new detachments, one at Moose Creek and one at Walker's Fork on the international boundary north-west of Dawson. These detachments were to be established solely for customs purposes, and to prevent alleged smuggling. Owing to the fact that there are no trails to the proposed sites, the cost of erecting the buildings and transportation of supplies would have been enormous. It was taken for granted, however, that the police would readily undertake to build and man the posts, and all expenses would be paid from the police vote. I am glad to say that the department did not look upon the matter in the same light, and the only assistance we were directed to supply in this instance was that frequent patrols were to be sent to the points where the alleged smuggling was supposed to be going on. This instance, and the one quoted by Superintendent Snyder, where the superintendent of public works calmly wired asking that the police move and repair the mining recorder's office at Livingstone Creek, will give you an idea of the feeling prevalent among other officials that the police can be called upon to do any sort of work for them. In fact, as Superintendent Snyder states, so much assistance has been rendered them in the past that they now look upon it as a right and demand help of any nature.

It has frequently occurred also that communication between the heads of other departments and members of the force, especially those on detachment, has been direct, and consequently when the officer commanding the division required his men for police duty he found they were absent on work for other departments without his knowledge or consent.

I am glad to be able to state that we have been relieved at some points of our duties as acting postmasters on the various creeks and centres of population on the river.

Owing to the frequent changes necessary in the personnel of detachments, it was impossible to make any one member of the detachment responsible for the post office for any length of time; then, too, miners would frequently come miles after their mail, only to find all members of an outpost absent on patrol, and the detachment locked up.

Selkirk and Forty Mile are the only two properly constituted post offices of which the police are still in charge, and steps have already been taken to relieve them of that duty at the latter place. As mail carriers, however, we are still doing a large amount of work as the Livingstone people, those on Duncan, Miller and Glacier creeks, and all points on the Yukon river, rely upon the police to carry their mail in winter. This is due to the fact that mail stages only touch the river at one point.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

The force in the Yukon is still armed with the Winchester carbine and Enfield revolver. Owing to the fact that there are not quite enough of the former weapon, some of the detachments on the river have the Lee-Metford carbine.

I earnestly hope that by next spring we will be supplied with a new rifle and revolver. In target competition this year with the Dawson Rifles and Dawson Rifle Association we were completely outclassed when using the Winchester, but more than held our own when firing with the Lee-Enfield.

The Enfield revolver should also be replaced with a more modern weapon.

The Maxim and Maxim Nordenfeldt guns are in good condition, but the brass 7-pounder is altogether out of date, and is only used for firing the noon-day gun. The other 7-pounder exploded while being used for the same purpose. I would like to see two of the latest pattern 12-pounders in each division.

BUILDINGS.

But little building has been done at the headquarters of either division during the year, but in Dawson a great amount has been spent in repairing and patching up the old log buildings. A proper wagon shed was erected at each post, and at White Horse the artisans' building raised four logs so that the upper portion could be used as a paint shop.

In Dawson quarters were built for Inspector Taylor, and the log building formerly occupied by him turned into a reading and recreation room. This latter has seen its best days, and it is the only one now in barracks which has a mud roof. A good stable was also put up at Dawson.

Next summer the building at present occupied as a sergeants' mess and the one referred to above, used as a reading and recreation room should be torn down, as they are very old, and it is a waste of money trying to repair them. The sergeants' mess, especially, in spite of repeated jacking up, looks as if it were going to fall. These two buildings are only fit for firewood, and a decent sergeants' mess and a proper building for a recreation room should be put in their stead. In fact at both White Horse and Dawson I would like to see new buildings for canteen and recreation purposes.

At White Horse the billiard table and piano are in the division mess room, and in Dawson in the canteen proper. Owing to the limited size of the room, piano playing and billiards cannot go on at the same time.

Another officer's quarters is required at Dawson, as Inspector Douglas is now living in a rented building outside the barracks.

The guard-room at White Horse is too small for the purpose required, and there is no building for the confinement of lunatics, consequently the latter have to be kept in the guard-room, where they disturb the rest of the prisoners at night.

The Dawson guard-room is not adapted for a jail and penitentiary, for which purpose it is at present used. It is a log building with wooden cells, and while every precaution is taken to prevent the escape of prisoners, I am in constant dread that there will be a jail delivery some day. The building is also badly located, facing on the principal street of Dawson, and within three feet of the Bank of Commerce mess house, which being a two-storied building overlooks it. A person in the mess room can see into the jail, and if so disposed could communicate with the prisoners inside. I strongly recommend that a proper jail building be erected next season on a different site within the police inclosure.

I think at the same time a new lunatic asylum should be built here, and one at White Horse. The building used in Dawson was formerly a large wooden tank for holding the barrack water supply. We managed to insert six cells in two tiers of three each, but there is constant danger of the inmates of the upper tier doing themselves serious bodily harm by throwing themselves headlong down stairs.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied during the year, with the exception of the pea-jackets, has been of uniform good quality, and sufficient has been received for our needs. The cloth in the pea-jackets is not as good as in some previous shipments.

The issue of felt boots has been done away with and moccasins issued in their stead. While felt boots for some duties, such as prisoners' escorts, teamsters, &c., during the very cold weather, are to be preferred to moccasins, it was found that on the whole the latter are the most suitable footwear for this country.

Last winter we purchased a small number of coonskin coats for 'B' Division, which were found very serviceable, and we will require a further supply this winter to enable us to furnish those actually in need of them.

The collar badges received are neat and add to the smart appearance of the men.

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CRIME.

I am glad to be able to report that there has been little or no crime of a serious nature during the past year; in fact, I am satisfied that the Yukon will compare favourably with any province in the Dominion as regards the law-abiding nature of the citizens. This is the more remarkable as the population is so cosmopolitan, and nine-tenths of the people are accustomed to towns run on a more wide-open plan than Dawson and White Horse now are. It must also be remembered that, like all mining camps, the Klondike attracts a large proportion of undesirable characters; notwithstanding this, I will venture to say that there is less crime to-day in Dawson than in many an eastern city of the same population.

The most serious case that has come to our notice has been an attempt at poisoning, for which the guilty person has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. Sluice-box robberies, which were frequent last year, have numbered but few in the last twelve months. In only one case has the guilty party not been brought to justice.

The White Horse portion of the territory has been remarkably free from any offences of a serious nature. Supplying liquor to Indians was the gravest crime.

In Dawson, we had some trouble in stopping gambling in the so-called 'clubs.' Several of these latter were incorporated under the North-west Ordinance regarding Benevolent Societies, and under this cloak contended that they were not public resorts. A good deal of difficulty was also experienced, owing to the question arising in the police court as to whether the 'rake off,' which the proprietor claimed was taken by him as a recompense for drinks and cigars furnished to the frequenters of his establishment, could be considered as 'gain' under the code. We obtained convictions in a number of cases in the police court, but these, on appeal, were quashed, on the ground that the percentage taken for cigars, &c., was not 'gain.' For a time these so-called clubs flourished under this ruling, but on receipt of law reports containing a decision in the High Court of Ontario, that a 'rake off' of any kind or amount constituted 'gain' under the code, we were successful in closing these places up.

A number of saloon keepers were fined for selling liquor on Sunday, as a result of a raid made by the police on a complaint being laid at the town station that drinks were dispensed during prohibited hours. I trust that our men will no longer have to do this sort of work and that the license inspector will appoint his own staff to act as whiskey detectives and informers.

Only one dance hall now exists in the territory, and that is in Dawson. The percentage evil is, however, still prevalent, but nothing else can be done until the Yukon Council so amends the Liquor License Ordinance that this custom can be stamped out.

During the year fourteen convicts were confined in the penitentiary at Dawson and one at White Horse. Three of the former were transferred to the provincial penitentiary at New Westminster. Three convicts were pardoned during the year, two at Dawson and one at White Horse, and one at Dawson was released on 'ticket of leave.' Two whose terms of sentences had expired, were released, and at the present time we have seven undergoing various terms of penal servitude, ranging from two to fifteen years.

We received during the past year, in the guard-rooms at Dawson and White Horse, 92 common jail prisoners, 69 of whom were incarcerated at the former place, and 23 at the latter, and on November 30, we have in confinement nine at Dawson and two at White Horse.

Thirty-eight lunatics were committed to our care during the year, thirty-one at Dawson and seven at White Horse. Eleven of those received at Dawson and two from White Horse were sent out to the lunatic asylum at New Westminster. Five of those in our charge at White Horse were released, as having recovered, and sixteen at Dawson. Two died during the year, one while in the asylum at Dawson, and the other while en route to New Westminster, and two were handed over to friends.

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The following is a summary of cases tried during the past year:—

Classification.	Cases entered.	Awaiting from last year.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for trial.	Awaiting trial.
Against public order—							
Carrying concealed weapons	2		1	1			
Affray.	2			1	1		
Discharging firearms in city	1		1				
Against administration of law and justice—							
Breaking jail.	1		1				
Obstructing a peace officer.	8		5	2		1	
Refusing to help peace officer	1		1				
Perjury	2				1	1	
Resisting arrest.	1		1				
Against morals, religion, &c.—							
Vagrancy.	21		18	3			
Keeping common gaming house.	11		10			1	
Playing in " "	84		53	1	30		
Indecent exposure.	4		4				
Keeping bawdy house.	18		18				
Inmate of " "	1		1				
Keeping disorderly house.	5		4	1			
Street walking.	1			1			
Creating a disturbance.	3		3				
Drunk and disorderly	188		177	10	1		
Disorderly conduct.	6		4	2			
Committing nuisance.	1		1				
Fighting	9		5	4			
Against the person—							
Murder.		2*					
Attempted murder.	1					1	
Unlawfully wounding.	3		2			1	
Assault.	108		67	27	9	5	
Criminal libel.	1			1			
Attempted suicide	2		1			1	
Threatening to kill.	2			1	1		
Pointing revolver.	2		2				
Threatening language.	1		1				
16 cases dealt with under Section 10, Chap. 158, R.S.C.							
Against property—							
Robbery.	1					1	
Theft from the person.	1		1				
Theft from house.	10		3	2	2	3	
Theft.	98	1	55	18	7	11	7
Breaking shop and stealing.	2		1			1	
Forcible entry.	6				4	2	
Theft by conversion.	2			1	1		
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.	2			2			
Obtaining money " "	7			3	2	2	
Mischief	8		4	4			
Fraud.	4		4				
Cruelty to animals.	8		7	1			
Trespass.	8		1	5	2		
Poisoning a dog.	1						1
Selling goods under false pretenses.	1					1	
Against Revised Statutes—							
Infractions Contagious Disease Act	3		1	2			
Shipping Seamen Act	1		1				
Safety to Ships Act.	1		1				
Smuggling and aiding same.	2		1	1			
Against North-west Ordinances—							
Insanity.	38	1	19	17		1	
Starting forest fires	6	1	1	5			
Refusing assistance at bush fires	3		3				
Profanation of Lord's Day.	6		6				
Violation Livery Stable Ordinance	45		40	5			
Indians drunk and disorderly.	2		2				
Supplying liquor to Indians	14		11	3			

* Executed.

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SUMMARY of cases tried during the past year—

Classification.	Cases entered.	Awaiting trial last year.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for trial.	Awaiting trial.
Against Yukon Ordinances—							
Importing liquor without permit.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor without license.	18	.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.	25	.....	22	3	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor to interdicted men.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interdiction	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drunk while interdicted..	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peddling without a license.....	5	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Non-payment of wages.	43	.....	33	4	3	.....	3
Excessive use of liquor.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Obstructing the highway.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pool table without license	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Slaughter house without license.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Giving percentage to women.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Failing to register partnership.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furious driving.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Driving over bridge.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breach of Dog Ordinance.....	13	.....	8	5	.....	.....	.....
Breach of Fire Ordinance.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breach of Health Ordinance.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Breach of Pound Ordinance.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

CANTEENS.

The canteens at Dawson and White Horse are in sound financial condition and continue to prove a boon to all ranks.

The stock on hand in both is sufficient to last until next season.

DEATHS.

I regret to have to report that three of the members of the Force met their deaths during the past year, namely: Reg. No. 3503, Constable White, T. J., of 'H' Division, who was drowned on June 28, 1903, in the Yukon river while out canoeing; Reg. No. 3485, Constable Burns, J. H., of 'B' Division, who died on September 3, from acute pyæmia, and Special Constable Stick Sam, who was drowned on July 29, while fording the Kaskawulsh river. The two constables were both excellent men and Constable Burns had been specially mentioned for his good work in the LaBelle and Fournier murder cases.

The Indian had been in our employ since the police first went to the Dalton trail, in 1898.

DETACHMENTS.

Several detachments have been abandoned during the past year and four new ones erected. Of the former, Wells outpost was withdrawn on November 21, owing to the finding of the Alaska Boundary Commission that this point was in United States territory. This outpost was never of any value from a police point of view, being in British Columbia, and was only maintained as a customs outpost.

It is possible that our Pleasant Camp post may be also found to be on foreign soil when the boundary is surveyed. Valuable buildings have been erected there. It is

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simply a customs outpost, our men having no jurisdiction in British Columbia. Now that the boundary question is settled it is sincerely hoped that the police will be withdrawn and the Customs Department will send one of their own staff to collect the small revenue to be obtained at that point.

In connection with these detachments, I might say that the adjoining portion of Alaska called the Porcupine district, is virtually deserted. Only seven white people remain in what was called Porcupine City. No one is left on Bear Creek, and there are only two prospectors up the Chilcat river. Haines Mission is very quiet again after the boom caused by the erection of the army barracks there.

The Dalton House detachment was withdrawn for the winter on October 6. I concur in what the officer commanding 'H' Division says, that this post can be better supplied in future from White Horse than from Pleasant Camp.

The other detachments permanently withdrawn besides Wells, were Five Fingers, Hootalinqua and Eureka. As the government trail crossed the river at Yukon crossing it became necessary to post police at that point, consequently new buildings were erected there and those at Five Fingers and Hootalinqua, which were only a few miles distant each way, torn down and the two posts combined into one. A detachment at Eureka was rendered unnecessary owing to a cut-off being made from Lower Dominion to Wounded Moose on the overland trail.

The new detachments erected were as follows: At Yukon Crossing above referred to, and Grand Valley, half way between the Stewart and Pelly river crossings. New buildings were also erected at Minto and Tantalus and the sites of these detachments changed so as to put them in touch with the government trail.

A summer camp was also established at Champagne Landing, on the road to the new diggings near White Horse. Should the expected stampede take place to this district, as it probably will next spring, we will require at least three new detachments in the neighbourhood of the new discoveries.

The only other outposts where new buildings will be required next year are at Dominion, in the Dawson district, and at our Upper Labarge detachment, in the White Horse district. It may possibly be necessary to erect a detachment at Mayo Landing on the Stewart, where at present we occupy rented quarters.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The members of both divisions were put through the usual drill in the spring, and also when possible throughout the summer.

This year for the first time, target practice was held in Dawson, a fairly good range having been laid out a short distance from the barracks, and the greater number of the men were put through their annual practice. The average shooting was good.

The range was also used by the Dawson Rifle Company and by the Dawson Rifle Association, as well as by ourselves, and during the summer several matches took place between teams from the respective organizations. The police shooting was excellent and they won on every occasion until the last two matches, when, owing to the absence of some of our best shots, we suffered defeat at the hands of the Rifle Association. The latter aggregation have in their team several Bisley men.

In 'H' Division it was found impossible to have the annual firing, it being out of the question to spare either time or men; the new government trail also having been built across our range, conduced to prevent the men being put through their target practice. Next year, however, I trust every member of both divisions will be able to fire the allotted number of rounds.

Lectures on police duties have been held in 'H' Division during the year, and will be commenced in 'B' Division this winter.

The men received from Regina have, as a rule, hardly had time to be properly trained before they are sent to the Yukon, so that on arrival here it is necessary to put them through a course of recruit drill and instruction in constables' duties.

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FORAGE.

Hay, oats and bran are furnished by local contractors, both at White Horse and Dawson, and are of uniform good quality.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Wood for fuel is supplied at Dawson and White Horse by contract, for \$9 a cord at the former place and \$6 at the latter. It was purchased at a reasonable figure at the various outposts of both divisions.

During the winter of 1901-1902 coal, which was obtained from Rock Creek, some 40 miles north of Dawson, was used to a certain extent in the barracks here as an experiment, but as it did not prove altogether a success its use was not continued during the following winter. This year, however, a much better quality being obtained from the coal mine at Five Fingers, we are again giving it a trial, and it so far has given greater satisfaction than the Rock Creek coal. It is much coarser, more combustible and gives out a greater heat for the quantity consumed. It is retailing in Dawson at \$25 a ton.

Coal can be had sixteen miles from White Horse, and owing to the wood supply becoming more and more limited near the centres of population, will soon be the only fuel used both at White Horse and Dawson.

HEALTH.

The health of the Force has been excellent, and with the exception of a small epidemic of la grippe and of colds during the fall, there has been no sickness worth mentioning. There were, however, a few cases of accidents.

Reg. No. 1148, Sergeant-Major Pennefather, P. W., of 'H' Division, in March last sustained a fracture of the thigh of his right leg by a kick from a horse, but has made good recovery and has been returned to duty for some time. Reg. No. 3659, Constable Dundas, W. P., of 'B' Division, had the misfortune to break his left leg and dislocate his knee joint while playing baseball in June last. He is still in hospital and is making progress slowly. Reg. No. 3625, Constable Eisenhauer, C. S., of 'H' Division, accidentally shot himself in the calf of his leg while hunting, but is getting on nicely, though he narrowly escaped losing a limb.

The general health of the territory has been wonderfully good, in fact during the preceding twelve months there were but three deaths from typhoid fever. There were twenty-one deaths from pneumonia and kindred diseases; of these, however, ten were Indians. A very large percentage of the deaths were due to drowning accidents and mining disasters. This of course is to be expected, and is not out of proportion to the number of men employed in the many mining districts and wood camps throughout the territory.

For the first time in the history of the territory the number of births has exceeded that of deaths. The following shows the number of births, marriages and deaths registered during the year:—

Births.. . . .	165
Marriages.. . . .	107
Deaths.. . . .	145

This is an increase of thirty, and two in the births and marriages, respectively, and a decrease of five in the total number of deaths.

HORSES.

Last spring authority was obtained from the department to purchase thirty-two horses in the Yukon at a price not exceeding \$250 per head.

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I proceeded to White Horse with a veterinary surgeon, examining all the White Pass and Yukon route stage horses along the trail, and out of the lot of some two hundred I secured some twenty-two fit for police purposes. The company sold the balance to various stage owners, freighters and others in the territory. This fall the Superintendent of Mail Service went out again for the purpose of purchasing more stock, and I had him bring in for the Force in the Yukon twelve head, four for White Horse and eight for Dawson. These horses are all of a good stamp, broken to ride or drive, and are just what we wanted in the Yukon.

Owing to loss by death and drowning, and to the necessity of establishing new detachments and patrols, we will require, at least, thirty more horses next year, fifteen for White Horse and fifteen for Dawson. 'B' Division has now thirty-six and 'H' thirty-four. An outbreak of glanders was the cause of the Dawson Division losing four head.

With your consent, I think it would be advisable to send out an officer and one of our own veterinary surgeons to purchase the horses required next year. There are plenty of horse dealers here who are willing to bring in animals for us, but there is always a certain amount of friction and dissatisfaction if those brought in prove unsuitable for our use.

During the year twenty horses have been struck off the strength in the Yukon, of which three were drowned, four killed on account of glanders, three cast and sold, and ten destroyed for various disabilities and used for dog feed.

INDIANS.

The Indians in the territory are very law-abiding, especially those in the Dawson district. In the southern portion of the territory they seem inclined to obtain whisky when possible. We have but little to do with them except in the way of supplying medical attendance and medicines to the sick, and food to the absolutely destitute.

During the past summer two hundred pairs of blankets, two hundred pairs of socks and two hundred suits of underclothes were distributed among the various detachments in the Yukon and among the missionaries, to be issued free to those who were in absolute need.

Assistant Surgeons Paré, Thompson and Madore at White Horse, Dawson and Selkirk, respectively, devote a good deal of their time to sick Indians. For this they are remunerated by the Indian Department. The necessary drugs are supplied from police stores.

At present I consider the condition of the Indians to be better than at any time during the past six years. There seems to be less sickness among them this winter, and their hunting, fishing and trapping have evidently been a success, for they are well supplied with food. Their fur catch has been large and they derive quite a sum from the sale of their skins. Their schools are well attended.

The report which was current last December that the Nahannis Indians at the head waters of the Pelly had killed some white traders and trappers and were moving on Selkirk, proved to be entirely false. The Salmon Indians and those in the vicinity of Selkirk firmly believed the story, and could not be induced to make their usual hunting trips on the eastern side of the river.

INSPECTIONS.

I have inspected both divisions during the past year and found them on each occasion in an efficient condition. Nearly all of the outposts have been visited and I am glad to say those on detachment are as comfortably housed and as well equipped as any in the North-west Territories. The non-commissioned officers and men take a pride in their quarters, and in many cases have gone to no little private expense to add to the appearance of the interiors, and to their own comfort.

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At my inspections both divisions were paraded on foot and each officer in turn was called upon to put the men through various movements and exercises.

MAILS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

I am glad to say that the White Pass and Yukon Route Company have again been awarded the mail contract, as they have given us a splendid service hitherto, considering the difficulties they had to contend with in the early years, and the mail is now delivered in Dawson and taken out with wonderful regularity.

I hope that next year contracts will be let for the transportation of mail on Livingston Creek, Duncan Creek, river points between Dawson and Selkirk, and for Miller and Glacier Creeks. As stated before, these outlying points have to rely upon the police for the delivery of their mail, and this is at times very unsatisfactory, as often our dog teams carry police stores urgently required and have to leave the mail behind. Then, of course, there are complaints from settlers and miners.

Three new offices have been opened up, all in the northern portion of the territory, namely, at 244 below Lower Discovery, on Dominion Creek, called Granville, one at Sulphur, and the third at Gold Run. The Granville post office and the one established some time ago on Hunker have been made money order offices.

During the summer a branch of the Savings Bank Department of the post office was established at Dawson and has evidently been appreciated by the people here, for although opened up but a few months, no less than \$40,544 has been deposited.

There has been a considerable decrease this year in the amount of money sent outside by means of money orders; this can be accounted for by the fact that while the banks have lowered their commission on drafts to eastern points to half of one per cent, the government still charge 6-10 per cent, or double the rate in force on the outside.

Captain Whalen, who keeps the stopping place at Pelly Crossing, four miles from Selkirk, has constructed a telephone line between the two places, thus putting the Crossing in communication with the telegraph office at Selkirk and enabling passengers to communicate with their friends while en route from Dawson or White Horse.

MINING.

The officers commanding the divisions have gone fully into the subject of mining in their respective portions of the territory.

The clean up this year amounted to \$10,585,121.62, or some two millions less than that of last year, owing to the fact that, during the early part of the summer, we had absolutely no rain whatever, and in many cases dumps that were taken out last winter, still remain either entirely, or in part, intact.

Two strikes in the White Horse district, namely, at Ruby creek and its tributaries, and Bullion creek and its affluents, promise to be very rich.

In the northern portion of the district there have been several stampedes to virgin ground, or to restake abandoned creeks, and those which were formerly considered too poor or too unprofitable to work. The most notable of these was the one up the Pelly river, some 250 miles from its mouth. The stampeders returned greatly disgusted, but I am satisfied that in the near future there will be quite a camp in that vicinity.

An exodus took place during last winter to the Tanana River country, in Alaska, and over 1,000 miners left this district; most of them returned sadder and wiser men, as the diggings did not turn out to be as rich as some of the poorest ground in the Yukon.

Some promising quartz properties are being developed, and, as the government are sending in two drills, interest in this branch of mining has been greatly stimulated. The Violet group, especially, in the vicinity of Grand Forks, is attracting a great deal of attention, and most favourable assays have been received from samples of quartz sent outside from this property.

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At White Horse, a little work is being done on the copper properties this winter, and as soon as sleighing is good, a large shipment of ore will be sent out for a smelter test.

The coal mines below Dawson and in the vicinity of Five Fingers and Tantalus are being worked, and next season there will be a large supply for both the Dawson and White Horse markets. Dry wood for fuel purposes is getting scarcer every year, and has to be hauled greater distances, so it will not be long before coal at even \$25 a ton, the present price, will be cheaper than wood.

It is proposed to put a tramway in the district south of White Horse, to connect the coal fields there with the railway, as has been done at Coal Creek, below Forty Mile, where a Dawson company has built ten miles of track and brought in narrow-gauge engines and cars for the purpose of bringing the coal from the mouth of the pit to the river.

PATROLS.

The districts of Dawson and White Horse have been thoroughly patrolled during the year, and in addition, parties of police have been sent to localities which had not yet been visited.

Two patrols were made from the Dalton House detachment to White Horse and return, and the trail blazed, so that it can be followed in future by any one.

The police steamer *Vidette* made a trip up to the head waters of the Pelly, to see if it was necessary to establish a detachment there, as a few traders had requested.

The new gold strikes on the Alsec river and Lake Kluhani, in the White Horse district, necessitated frequent patrols to that part of the country, not only from White Horse, but from the Dalton trail.

During the winter we have two lines of patrols between White Horse and Dawson, namely, one of the Dawson-White Horse trail, and the other on the river. The latter is required to keep in touch with the various wood choppers and prospectors, &c., on the small creeks along the river.

We also found it necessary to patrol the overland route during the summer, as the road-house keepers looked upon the police to protect their stores and road-houses, which they had abandoned during the summer months.

STEAMER AND LAUNCHES.

The police steamer *Vidette*, purchased in September, 1902, was in commission during the five months of navigation of the present year.

The boat, it will be remembered, was purchased at auction for some \$3,000, and has proved herself of valuable assistance. She carried a vast amount of freight to different points on the Yukon river, both from Dawson and White Horse, and, furthermore, carried supplies up the Hootalinqua, Stewart and Takheena rivers to the several detachments at those points. A patrol was also made 250 miles up the Pelly river.

I am glad to say that, during the past season, no occasion arose in which the steamer's services were required to search both banks and islands of the Yukon for over 100 miles, as last year, in an endeavour to find evidence to lead to the conviction of a murderer or murderers. Had we had the *Vidette* in the season of 1902, a great deal of expense would have been saved in tracing up the Bouthillette and Beaudoin criminals.

I did not expect the *Vidette*, when she was purchased, would pay for herself in carrying cargo or police passengers, and, while she undoubtedly saved us quite a lot by being used for this work, still she was intended for a patrol boat more than any other purpose. For this she is hardly fast enough, but I think, with the installation of a new boiler, instead of the present tube one, she will be as good a boat as any on the river. She is certainly well built and strong. This I know from experience with her on the Pelly, which had only been navigated by one or two smaller boats when the *Vidette* made her first trip up. I examined a number of other boats on the river, with a view

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towards exchanging the *Vidette* for one of them, but there was not one in which there is not some serious defect or objection. Our steamer undoubtedly consumed a large amount of wood during the season, but I think, with the change of boilers, this will be obviated. With a few changes in the crew, a slight alteration in the deck-house and a new boiler, I am certain our boat will be still more serviceable next year.

At the time the *Vidette* was purchased it cost more to ship freight from eastern points to Dawson than to White Horse. It was the intention to have all our supplies consigned to the last named place and have our steamer bring on what was required for this post, thus saving a considerable sum. The White Pass and Yukon route, however, in order to drive opposition off the river, reduced the through rate to Dawson to the same figure as was charged on White Horse consignments. For this reason our boat did not effect the saving that was expected of her.

In connection with this matter, I might state that the United States government keeps a patrol boat on the lower river, which is of similar size and construction to the *Vidette*, but which is more expensively fitted up in every way. This steamer is not used for freight carrying purposes at all but simply for transportation of officers and men up and down the river and for patrol purposes. She is a very fast boat and one of her trips from St. Michaels to Dawson, a distance of some 1,800 miles, was made for the sole purpose of carrying General Funston down the river.

I trust before next spring some action will be taken regarding the two launches now lying at White Horse. I am of the opinion that with a change from the alcohol-vapour to wood engines, as recommended before, they could be made more useful.

The small launch *Tagish* did excellent work on Lakes Bennett and Tagish.

PAY.

It has been a great disappointment to all ranks in the Yukon to find that the expected increase of pay has not materialized.

I have lately sent you a statement showing you a comparative value of pay and allowances received by officers of the Force as compared with remuneration given officials of other departments. From this you will see how much better off the other civil servants are, as compared with the commissioned ranks in the Yukon. As regards the non-commissioned officers and men the same thing applies. They can leave the Force any day and receive a good rate of pay, instead of the pittance which they now get. Astonishment has often been expressed that members of the Force remain in the service when their remuneration is so small, and so much better inducements are offered outside. To give you an instance, our tinsmith is a first-class mechanic and has saved the government great expense by manufacturing stove pipes, tinware, &c., &c. Under the Police Act he can only draw \$1.55 a day. He has been offered that sum per hour by merchants in town if he will obtain his discharge. The same applies to any other police mechanic sent in here. If he knows his business at all he is immediately offered good wages, and consequently applies for his discharge at once.

Our poor circumstances are so generally known that it has become usual to send members of the Force complimentary tickets for entertainments and reduce the fees in clubs and societies for them.

TRANSPORT.

The divisions in the Yukon are now fairly well supplied with transport and when the buckboards are received, will have sufficient for the coming season.

GENERAL.

Mr. Justice Britton and Mr. Bell, the two Royal Commissioners to inquire into concessions in the Klondike, arrived in Dawson on August 13, with their clerks and

records. Police teams were furnished to take them from creek to creek as occasion required.

In December last five members were elected to the Yukon Council, an addition of three to the former number. Those returned were Messrs. Clark and Thompson, for the Dawson district; Messrs. Pringle and Landreville, for the Creeks district, and Mr. Lowe, for White Horse. The Police acted as deputy returning officers and poll clerks at various points.

Dawson's second municipal election was also held in December last, when Mr. McLennan was returned as Mayor over Mr. D. W. Davis, by a majority of five. There were fifteen candidates for aldermen to fill the six vacancies.

Mr. F. T. Congdon was appointed Commissioner in March last and arrived here on April 8 to take over duties.

DISTRIBUTION.

Division.	Place.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Assistant Surgeon.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constable.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'B'	Dawson.....		1	3	1	4	2	2	52	13	78	16	..
	Forty Mile.....						1		3	1	5		6
	Indian River..								4		4		7
	Ogilvie							1	2		3		
	Stewart River..								3	1	4		7
	Stewart Crossing.....								3	1	4	3	
	Half-way.....								2	1	3		10
	Selwyn.....								3		3		6
	Selkirk.....				1	1			4	1	7	3	1
	Minto								3	1	4	3	
	Grand Forks.....			1			1		5	1	8	2	
	Dominion						1		3		4	2	
	Hunker... ..							1	3		4	1	
	Sulphur.							1	3	1	5	3	
	Gold Run								4		4	1	
	Grand Valley							1	3	1	5	4	
	McQuesten					1			2	1	4		10
	Gordon Landing..						1		2		3		2
	Town Station					1		1	11	1	14		
	On Command	1		1					1		3	2	
	Total	1	1	5	2	7	6	7	116	24	169	40	49

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DISTRIBUTION—*Concluded.*

Division.	Place.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Assistant Surgeon.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constable.	Superintendent Constable.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	Mule.
H.....	White Horse.....		1	3		4	2	4	58	4	76	13	4	1
	Dalton Trail.....			1	1		1		9	4	16	2	16	
	White Pass Summit..								1		1			
	Caribou								3		3		2	
	Takheena							1	2		3	2		
	Braeburn							1	4		5	2		
	Hootalinqua								3		3		11	
	Livingstone Creek.....							1	2		3	2		
	Tantalus						1		3		4	2	6	
	Yukon Crossing.							1	3		4	2		
	Montague								4		4	3		
	Kynocks						1		3		4	2		
	Town Station.....								4		4			
	Special Duty.....						1		1		2			
	On Leave.....				1			1			2			
	Total, 'H.' Division		1	4	2	4	6	9	100	8	134	31	39	1
	Total, 'B.' Division	1	1	5	2	7	6	7	116	24	169	40	49	
	Total in Yukon Territory ..	1	2	9	4	11	12	16	216	32	303	71	88	1

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. SNYDER, WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., December 1, 1903.

Asst. Commissioner, Z. T. WOOD,
Commanding N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report for the year ending November 30, 1903.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

A brighter outlook for the future appears to be opening for the Upper Yukon district. Everything points to large deposits of placer gold in the Shakwak and Kluahne Lake districts; Bullion Creek, in the latter district, appears to be exceptionally rich. None of the claim holders have yet had an opportunity of doing any amount of development work, as both strikes were made late in the season, but a few of those holding claims in the Shakwak district have their winter supplies in and propose doing considerable winter development. On Bullion creek no doubt the winter will be taken advantage of to freight supplies and development will be carried on as soon as possible.

En route to these 'strikes,' the country traversed is a plateau, rich in grass, and every appearance of being a good farming or ranching country. In some localities abundance of native hay can be cut. For several years past horses and mules belonging to the Porcupine Trading Company have wintered in this section, and have been found in the spring in excellent condition. Last year about October, a colt foaled by mare Reg. No. 100 in April of the same year, was abandoned near Champagne's Landing, it having become so footsore coming from Dalton House that it could not be taken any further; this spring when Sergeant Todd was returning with the horses to Dalton trail, he picked up the colt, which had wintered well, was in good flesh and had shed its winter coat. This incident speaks highly of that district as a grazing country. Entries have been made for land and the country will be tested as to its possibilities, and if successful will by cheapening produce, such as has to be imported, assist the low grade placer diggings.

A beneficial effect has been made upon the trade of this district by these 'strikes' in that they have been the means of keeping in the country a large number of wage-earners, whose vocation is only during the summer months and who passed their winters in British Columbia or Washington and California states.

An indication of better times is manifested in White Horse by the general improvements to places of business, the permanent character and the amount of money spent on them to make them attractive, new shops being built and old ones renovated and enlarged.

Caribou is also increasing in importance and size, largely consequent on the better times being evidenced in Atlin, which is producing more gold every year, there having passed through Caribou this year \$500,000 in gold dust from that part. Valuable quartz mines have been located in the vicinity of Caribou, an interest in one, I am informed was sold quite recently for \$85,000.

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Livingstone Creek, in the Big Salmon district, where considerable labour and money has been expended, is now beginning to make some return for same, it being estimated that \$100,000 worth of gold has been taken out of there this season. With the introduction of more machinery there this winter it is fully expected that this amount will be doubled next year.

ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS.

On December 7 some Indians going from Wells detachment to Porcupine City, Alaska, found the body of a man near Boulder Creek on the Canadian side of the international boundary. The body was identified as that of William J. Price, of Porcupine City, after being brought to Porcupine. The investigation held by the U.S. Commissioner brought out the facts that Price had left Porcupine City on Saturday, November 29, with dog team, taking a woman and child to Wells, there was some freight at Wells for him, and he remarked, before leaving Porcupine, that he intended to bring the freight back and make the round trip in one day. He was strongly advised at Wells not to attempt the trip back to Porcupine, as a severe storm had got up in the meantime, but he still persisted in saying that he would have no trouble in making it. There was nothing further heard of him until December 7, when his remains were found. Assistant Surgeon Paré, who was on temporary duty at Pleasant Camp at the time, went to Porcupine and viewed the remains and expressed the opinion that Price died of exposure.

On February 11, John Richardson, an ex-constable of the N.W.M.P., while freighting supplies to Livingstone Creek in the Big Salmon district, met with a very serious accident while harnessing a horse, being kicked in the face, about ninety miles from White Horse. He was immediately conveyed to the general hospital here, when it was found that his skull was fractured, one eye having to be removed and the sight of the other was totally destroyed. After spending a couple of months in the hospital here, not being in good circumstances, a subscription was taken up, all the residents and Police responding liberally, he was sent to his friends in Manitoba, completely recovered with the exception of his eyesight.

On May 16, while attempting to run the White Horse rapids, two men, named Eugène Larose and P. W. Harkin, and a woman, named Lila Wallace, were thrown into the water by the upsetting of their canoe, resulting in the drowning of Harkin and Miss Wallace. The body of Miss Wallace was found on the following morning, and that of Harkin was found in Indian bay, in Lake Labarge, on June 16. An investigation was held by Assistant Surgeon Paré, and the decision arrived at was 'Accidentally drowned while running the White Horse rapids.'

Two men, named Ogilvie and McMillan, were rescued by the detachment stationed at Yukon Crossing on May 21. When seen by the detachment, they were in the centre of the river, floating past on two cakes of ice. After they were rescued, they informed Constable Monson that there was a third man in their party, named McKernell, who disappeared in the river. Their story was, that they were coming down the river on a raft, and were thrown against an ice floe, which damaged the raft so much that it went to pieces in a short time. They jumped off the raft on to the ice. The piece McKernell jumped on broke off, not being sufficient to bear his weight, he disappeared in the water, and that was the last seen of him alive. His body was recovered by the detachment stationed at Selkirk, on June 26.

On the morning of May 27, an Indian, named John Swatt, belonging to Caribou, was run over and killed by the south-bound passenger train. The body was brought to White Horse and a coroner's inquest held by Assistant Surgeon Paré. The Indian, accompanied by a companion, left White Horse the night before, intending to walk to Caribou. They were plentifully supplied with whiskey and partook of it so freely that the result was one of them went to sleep on the railway track, while the other crawled into the bush. The driver and fireman noticed what they thought was a bundle

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of old clothes on the track, and did not realize that it was the body of a man until too late. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict, 'that Indian John Swatt came to his death accidentally, when intoxicated, and no blame is attached to the railway officials.'

On June 28, while crossing the river one mile above the Tantalus detachment, three constables—Dahl, Davis and White—were thrown into the water by the upsetting of their canoe, with the result that Reg. No. 3503, Constable White, T.W., was drowned, the other two constables managing to reach shore. Every effort to recover the body was made, the detachment stationed at Tantalus and that of Yukon Crossing patrolling the river for weeks, also the detachments lower down, belonging to 'B' Division, keeping a sharp watch on the river, but up to date no trace has been found of his body. Constable White, though not long a member of the Force, had won the respect of all ranks, being a steady, intelligent young man. His death was a distinct loss to the Force.

On the morning of July 29, Special Constable Stick Sam (a Stick Indian) was drowned while attempting to ford the Kaskawulsh river. A patrol, consisting of Inspector McDonell, Constable Povoas and Special Constable Stick Sam, left Pleasant Camp for the new gold fields on the Alsec river; on their return to Pleasant Camp, Inspector McDonell decided to go by a different route than that traversed in coming in. Special Constable Sam informed Inspector McDonell that he knew where there was a good ford on the Kaskawulsh river; on coming to the river, Sam pointed out a place and said he thought that was it. The party were all mounted, leading a pack horse. As the ford looked good, Inspector McDonell decided to try it, and telling Constable Povoas and Special Constable Sam to remain behind until he told them to come on, he started to cross. When he considered he had got through the worst he shouted to them to come on, he had scarcely uttered the words when he found himself in swimming water; he managed to make the crossing all right and called to the other two to stop, which they did. Constable Povoas then dismounted to fix his saddle, and Special Constable Sam started to cross on his own account; as soon as he struck the swimming water he commenced tugging at the reins until he pulled the horse over backwards, sinking him, the horse came up again, struggled a little and turning on his side floated to shore about a mile down the river on the side they started in from. Sam took only a few strokes and then disappeared, not coming up again. Although every search was made to recover the body, it was not found until August 10, when two prospectors, named Thomas Laird and Peter Ehret, discovered it on a sand bar about one and a half miles below the scene of the accident. The brother of the deceased took charge of the remains with the intention of cremating them and bringing the ashes to Dalton House for burial. This Indian was employed most of the time by our department since the police were first established on the Dalton trail and was considered the best and most intelligent Indian in that district.

On November 7, Reg. No. 3625, Constable Eisenhauer, C. S., met with a severe accident, receiving a charge from a shotgun in the calf of his right leg, through the fleshy part, badly lacerating the muscles. He was running behind a dog team at the time, on the sleigh of which was a loaded shotgun with the muzzle pointing to the rear. The dogs gave a sudden start, and the sleigh bumping on the frozen ground, the gun in some manner was discharged. Constable Eisenhauer was not aware the gun was loaded, it having been put on the sleigh by a companion, who was accompanying him for the purpose of doing some shooting. He is making a good recovery, and it is expected that in the course of a month he will be none the worse of the accident.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Under this heading I would like to draw your attention, first, to the expense; second, the inconvenience we are put to in the assistance we render other departments and which, through our having so readily assisted them in every way in our power, it is coming to be looked upon as part of our duties.

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Dalton trail, Pleasant Camp and Wells detachments are located in British Columbia, and consequently in the vicinity, the police have no jurisdiction. Now that the boundary dispute has been concluded, any object in retaining the detachments there other than for customs purposes, has been removed. Inspector McDonell has been performing the duties of preventive officer at Pleasant Camp, and Constable Leeson at Wells. The collections at Pleasant Camp from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903, amounted to \$257; the amount collected at Wells during the same period amounted to \$84.23; making a grand total for the Dalton trail district of \$341.23. Next year the collection will be practically nil, as those prospectors operating from Porcupine City in Alaska and entering the interior over the Dalton trail, have found that the White Horse route to the scene of their operations is the only feasible one, the Dalton trail in comparison being impracticable. Stampeders from Porcupine, Haines, Juneau and Skagway, making for the new gold strikes, also come in this way.

One outpost from Pleasant Camp, namely, Dalton House detachment, if found necessary to maintain, and I doubt if it will, can as well, or even better, be maintained from headquarters than from Pleasant Camp.

At White Pass Summit, we have one constable detailed as preventive officer, who fills a very important and busy position. For this duty we must pick an intelligent and reliable man, whom we pay, clothe and feed, and whose services are entirely at the disposal of the Customs Department, from whom he receives his orders without reference to me. We lose the services of this man entirely from a police point of view, as we cannot order him from his post, no matter how urgent the necessity, without first arranging with the Customs for an officer to relieve him, and in case of emergency this is not satisfactory, as his services to us might be of no effect if he had to wait to be relieved and the duty to be performed necessitated prompt action.

For a short time this spring a constable was detailed as landing waiter at White Horse, but I was compelled to recall him owing to a shortage of men.

We are frequently called upon to furnish men to assist the line repairers of the government telegraph service, and also furnish dog teams. At Tantalus a constable of the detachment stationed there performs the duties of telegraph operator, as also is done by a member of the detachment stationed at Upper Labarge.

The members of the different detachments stationed along the river furnish transportation to the Crown Timber agents, when called upon to do so, on their tours of inspection. The detachments also collect all dues for hay and timber.

Two constables and a woman special are detailed at White Horse for duty, to search baggage and passengers for gold dust being smuggled out of the territory. This duty is both arduous and unpleasant, and great credit is due the constables detailed for this duty for the tact and judgment used in carrying it out.

Dog teams, camp outfit and provisions were supplied Mr. Wheeler, Dominion land surveyor, and two constables and a special were detailed to assist him in connection with his work for the Boundary Commission in April last.

Referring to the first paragraph under this heading, and as a case in point to show to what extent we are expected at times to assist other departments, I received from the Director of Public Works for the Yukon the following telegram: —

‘Certain repairs needed to Mining Recorder’s office, Livingstone creek, should you not object asking Livingstone detachment taking charge same. Will forward them instructions.

(Sgd.) A. A. D. BERTRAND.’

I regretted in this instance that I could not acquiesce, as the detachment were not able to do the work and their duty as well, but I instructed them that they would superintend the work but not perform it, and I so notified Mr. Bertrand.

To such an extent has assistance been rendered by us to other departments, that it is looked upon as something that can be demanded, and I have been in receipt of official letters from heads of departments demanding assistance.

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I regret to say that we do not always receive the consideration from other departments which we extend to them. The custom of making the members of the force servants to all other branches of the Civil Service is having very ill results, prejudicial to good discipline and unfair to the officers; men being taken from the detachments without reference to the officer commanding the district.

For assistance to the Public Works Department see Trails and public works.

BUILDINGS.

The following buildings and general improvements were erected and carried out during the year at headquarters :—

A verandah, 6 feet by 30, was built at the sergeants' mess; 8 foot elevation, with a shingled roof and double floor.

A sidewalk in front of the men's quarters, 6 feet by 110 feet long; a sidewalk in front of the wash-room, 6 feet by 44, connecting with sidewalk in front of the men's quarters by a crossing 6 feet by 22. Both sidewalks and crossing are made of 2-inch plank laid on hewed sleepers of native wood.

A wagon shed 74 feet by 22; frame of native timber, walls sheathed with corrugated iron 12 feet high, roof and gables shingled, upper floor made of rough lumber.

The artisan shops,—blacksmith, tinsmith, carpenter and paint shop, all in one building,—were raised 4 feet, roof and gables shingled, double floor laid for paint shop (over carpenter and blacksmith shop), old floor taken out of tailor shop and good floor of matched fir laid instead. An inclined gangway 18 feet by 8 feet from the ground to the entrance of the paint shop.

Three brick chimneys were built, one for the saddler's shop and harness room, one for the tailor and tinsmith's shop, and one for the blacksmith and paint shop.

The roads and walks in the barrack square were graded and improved, about three hundred loads of gravel being hauled and utilized for the purpose.

There is now under construction pump and engine house, 20 by 30 feet, to be built of logs, with shingled roof and gables.

All the above work was done with police labour.

The detachment at Tantalus was removed to a new site last spring, and the following buildings erected: Barrack building, 20 by 30, built of hewn logs, with shingled roof, and partitioned with matched lumber, consisting of a barrack room, N. C. officers' room and kitchen. A storehouse, 14 by 16; stable, 16 by 26; granary, 12 by 26; transport shed, 18 by 22; dog house, 10 by 10, and a latrine, 6 by 8. All these buildings are of logs, and with the exception of the barrack building have mud roofs.

A barrack building, storehouse, stable and latrine were also erected at Yukon Crossing this season, built of the same material, and the same dimensions as those erected at Tantalus for similar purposes.

A stable and two storehouses were erected on the Braeburn detachment during the summer.

At Takhini and Kynocks, barracks, storehouse, stable and forage shed were erected last winter.

Logs are now being cut to be used in the erection of new barrack building at Upper Labarge, the present building having become unfit to live in, having been erected when the detachment was first stationed there.

At headquarters, a kitchen should be built, as the present one is only temporarily located in one end of the barrack building, and is very objectionable in that the fumes of the cooking ascend to the barrack room above, causing it to be at all times stuffy no matter how well ventilated, and in the summer weather always hot and oppressive. Should a kitchen and mess room be built, the portion of the building now used for those purposes could be used as a canteen and reading room.

I would also draw your attention to the necessity of supplying a gymnasium, which is admittedly the most necessary portion of a well appointed barracks, tending to im-

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prove the moral and physical condition of the men. In this country of long winter evenings and cold inclement weather, when outdoor exercise is almost out of the question, the necessity of providing such a means of recreation and health-giving exercise should not require to be urged. Living at a high tension of nervous energy as all do in this country, too much encouragement cannot be extended to induce contentment; the contented man is usually the busy man, with good health, not condemned to all work and no play.

I would ask you to note that absolutely all building has been done by members of the force, no artisans or labourers having been employed from without.

CANTEEN.

The accommodation for the canteen was altogether too small and crowded for the demands of the division; so the piano, billiard table and library were moved to the mess room, which is not desirable. With the additional room, we are now very comfortably situated as far as the canteen is concerned.

The canteen continues to be a source of recreation to the men, providing papers and periodicals not supplied by the department; tennis, baseball, cricket, football and other materials, giving a grant each month to the messing, and permitting the purchase of supplies at a small advance on cost. Situated as the majority of the detachments are in this division, in remote places away from stores, where many things considered as necessities of life in other parts of the country, cannot be obtained for love or money; and even when the stores are close at hand the prices are so often prohibitive to a policeman's pay, as in this country where practically nothing is available unless it is shipped in.

I am assured that the health of this division and the general efficiency of the detachments is greatly improved through being able to tone up government rations by purchases from the canteen.

The canteen is in a very prosperous condition, and is kept well supplied with a first class stock of articles required by members of the division, and I am pleased to state is much appreciated by all ranks, as it is a great convenience and comfort to all members of the division.

CLOTHING.

The clothing supplied during the past year, with the exception of the pea-jackets, has been of good quality. The pattern of the serge now being used is a great improvement on the former issues. It possesses a much smarter appearance, and the pockets are a great convenience to the men for carrying letters and pocket books in connection with their various duties. The tan riding boots are everything that could be desired. The underwear at present in issue is first-class in quality, and wears well.

The pea-jackets are not as good as former issues. Complaints have been made regarding the quality of the cloth, and tearing very easily at the corners of the pockets.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been very good.

One desertion occurred during the year. After a lapse of a month he returned and surrendered himself.

CRIME.

Under this heading, I am pleased to be able to report the almost complete immunity from crime in its restricted sense in the district during the past year.

On December 13 Staff-Sergeant Grahame telegraphed here that one of his detachment patrol was informed by a wood-chopper that an Indian named Begundy had told

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him he was chased from the Pelly river by other Indians, and that two store-keepers were killed in that section. Indian Begundy was found and interrogated, and gave a vivid description of the killing, which was done by Mackenzie river Indians, saying that he received his information from an Indian named 'Long Shorty,' who had been told the story by some Selkirk Indians. Begundy was taken to Selkirk to locate the Selkirk Indians, but none of those knew anything about it. Mr. Macaulay, who returned from Ross river, where he had been distributing and collecting ballot boxes, on the 19th, reported there was nothing in the story, as the Lapone Indians on the Pelly river knew nothing about it, and there were no Mackenzie river Indians in the district. The Little Salmon Indians thoroughly believed the whole story, and on that account did not do any hunting on that side of the river this season.

On June 13, Constable Elkins, in charge of the Upper Labarge detachment, reported that one of the passengers of the *Casca* had made a complaint to him that he lost \$1,150, and suspected three sporting women of having taken it. Sergeant Barker proceeded from Upper Labarge to Lower Labarge, accompanied by Constable Smith, whom he sent on to Hootalinqua. They made a thorough search of the steamboat and passengers, but could find no trace of the money. J. W. Stratton, who made the complaint of having lost the money, was intoxicated when he was supposed to have lost it.

On August 24, J. A. Fraser, the government agent at Atlin, wired the Caribou detachment of sluice box robberies occurring there the previous night, and asked them to watch the steamer *Gleaner* for suspicious characters. Four suspicious persons—a woman and three men—were searched on September 3, but nothing to warrant detaining them could be found on them.

The following list gives the number and nature of the cases tried during the year:

Offences against morals and public convenience—	
Drunk and disorderly.....	41
Drunk and creating a disturbance.....	3
Vagrancy.....	9
Indecent exposure.....	3
Offences against the right of property—	
Theft.....	7
Injury to property.....	2
Offences against public order—	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1
Offences against the person and reputation—	
Assault, common.....	7
Assault, doing bodily harm.....	1
Insanity.....	7
Criminal libel.....	1
Ordinances—	
Breach of Liquor ordinance....	12
“ Dog ordinance.....	13
“ Fire ordinance.....	3
“ Health ordinance.....	2
“ Pound ordinance.....	1
Smuggling and aiding same....	2
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	11
Importing liquor without a permit....	1
Mischief.....	1
Cruelty to animals.....	1
Non-payment of wages.....	5
Total.....	134

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DETACHMENTS.

With the exception of the Upper Labarge, the detachments are now all comfortably housed. Logs are being got out for the erection next spring of a new building at that place. The present one was erected during the first rush into the country, and was very roughly put together, and has now become so cold that it is almost uninhabitable. The cost of this building, which I had not time this season to erect, was included in an estimate which was approved of last spring.

Should the Shakwak and Bullion Creek districts come up to expectations, about three detachments will require to be built next spring—one at Champagne's Landing, one at Bullion Creek, and one at Ruby Creek. It is probably 250 miles to Bullion Creek, and supplies will have to be freighted that distance by trail during sleighing. I shall put a supply for patrol purposes at Champagne's Landing, but do not intend doing anything permanent until the creeks are further developed.

A few repairs will be required in the Big Salmon detachment.

The Dalton trail detachments, I trust, will be withdrawn during the ensuing year. Wells detachment, according to my understanding of the boundary award, is now on the United States side of the line.

DISTRIBUTION.

The total strength of the division is 127.

The following table shows the gains and losses during the year:—

	Officers.	N. C. O's.	Constables.	Specials.	Total.
<i>Gains.</i>					
Engaged.....			1	4	5
Transferred from 'B' Division.....		1	1		2
" Territories.....	1	1	62		64
Total.....	1	2	64	4	71
<i>Losses.</i>					
Discharged, time expired.....		1	4	7	12
" physically unfit.....			2		2
" by purchase.....		1	7		8
Drowned.....			1	1	2
Transferred to 'B' Division.....		1	39		40
" to Territories.....	1	1	3		5
Total.....	1	3	76	8	68

DOGS.

We have forty-two dogs on charge in this division, among which is included one dead, but not struck off. The casualties amongst the dogs have been very heavy during the past year, besides which a number who had got too old and useless were destroyed.

They are gradually going out of use, and in future the number required will not be very large.

DESERTIONS.

One occurred during the year, who however afterwards surrendered.

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DRILLS AND LECTURES.

At headquarters the division has had both foot and machine gun drill during the year.

Lectures on police duty were delivered twice weekly by Inspector Horrigan during the winter, and at present Inspector Richards lectures twice a week.

FERRY.

By authority a ferry was established by us at the crossing of the Takhini river, and has proved a great benefit, enabling us to freight the supplies we required and cross patrols without rafting and swimming.

It has also been well patronized by civilians. A small sum was charged for crossing travellers, and the receipts have more than covered the expenditure. I was unable to sublet this ferry as directed, the receipts not being sufficient for a man to devote his whole time to it.

FIRE PROTECTION.

As I pointed out last year, our only protection from fire is constant vigilance and a few extinguishers, as owing to the distance from the pumping stations on the water front, where the engine is stationary, the hose will in cold weather freeze, and it is in the colder weather that fires are to be most apprehended.

Authority has, however, been given to purchase a boiler and pump, which has been ordered, and I hope to have installed within the next month. A bountiful supply of water can be obtained from a large well which is plentifully supplied by numerous springs.

FISH, FISHERIES AND GAME.

The fish in Tagish and Marsh lakes are fast decreasing, and a hatchery should be established, more especially for whitefish. The trout are not decreasing as fast as the whitefish, they spawn before the whitefish and follow them during their spawning season and devour their spawn. This would be prevented by a hatchery for whitefish. The last named fish are in great demand all over the Yukon as a table fish and are more valuable than the trout. The quantity marketed at Caribou during the season amounted to about 5,000 pounds.

In the neighbourhood of 30,000 pounds of fish were caught in Lake Labarge during the season by Clarke & Sons, who shipped the greater part of it to Dawson. They also supplied the steamboats plying up and down the river.

It is generally reported that game of all kinds is on the increase, owing, no doubt, to the efficiency of the game laws and the rigid enforcement of the same. The duck were scarce owing to the early storms driving the bulk of them south. The different varieties of grouse and ptarmigan are very plentiful this year.

Good furs are scarce, fox and lynx being the main fur-bearing animals.

I am informed by hunters that the white sheep are not the genuine Rocky Mountain sheep. They carry a far bigger head even when young. These sheep range generally from Bennet, B.C., to the south side of Taku Arm, and never mix with the saddle backs. This variety, called locally 'Saddle Backs,' are heavily built, more like tame sheep than the regular wild white sheep; they have a black body with a white face, black and white legs striped perpendicularly. They run only on the range of the north side of the Taku Arm. Nobody knows their origin.

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FORAGE.

The forage is supplied under contract, and is Eastern Washington hay, being the best quality procurable, and has given the best results.

The oats supplied are also of excellent quality.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Wood is used as fuel, but is getting scarcer within reasonable distance of the town, and in the near future coal will have to be used. There is a large deposit of coal sixteen miles south-west of the town, but it cannot be put on the market in competition with wood until a tramway or a spur from the railroad is put in to it. I understand that the question of putting in a tramway is now under consideration.

A contract was let for the supply of eight hundred cords of wood for this post, and that delivered is as good quality as can be obtained.

The barracks are lighted by electric light, supplied by the Yukon Electric Company. The service is fair.

GARDEN.

Fair results were obtained this year from the garden in the post, considering the dryness of the soil. The yield was not as good as the two previous years, on account of the very light rainfall in the early part of the season. On some of the detachments the result was excellent.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

We are well equipped with harness, having had several sets made by the division saddler, Constable Cole, who is an excellent workman, besides receiving several sets from Ottawa. All harness is of a uniform pattern, and the stock used in making them is good.

The saddlery is in good repair.

HORSES.

The horses are a serviceable lot. Ten remounts were purchased this spring from the White Pass and Yukon Route Mail Service, and four were purchased this fall from the same company. They were a good class of horse, especially those purchased in the spring. When the recent purchases were made it was more difficult to procure the class of horse we required, as those bought in by the company were no so good as on former occasions.

The numerous patrols on the White Horse-Dawson trail and to the Shakwak gold strike will be hard on horses, owing to the heavy trails, the soil being of a gumbo nature and very deep, making it in wet weather very difficult, even for saddle horses.

Mare Reg. No. 23 was destroyed by my order, when I saw she was past recovery from an attack of inflammation of the kidneys. This was one of the team—23 and 55—which were sent in via the Stickine; they were most serviceable animals, and although very old had a lot of slow work still left in them.

Horse Reg. No. 2712 I would recommend condemning and selling in the spring, as it is not worth keeping over summer, at present it being used in the wood cart, cart, for which work in summer we have other horses available.

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The following is the distribution of the horses:—

	Winter.	Summer.
Dalton Trail.....	2	7
Yukon Crossing....	2	..
Tantalus.....	2	2
Montague.....	2	..
Braeburn.....	2	2
Kynocks.....	2	..
Takhini.....	2	2
Livingstone Creek....	2	2
White Horse.....	17	18
Dead, not struck off.....	1	1
Total.....	34	34

Total number on the strength is 34 and 1 mule; 1 colt attached.

INDIANS.

The Indians appear to be in better circumstances this year than last, when we were feeding a number of old and discrepit men, women, and a few orphan children; and also in a few instances where the parents were sick and unable to hunt or work it was necessary to supply rations to the whole family.

A quantity of clothing was received from the Indian Department during the summer for distribution amongst needy Indians. A small quantity was retained by me for distribution at Hootalinqua and Tantalus, and the bulk distributed through His Lordship Bishop Bompas and his ministers.

A very considerable number of Indians applied to our hospital here for medicine and treatment during the year, who were attended by our Assistant Surgeon, besides which he made several trips to Caribou and one to Hootalinqua, attending to Indians who were unable to come to White Horse for treatment. I would again draw your attention to the necessity of providing some place where sick Indians can be treated.

The usual number of instances occurred of Indians being under the influence of liquor; in nearly every case was a conviction obtained, and the party supplying the same punished, but the punishment is not severe enough to deter parties from supplying Indians with this commodity.

INSPECTIONS.

The post was inspected by yourself twice during the year. When possible, each detachment in the district was inspected monthly by an officer, who checked stores, books and kits, and put the members through their drill.

At headquarters the inspection of every building was held by the officer commanding every Saturday, the arms being inspected every Monday morning by the orderly officer.

LAUNCHES.

We have three on charge in this division; only one, however, was used during the past year, which plied on the lakes above Miles Canyon.

The steamer *Vidette*, which was on the ways here all winter, was launched on May 28, and put on the ways again for the winter on October 28. Before commencing the summer's work this steamer was thoroughly overhauled, the work being done by members of the division under the charge of Sergeant Evans; permanent ways were built, and the steamer repainted throughout. This steamer proved of inestimable service during the summer.

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LIQUOR.

The usual checking of importations of liquor and cancelling of permits have been carried out, but unfortunately the law governing the importation of liquor into the territory is not strictly adhered to, which entails an additional amount of work and responsibility upon us. In a great many cases parties importing liquor do not procure their permits until after the liquor has arrived at White Horse; they then go to the proper officer and make an urgent necessity of a wire being sent to me to release the liquor, that a permit will follow. I have no doubt but that their actions are accentuated by their desire to save discounts, and not to be any longer out of their money than they are compelled to; they consequently expect us to do the business for them. So this necessitates us checking over the liquor, keeping a set of books in which the quantities are entered, and comparing said quantities with permits afterwards received, which quantities do not always compare with those on the permit as issued.

The practice of releasing liquor on a telegram should be discontinued, as it is liable to lead to abuse, and is not the intent of the law.

MAILS AND POST OFFICES.

There are two regular post offices in this district, that of White Horse and Caribou.

The mail service between White Horse and Dawson was a great improvement this year on the year before, especially to points on the river, one steamer leaving here every Friday night carrying all way mail, and stopping at all detachments whether there was mail for them or not.

The mail to Hootalinqua and Livingstone Creek is carried by our patrols during the winter at frequent intervals, and in the summer the mail for Livingstone Creek is carried by our patrol from Hootalinqua to that place.

The necessity of having a post office established at Livingstone Creek, with power to issue money orders, is urgent, as the miners in that part are very much handicapped when they desire to remit money, having to take the risk of sending it by any chance traveller.

A new post office was established in October at Wells, B.C., in the near neighbourhood of our detachment there, the British Columbia provincial constable being appointed postmaster.

A weekly mail service leaves Porcupine, Alaska, every Thursday, though we have our communication by mail with Pleasant Camp.

MINING.

From the time that gold was discovered in any quantity in the lower Yukon, and this became the quickest route to the creeks in that part, the attention of prospectors and others was directed wholly to the Dawson district, very little prospecting being done in the Upper Yukon, except at points at close proximity to the lakes and rivers which were navigated to attain their destination. From time to time small discoveries were made, but not sufficient gold to warrant much work being done with the hope of obtaining good wages, with the exception of the Big Salmon district, in which considerable labour and capital has been expended, and which is only beginning to make a return for same; but the arrival of an Indian in the town of White Horse in July last with a small quantity of gold, which he said he obtained near the surface on a creek in the Shakwak district, brought this part of the Yukon into greater prominence. The Indian who made the discovery informed several other Indians, who immediately started for that part. They returned after about ten days, and recorded Discovery and several claims on a creek that they named Ruby. A general stampede then took place, and close upon five hundred persons went out and staked, returned and recorded.

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The following is an extract from a report of Inspector Richards, who made three patrols to those gold fields:—

‘Ruby creek and other creeks in the same region were found to contain deposits of gold, namely 4th July, 12th July (named after days on which discoveries were made), Allie, Dixie, McMillan, Lamoureux, McKinley, Marshall, Granite. Few of the stampers in the first instance remained to work their claims, but since then a number have gone back, and have done considerable development work, and taken out some gold, sufficient to satisfy themselves that there are large deposits of the precious metal. Still later on in the season another prospector who had been prospecting in the Lake Kluahne district found some coarse gold prospects there, and this caused another stampede, and resulted in many claims being staked and recorded in that part. One of those creeks—Gladstone by name—is said to be very rich, and easily worked. This Lake Kluahne district is over the divide from Ruby and the other Shakwak valley creeks, on the White river slope. But it was not until the approach of winter that people began to realize the extensiveness and richness of that whole district, when four men who had come in from Porcupine and had all this season been prospecting dropped upon a creek in the Kluahne district, which they named ‘Bullion,’ on account of the large quantity of gold and the ease at which it can be got at, six men having washed out forty-three ounces in nine days by the most primitive process, at the same time being handicapped by the cold weather, ice and other drawbacks. They took out one nugget worth twenty dollars, and many others ranging from cents up to ten dollars. They could not save any of the finer gold owing to the poor apparatus they had for washing. This gold was extremely coarse and black. They also found some very rich copper quartz, and got one large piece of almost pure copper. The richness of this strike has revived the faith of the people, and will no doubt cause a large number of those early miners who left this part for different sections in Alaska to return and exploit this district. When one considers the richness and extent of these fields, and the news of this rich strike reaches the outside world, there will be without doubt a great influx of people into this portion of the Yukon in the near future. Both of these sections referred to offer great inducements to capitalists and mining companies, and at the same time unlimited opportunities for the poor man, the placer diggings being so rich and extensive. Next summer will see permanent mining camps of considerable size in both the Shakwak and Kluahne districts. In the Shakwak district good pay has been found at two and a half feet from the surface among the schist and shale rock, while in other parts considerable depth must be gone for bed rock. In the Kluahne district good pay has been found right near the surface, and at nine feet, where bedrock was struck, it was found to be immensely rich. Both of these districts are of an auriferous formation and easily accessible; and the different gold-bearing creeks of both districts seem to emanate from near the same source in their respective districts. These new districts are about two hundred miles west by north from White Horse, and to reach them there is no difficulty the whole way, being comparatively speaking, a level country, blessed with an abundance of good water, wood, feed and wild game, and possessing all the natural requisites to make them first-class mining camps, with the town of White Horse as their base.’

Mining in the Livingstone creek or Big Salmon district was attended with more success this year than in previous one, although the amount of labour expended was not so much. The prospects of this camp begin to look bright, consequent largely no doubt by experience gained during previous seasons. For further information regarding this part I would refer you to the appended report from Corporal Acland, who has been in charge of the detachment stationed there for the past three years.

The copper mines in the immediate vicinity of White Horse are being steadily developed, and the expectations of the owners are being realized more and more every day. The drills imported by the government this season will be of great benefit. A considerable quantity of ore was shipped to the Crofton smelter during the past year,

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and gave excellent results, and it is expected that a greatly increased quantity will be shipped this coming year.

The following figures were obtained from the office of the Mining Recorder, showing the amount of business done from December 1, 1902, to November 14, 1903:—

Free miners' licenses sold..	925
Placer mines recorded..	1,137
Payments in lieu of assessment..	2
Certificates of work.....	9
Certificates of partnership.....	10

During the summer and at the time of the 'strike' on Ruby creek, the office of the mining recorder at Pleasant Camp, Dalton trail, was abolished by proclamation, and a constable was sent from here to receive all books, documents and records, who conveyed them to White Horse and handed same over to the mining recorder here, that office having been merged into the office at White Horse.

OFFICERS.

Inspector Horrigan performed the duties of acting quarter-master since the transfer of Inspector Crosthwaite. He is also president of the canteen.

Inspector McDonell is in charge of the detachments on the Dalton trail, with Assistant Surgeon Fraser as medical officer.

Inspector Pelletier makes frequent tours of inspection between White Horse and Yukon Crossing; inspecting all detachments on the trail and river.

Inspector Richards patrolled three times to the Shakwak gold fields, which occupied most of his time since their discovery in July last.

PATROLS.

On the discovery of gold on Ruby and other creeks in the Shakwak district, and the stampede there, a patrol consisting of an officer and two constables mounted, and taking pack horses, was immediately despatched to that part. On their return to the post, a permanent camp was located at the Mendenhall river for the remainder of the season, the members of which patrolled frequently to the gold fields, Inspector Richards accompanying them on two occasions. On the approach of cold weather and the return of the stampede, this camp was abandoned for the winter and the men withdrawn to headquarters.

Inspector McDonell with a constable and an Indian special also made a patrol to the new gold fields from Pleasant Camp, on the Dalton trail.

During the winter the White Horse-Dawson trail was patrolled weekly and sometimes oftener. In summer patrols were made over this trail frequently, or as often as they were deemed necessary.

The several detachments patrolled their respective districts, visiting all Indian and wood camps, &c.

PROVISIONS AND GENERAL STORES.

On July 1, 1903, the local contract for the supply of provisions, with the exception of beef, bacon, ham, flour and butter, was awarded to H. F. Seward, White Horse. The bacon and ham contract was awarded to Messrs. Whitney & Pedler; the beef contract to Burns & Co. The flour and butter were supplied from 'outside' by the department.

Up to the present the different provisions supplied by the local contractors have been first-class and have given every satisfaction.

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The present system of awarding local contracts is a decided improvement on the old method of receiving large consignments from the 'outside.' Receiving the supplies in small quantities as required prevents the damage and loss by way of shrinkage.

The butter lately received from the Department of Agriculture, Alberta, has been of first-class quality, although in certain instances, in opening the tins, it was found to be rancid. This, I believe, was due to the brine escaping in transport.

The present issue of fresh vegetables in lieu of canned is very acceptable, especially to members of the force on detachments situated at outlying posts, where they are unable to purchase those very necessary articles of diet.

On July 1, 1903, the contract for the supply of general stores was awarded to Mr. Fred. McLennan, White Horse. These stores are purchased as required, and does away with the carrying of a large stock. The quality of the goods supplied has so far given every satisfaction.

SCHOOLS.

White Horse possesses a school that would be a credit to a town ten times its size, having an efficient staff, all modern requirements, and a daily average attendance of pupils of 42.

TRAILS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Considerable improvement has been done on the White Horse-Dawson trail during the past summer, bad hills cut out, stumps cut down, and all bridges receiving repairs. A new bridge was built over the Nordenskiöld near Tantalus, which was made a very permanent structure, the previous ones having been washed away by spring floods each year.

A new bridge over the Nordenskiöld river, near Kynocks, was built by the police detachment stationed there last winter, at the request of Mr. S. A. D. Bertrand, Director of Public Works for the Yukon. This was very necessary on account of the original bridge built there the fall before being unapproachable, a glacier forming near it, which covered it completely.

The members of the Livingstone Creek detachment were requested by the Public Works Department at Dawson to undertake the moving and repairing of the Mining Recorder's office at Livingstone Creek. I was unable to acquiesce in this, as the police were not in a position to undertake such work.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good repair, and we are well supplied with everything except buckboards, which I understand are on the way up.

RAILWAY AND TRANSPORTATION.

The British Yukon Navigation Company and the White Pass and Yukon Railway, under the name of the White Pass and Yukon Route, are the medium of transportation in this part of the Yukon. All the opposition steamboats, with the exception of three, the *Casca*, *Prospector* and *Wilbur Crimmon*, have been purchased by the White Pass and Yukon Route. This company operates eighteen steamboats, which last season were distributed as follows :—

Between White Horse and Dawson.....	15
“ Caribou and Taku... ..	2
“ Dawson and Forty Mile.....	1

Besides the foregoing, the company had one on the ways at White Horse and one laid up at Caribou.

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The railway handled close on 25,000 tons of freight during the summer, 2,500 tons of which was put off at Caribou and taken to Atlin, consisting principally of heavy machinery.

22,500 tons were brought to White Horse, of which the company managed to get about 18,000 tons down river to Dawson, leaving 2,000 tons distributed at different points—Hootalinqua, Selwyn, &c., and having 1,800 tons on their hands in White Horse.

The freight imported by the merchants, traders, &c., of White Horse, doubles that of last year.

The service of the River Division of the W. P. & Y. R. has been good, but the company were badly handicapped by the great amount of freight arriving here so late in the season, when the water was lower than usual, and they were only able to half load their boats.

The following gives an approximate idea of the movement of population at White Horse during the year:—

Sixty-six scows with 397 of a crew left White Horse for Dawson during the year. 204 small boats with 711 people left here for the same place.

5,559 passengers arrived here from the north by steamboat; 1,985 went north by steamboat during the season of navigation, 354 passengers arrived from the north, and 1,700 left for the north by stage during closed navigation.

The outgoing passengers by train numbered 6,323, and the incoming 5,480.

The first boat to arrive here from Dawson was the *Wilbur Crimmon* on June 13.

The first boat to leave for Dawson was the *White Horse* on June 11. And the last boat to arrive here from Dawson was the *Lafrance*, on November 8.

Navigation was later in the spring and earlier in the fall than last year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. SNYDER,

Supt., Commanding 'H' Division.

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REPORT OF CORPORAL A. E. ACLAND, OF THE LIVINGSTONE CREEK
DETACHMENT.

LIVINGSTONE CREEK, October 31, 1903.

To the Officer Commanding
'H' Division, North-west Mounted Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report for the Livingstone Creek sub-district No. 3.

MINING.

The mining outlook has improved in this section during the past year, although very little more work was done than in the previous years, but the result from the labour performed has been greater than for any other year, taking the district as a whole.

The improvement is due to a better knowledge of the country and the run of gold, and it is very probable that in the course of a couple of years the district will be producing close to a million dollars each season, and will be employing for the summer months a force of from three hundred to four hundred wage-earners. The district is not thought to be especially rich by the miners, but they look for good results for intelligent work.

Under present conditions individual claims cannot be worked at a profit, as it is practically all open cut work, and some form of machinery is required for hoisting boulders, also hose for hydraulic purposes, and on most of the creeks a claim or so has to be sacrificed to get a drain to bedrock.

The Livingstone Syndicate Company had a good season this year, employing a force of fifteen men for the greater part of the season, their profits for the season being in the neighbourhood of \$20,000. I should estimate the output for the camp for the year at \$100,000.

A party of three men who had been prospecting in the Teslin Lake country for several years turned up at Hootaliqua with about \$100 in gold dust, which they stated they got from a tributary of the Misutlan river, and that they could make about four dollars per day per man with hard labour. I am of the opinion that there is good placer ground at headwaters of the Misutlin and Big Salmon rivers from prospectors' reports.

The quartz ledge at Loon lake, 15 miles south-east of the detachment, has been tapped at a depth of 250 feet, and the ledge penetrated for a distance of eight feet. The samples taken out have been sent away for assay, but the rock is believed to be 25 per cent copper and carry gold values running from \$40 to \$200 per ton.

GAME.

Fur-bearing animals were rather plentiful here this year, and a number of the miners were engaged in trapping during the winter, the principal furs being lynx, bear, marten and fox. Moose and caribou have been plentiful enough to keep the camp supplied with fresh meat with an occasional mountain sheep. Rabbits were very plentiful, and a large number have been shot by the miners and ourselves for dog feed.

Greyling are very plentiful in the south fork, and form a very welcome article of diet during the summer months.

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INDIANS.

There are no resident bands of Indians in this immediate district, but it is visited frequently by families from the neighbouring bands, who hunt and trap through it at certain seasons of the year. No cases of destitution were observed among them.

TRAILS.

The wagon road to Mason's Landing has been out of repair this year and impassable for wagons, thereby adding on an additional expense of four cents per pound to the miners for their supplies. A petition was signed and forwarded to the Yukon Council, through Mr. Robert Lowe, asking for a sum of \$3,000 to repair and maintain this road, but nothing was done, and the road could only be used as a pack trail.

During the winter of 1902-1903 I and two constables were employed for the best part of a month improving the winter trail to White Horse via Upper Labarge. The miners also assisted, and as a result a very fair one-horse trail was made from Livingstone creek to a point on Lake Labarge about five miles below Upper Labarge detachment. This trail should be extended up to the right limit of the Fifty Mile river to White Horse instead of following the river as at present.

MAIL.

As in former years, we have been the mail carriers by courtesy for the district, carrying mails weekly from Hootalinqua in summer, a distance of forty miles. The members of this detachment have travelled on mail patrols alone 3,544 miles, by horse, foot, dog team and canoe during the year ending September 30, 1903.

GENERAL.

The general health of the district has been excellent, there having been no serious illness. I regret to record one serious accident to ex-Constable J. H. Richardson, who was rendered totally blind by a kick from a horse while working for a freighter here. He was taken to the General Hospital at White Horse, where a subscription was raised and he was sent to his home in Manitoba.

There has been very little crime or dispute during the past year, the inhabitants being honest, industrious, and give no trouble. I have always been able to get any assistance I required from them cheerfully and willingly, and the best of feeling prevails between the police and miners.

I also wish to bring to your notice that the constables stationed with me on the detachment have always given me their assistance in every way in their power, and cheerfully performed the duties assigned to them, which were often of a nature requiring some physical effort.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR E. ACLAND, *Corporal.*

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REPORT OF SERGEANT F. P. THORNE, OF THE TANTALUS DETACHMENT.

TANTALUS DETACHMENT, October 31, 1903.

The Officer Commanding
'H' Division, N. W. M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR.—I have the honour to make the following report of No. 1 sub-district for the past year:—

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

From March, 1901, to June, 1903, there was a telegraph instrument in this office operated by Staff-Sergeant Grahame. On his leaving here for headquarters, the instrument was closed down, but was operated again in July by Constable Hanna, who was transferred here from Yukon Crossing for that purpose. On November 5, 1903, the instrument was taken out of the office by Mr. Clegg's orders, and we are now without one. This office did a good business all summer, but during the winter twice the amount of business would be done. Several telegrams have been refused here, since the instrument was taken out, from passengers on the different stages. This office will be greatly missed in summer, as the steamboat captains advise passengers who wish to send telegrams to do so from here on account of the exceptionally good landing.

The Public Works Department, who were employed building the new bridge across the Nordenskiöld river, received assistance from us in the way of using forge, tools, &c.

During the summer the detachments along the river were utilized as post offices, and all mail handled by the N. C. officer or constable in charge. When making patrols down stream in canoe, the mail was taken along and delivered to the different wood camps.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.

The detachment here was erected last spring.

The walls of this detachment are built of hewed logs and partitioned off with matched lumber, the logs peeled and roof shingled. An addition of a kitchen will be built here this winter, and the present one used as a messroom.

The detachment at Yukon Crossing was built during the past summer, and is much the same kind of building as at Tantalus, with the exception that the roof is a lower pitch.

The detachment at Montagu was erected in the fall of 1901. This building is hewed on the inside with matched lumber partitions and a dirt roof.

The Big Salmon detachment, which was closed down on October 1 last for the winter is a very good building, hewed on the inside, although the hewing is very old and carries a dark brown appearance.

The Little Salmon detachment, which was abandoned this summer, is in a ramshackle state, and should it ever be re-opened, I would strongly advise that it should be rebuilt. It was built in the fall of 1899.

This comprises the whole of the detachments in this sub-district.

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REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS

A cribbing was put in at Little Salmon seven feet high and twenty-five feet long, log facing filled in with rock and brush. This was to prevent the bank of the river from washing away. It served its purpose well.

The Montagu detachment, which was re-established on October 11 last by the members of the Big Salmon detachment now closed, is being repaired and put in shape for the coming winter, a new flooring is being laid over the old one, the roof taken off and remossed between the poles, and the outside cleaned up, the remainder of the brush between the old roadhouse and detachment cleaned out and burnt.

FISHERIES.

There are two parties fishing in this district. A license was taken out by Mr. J. H. Johnston, who resides 13 miles south of Little Salmon; he employs the Mack Bros. to fish for him in lakes west of Little Salmon. The Mack Bros. cannot hold a commercial license, owing to the fact that they are not British subjects.

The other license was taken out by Mr. McIntosh, an ex-policeman who is fishing in lakes south-east of the old Five Fingers police post. I have not been able to ascertain the amount of the catch this year.

GAME.

Grouse, partridges and chicken are very scarce this year. Duck, geese, swan and crane are very plentiful. The Indians have killed several moose, and they claim that they are more plentiful than usual.

INDIANS.

I have made several patrols to the Little Salmon Indian village during the past summer, and at no time have they been short of anything; when they are short of provisions it is not necessary for them to be so long, as Messrs. Taylor & Drury, proprietors of the Indian trading store there, will employ them cutting cord wood for the steamers, paying them in provisions.

I have to report the death of two Indians last September; one buck died of consumption, and a Hootchi squaw, who was on a visit to Little Salmon, died from old age. Death certificates have been forwarded to the registrar at Dawson.

MINING.

The coal mine, three-quarters mile south of this detachment on the river, owned by Mrs. E. C. Miller, and known as the 'Hidden Treasure,' was staked last spring. It has opened up, and they are now in about 25 feet, the production is a high grade coking coal, and it is estimated at 25,000 tons to the acre. The analysis shows as follows: 70 per cent fixed carbon, 19 per cent volatile matter, 1 per cent water, and 10 per cent ash. Two men have been employed all summer and the output is 24 tons, which was shipped to Dawson. Preparations will be made during the coming winter, so that the mine can be worked next summer.

The Five Finger coal mines, located 9 miles north of here, changed hands from Mr. E. C. Miller last January, to a company of four, named Bleeker, Dejournal, Miltor and Ames, who leased the mines to Kloke and Webster for the season of 1903. They mined 1,500 tons, 600 tons of which is now lying at the mines, and the balance shipped to Dawson. From present indications this mine will produce 3,000 tons to the acre. The analysis shows 46 per cent fixed carbon, 36 per cent volatile matter, 3 per cent water and 15 per cent ash. The mine is now closed down.

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The coal mine known as the Porter coal mine, situated 15 miles south of here, is owned by Mr. G. DeLeon, but owing to its long distance from the river, I do not think he will invest any more capital in its development, so that it is practically closed down.

Mr. DeLeon has another coal mine immediately back of the 'Hidden Treasure,' three quarters of a mile south of here. He and two men came up from Dawson to prospect the place and find where the mine should be opened up, but they could find no sign of the coal.

QUARTZ MINING.

There are 1,700 acres of land owned by Christie and others, which have been surveyed as copper grounds, situated immediately back of the Five Finger coal mine. Up to the present no work has been done on this land.

The best copper mine around this vicinity, according to the specimens, is owned by the Mack brothers, who reside 9 miles north of Little Salmon. The mine is situated 40 miles, or thereabouts, west of the Lewes river. These men are merely keeping up the necessary assessment work, with the object of interesting some capitalist, they not having sufficient means themselves. I cannot say what the samples assay.

RIVERS AND TRAILS.

The Lewes river is exceptionally low this year, navigation commencing later and closing earlier than in former years.

The Nordenskiöld river which empties into the Lewes river one mile north of here, has been bridged about a quarter of a mile above the mouth. All previous bridges built across this stream have washed away, but I think this one will stay, as it is built stronger and higher. The cost of construction was \$3,000.

Great improvements have been made during this summer on trails in this district, all stumps having been taken away, dips and hollows bridged, and places graded where necessary, by the Public Works Department.

The trail has undergone a change here, turning off one mile south of old Carmacks and leading due north, striking the Lewes river at this detachment, and striking the old trail again at the Nordenskiöld bridge; this cuts out the bad dips and hollows, of which so many travellers (especially freighters) complained.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Two new roadhouses (two-story) have been erected in this district, one at Carmacks and one at Montagu, both licensed. The one here is completed and complies fully with roadhouse regulations; the one at Montagu is not yet finished, and until it is, business will be carried on in the old one, which is temporarily fixed. I think it is a good idea rebuilding and not occupying the old houses, as a great deal of dissatisfaction arose last year, not at the meals served, but at the accommodation and appearance of the houses.

The sad accident to Constable White, who was drowned by the capsizing of a canoe in the Lewes river on June 28 last, I need only refer to, as former reports have dealt sufficiently with the matter. In the event of patrols made by canoe to Yukon Crossing, a sharp look-out was kept for signs of the body, but with no success. In my opinion, the body must have in some way become entangled in the big drift wood piles.

Considerable heavy work has been done this fall, the steamer *Vidette* landing thirty-five tons goods on the beach, which had to be hauled to the high bank out of danger; this was done by the men here. No sooner was this done than the steamer *Selkirk* unloaded between 80 and 85 tons forage, which was, as I understand, under contract by McAuley to be landed at Dawson for the police. Since this has been done Mc-

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Auley has arrived with two more scows containing 2,000 sacks=100 tons, which I have to help with, otherwise a risk would be run of losing or destroying most of it.

Between 350 and 400 people landed at Tantalus en route to the new White Horse diggings, some of these returned, though very few without reaching their destination. Most of these people had been misinformed as to the best place to start from. I informed some of them, but found that a person with gold fever is very unreasonable and stubborn, those that returned this way wore a very dilapidated and sorry appearance.

Trusting that this report will reach you by November 15, as per instructions, the mails being so very uncertain.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) FRANK P. THORNE,
Sergt. in charge.

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APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. R. CUTHBERT.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., November 30, 1903.

The Assistant Commissioner,
N. W. M. Police, Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y. T.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the year ending this date.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. ROSS CUTHBERT,
Supt., Commanding 'B' Division, N.W.M. Police.

ARMS.

The division is still armed with the old Winchester carbine and Enfield revolver. The rifle practice last summer, however, was done with the Lee-Enfield rifle, there being a number of these, formerly in possession of the Yukon field force, in our charge. This was the only way in which competition and comparison with other organizations could be obtained, as well as a reliable test of our shooting, and without competition, much of the incentive to frequent voluntary visits to the rifle range is wanting.

While all the ranks will welcome the long anticipated modern rifle or carbine, one may be permitted to hope that the Enfield revolver will not much longer remain the authorized revolver of the force. When all is said and done, it remains an out-of-date weapon.

A limited number of the Lee-Metford carbines and Smith & Wesson revolvers, in the possession of the division, are detailed to men for special duties.

We have also a 7 pr. brass gun and Maxim gun with carriage. Both guns and small arms are in serviceable condition.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Asylum.—This department is maintained in conjunction with the guard-room, jail and penitentiary, but is in a separate building, requiring separate guards and attendants.

When no lunatics are in custody, which is not often, or for long periods, the building is closed.

The remuneration of the police attendants, excepting the doctor, as in the case of the penitentiary, is the police pay.

The building is not a suitable one, but was the best available for the purpose, and will do until such time as it is necessary to build other accommodation for prisoners, when asylum accommodation can also be considered.

A summary of insane persons in our custody during the twelve months will be found under the head of penitentiary and prisoners.

Banks.—Until a few months ago one constable was supplied to each of the two banks in Dawson who slept in the building as a night guard. This arrangement may have had a moral effect in dissuading any prospective bank thieves, but it served

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no other purpose, as a policeman asleep inside the building would hardly be as much protection as a patrol outside the building on the alert.

One of the banks last summer finally dispensed with its police guard, and the present arrangement for the protection of this bank is more satisfactory from every point of view. Lights are kept burning in the office, there being no blinds on the windows, and the regular town patrol visits the premises every half hour. By telephone arrangement he reports to the non-commissioned officer on night duty at the town station; failing such report an investigation would be made. The other bank still exists on the old arrangement which, in my opinion, is a source of weakness instead of safety, there being also a night watchman (an employee of the bank) within the building, and while the latter (who has the keys of the building) and the constable may be a good check on one another, it also divides the responsibility in so far as a constable asleep can be said to assume any responsibility, should the bank watchman, for instance, choose to go out and leave the doors unlocked.

Coroners.—All duties in connection with coroners' inquests are performed by members of the force. Ten inquests and fourteen 'inquiries' were held in the district during the past year.

Crown Timber and Land Department.—Assistance is given to this department. It consists chiefly in members of detachments accompanying the timber inspectors on their official trips collecting stumpage and crown dues, supplying the information upon which, in many cases, such collections are made from wood choppers and others, protecting timber from fires, and in some cases acting as sub-agents of the department.

Customs.—The only port of entry in this district which has been entirely looked after by us is Forty Mile, which is the customs port of entry for traffic from down the Yukon river and from Alaska into the territory back of Forty Mile. This detachment has, in the past, done all the customs work of that port to the satisfaction of the department I believe. Some three months ago the duties were handed over to a regular official of the Customs Department.

The customs duties at Dawson consist chiefly in seeing that incoming freight is not removed until a customs officer's arrival, and in other minor matters in the way of assistance to the regularly appointed officials.

Department of the Interior.—The police duties in connection with this department are among the most important and unremitting we have; the chief object thereof is to prevent the export of gold which has not paid the gold export tax. Until this year all outgoing baggage was examined at Dawson, but no personal search of travellers was made; this past summer a new system was inaugurated. Both baggage and personal search of south-bound traffic was made at White Horse, instead of merely a baggage search at Dawson, and the north-bound traffic was dealt with in a similar manner by the employment of a matron at Dawson, who searched every woman leaving for down river on a steamer, the men being dealt with likewise by our dock guard.

A special camp was established a few miles below Forty Mile detachment, where the occupants of small boats could not evade us, and where a matron was also available, and a personal and baggage search of all small boats bound for United States territory made. Although the gold tax was the chief duty for this department, in many less important ways we have been serviceable thereto.

Department of Justice.—In describing our duties in connection with this department it is necessary to state that outside of the territorial court justices, and the immediate officials of the court, the remainder of the duties throughout the district are done by members of the force. The work and mileage of the division on behalf of the administration of justice in the district is enormous, and concerns every branch of that department. The number of writs, executions, capias orders, &c., served by us during the last twelve months totals one thousand and forty-five (1,045), the mileage being six thousand six hundred and seventy-one (6,671) miles. Some of the duties for which special details have been made daily comprise three court orderlies, escorts for prisoners, prosecutors for Magistrates' court, and magistrates to deal with the cases.

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The penitentiary, comprised in our guard room, to which the officer commanding acts as warden, may rightly be included in this portion of the annual report, and it is probably unique as a penitentiary from the fact that none of its acting police employees receive any remuneration for their services other than their ordinary police pay. During the past twelve months the number of prisoners in our custody totalled three hundred and sixty-five (365), of whom three hundred and forty-six (346) were discharged, three (3) transferred to New Westminster penitentiary, and sixteen (16) remained in our custody, as will be seen by the summary which follows.

Every prisoner on release is seen by the officer commanding and asked if he (or she) has any complaint to register; none has yet been made.

The immediate supervision of this department is, at present, under Sergeant Hildyard, who acts as provost. He has performed his duties in a very efficient manner.

The number of prisoners confined during the year specified are as follows:—

Whites, male.. . . .	308
“ female.. . . .	24
Indians, male.. . . .	1
“ female.. . . .	1
Lunatics, male.. . . .	26
“ female	5
	<hr/> 365
Number of convicts confined.. . . .	14
“ common jail prisoners confined	59
Total prisoners sentenced.. . . .	<hr/> 73
Maximum number any one day.. . . .	36
Minimum number any one day	14
Daily average for year.. . . .	<hr/> 25

The number of prisoners confined at midnight, November 30, 1903, was 16.

One Andrew Greenan, serving a sentence of three years for theft, was released on ticket-of-leave on August 31, 1903. This is the second ticket-of-leave granted in the Yukon Territory.

Two convicts' time expired during the year.

Three convicts were transferred to the New Westminster penitentiary.

The conduct and discipline for the past year has been well maintained, the conduct of prisoners of all classes being exceptionally good.

Speaking generally, the health of the prisoners has been good throughout the whole jail.

The food supplied during the year has been of good quality.

The greater part of the clothing used by the convicts and common jail prisoners has been drawn from the Q. M. stores, the balance was purchased locally from time to time, as required.

The matron's reports on the female prisoners have been very satisfactory.

During the year the convicts and common jail prisoners were employed as follows: drainage, levelling of grounds, cutting wood and general scavenging work. The interior of the jail and asylum has been kalsomined, the interior of the town station was painted and kalsomined to correspond with the barrack buildings. A rifle range, with butts from one hundred to a thousand yards, was built for the annual target practice. A number of barrack improvements were also carried out by convicts and other prison labour.

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Thirty-one (31) lunatics were confined during the year. Nine males and three females were transferred to the New Westminster asylum; fifteen males and one female were discharged after treatment as fit to be at large; one patient named George S. Baker died December 16, 1903, of a tumor on the brain, and two patients were sent out of the country by their friends.

DESTITUTES.

Destitute persons throughout the district come to our notice, and their condition is reported upon and necessary steps taken to prevent any suffering.

During the past year the following indigents were looked after at the two Dawson hospitals at government expense: St. Mary's hospital, 138; Good Samaritan hospital, 109.

INQUIRIES FOR PERSONS MISSING.

Every mail brings us inquiries from other parts of America and foreign countries for missing relatives and friends, the total of such inquiries received and acknowledged during the twelve months reached 276. Of this number we have been able to furnish some information in 197 cases, and in many instances our efforts have resulted in funds being remitted to relatives, wives, &c., outside. Short of the functions of a matrimonial bureau, it is safe to say that every appeal made to us within reason has received attention.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Whenever requisitioned, we have supplied assistance in repairing the line, clearing away the fallen timber, &c.

INDIANS.

All the Indians of this district are looked after by the police, inasmuch as their condition is reported regularly, and whenever necessary they are supplied with food and other assistance.

They support themselves by netting salmon, both for sale and food, and by hunting. Several of the more enterprising employ themselves cutting wood for the supply of steamers on the Yukon and Stewart rivers, which they market themselves. They are a quiet, law-abiding race, and give us no trouble. Whether it is that whiskey is too valuable in this district, or that police vigilance in Dawson has the desired effect, it is in any case a source of satisfaction that Indians very seldom obtain any intoxicants.

Their requests for some settled and periodical government assistance are becoming more frequent, as it becomes more difficult for them to obtain game within a reasonable distance of their village.

During the past twelve months the total amount expended through this office on behalf of the Indian department for the Indians was \$709.64. Recently they received a supply of clothing, which was distributed at the centres mentioned, not included in the above amount.

On December 14 last a telegram was received from Staff-Sergeant Graham, in charge of the Tantalus detachment, stating that a wood-chopper had been told by a well known Indian he had met some twenty miles away, that two Selkirk Indians had reported having been captured by the chief of a band of Indians, who were camped near the headwaters of the Little Salmon and the Pelly, and numbering about two hundred and fifty; that a store had been looted, the storekeeper killed and another man wounded, and that all the Yukon Indians who had gone to that district to hunt were hurrying back badly scared, and more to the same effect. The division was held in

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readiness to leave for the scene of the supposed outrages, steps meanwhile being taken to ascertain the truth, the report having many of the ear-marks of 'Indian pipe dreams.' Patrols were sent out by your instructions from Tantalus and Selkirk, the latter going to Lake Tatalaman, where it was known reliable information could be obtained. Finally, all the Indians concerned in the report were brought to Selkirk by the patrols sent after them, and from there Inspector Howard, then stationed at Selkirk, wired on December 26, as follows: 'Begundy and Long Shorty here, have brought them together, both deny having been chased by Indians, say they know nothing about shooting rumour. It appears to have been started by Selkirk Indian Johnston, who says he heard two McKenzie Indians had been shot upon Stewart river two years ago. No stores burnt, no white traders killed that Indians know of; shall I send them back?' This closed the incident, and effectually disposed of our winter campaign up the Pelly.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

While much of the work in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the Yukon liquor license ordinance devolves upon us, it is now more in the nature of assistance rendered to the department of the chief license inspector. All infractions of the ordinance coming to our notice are reported fully in writing, and the initiative or subsequent action is dependent upon the chief license inspector, which, in most cases where action is taken, is in the nature of a request to prosecute on his behalf. This system is far from satisfactory, but it is the best under existing conditions, and whatever of good there is in the results is due in a measure to the chief license inspector, as also whatever of bad.

Prior to this system coming into force it became necessary to obtain evidence of Sunday liquor selling in Dawson, and steps were taken for that end, resulting in some twenty convictions being obtained; but we should not again be required to do this work; it interferes with us in our regular dealings and duties with crime and criminals of a more serious kind. The Licensing Department should be fully equipped to deal with every feature of its many and unpleasant duties, otherwise some of these duties, and always the most unpleasant ones, will devolve upon us. Under the summary of cases entered in the district will be found the total of cases under this ordinance.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The local government administration of the Territory in divers ways receives our assistance when required, and an orderly is supplied for all council meetings.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

The assistance given, or perhaps it is more appropriate to say the work done, for the Militia Department, is in the nature of an abundance of clerical work inseparable from our trusteeship of a large quantity of miscellaneous stores turned over to this division when the Yukon Field Force left the Yukon. A lengthy and complicated board has been held on these stores during the past twelve months, and the matter is still occupying a good deal of our attention, and incidentally most of our storage room.

MINING INSPECTORS.

Assistance has been rendered by creek detachments to mining inspectors whenever required.

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MUNICIPALITY OF DAWSON.

The municipality of Dawson has no other police service than is afforded by our town detachment, consisting of one corporal and eleven constables, under Staff-Sergeant Smith, who is a most capable and efficient non-commissioned officer.

Until January, and for sometime prior to that, the City Council appointed one of its members a Police Commissioner, whose nominal duty it was to deal with police matters within the municipality. This, in one way or another, led to a great deal of bother, chiefly because certain chronic dissatisfied individuals seemed naturally to fall into the error that the incumbent of the police municipal chair was there for the purpose of receiving complaints and hearing grievances more or less bearing on police action. In January, however, the newly elected council decided to leave all police matters in the hands of the officer commanding, and abolished the chair of police commissioner-ship. This has worked satisfactorily, and no complaints have been made or grievances alleged during the past ten months, so far as I know.

Besides all the usual police and criminal work, the town detachment enforces all municipal by-laws, prosecuting all infractions thereof. It supplies an orderly for council meetings and a constable accompanies the fire inspector on his duties. All fires are attended, investigated and reported upon.

The City License By-law is especially attended to, and enforced by a member detailed for that purpose. The non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment acts as sanitary inspector, and is assisted by the other members of the detachment.

During the past twelve months this detachment has served 435 criminal summons, 185 criminal subpoenas, 79 jury summons, 87 writs of summons, 10 writs of execution, 15 distress warrants, 13 search warrants, 36 warrants to apprehend.

In addition to the above, 14 horses were shot for glanders, 62 horses were impounded, 44 dogs were shot, and 5 inquests were disposed of.

The approximate value of stolen goods recovered was \$3,363 out of a reported total value of \$5,241 stolen.

Three hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred ounces (369,700) of gold dust for export was checked by the detachment.

Detective Welsh and members of the detachment, acting under instructions, kept watch for suspicious characters, and warned them out of town as soon as they commenced to arrive in the spring. About 150 went out at once on being warned, but this fall the process had to be repeated, and about 100 more were advised to leave, but owing to the sudden closing of navigation a number were unable to go out on the boats. Most of them have, however, since started to walk out over the trail.

The detachment keeps a record of all traffic of the port of Dawson, passenger and freight, and the following are the figures for the season just closed :—

Passengers arriving at Dawson from Lower Yukon.....	1,576
“ “ “ Upper Yukon.....	3,206
Total passengers arriving at Dawson.....	4,782
Passengers leaving Dawson for Lower River.....	1,333
“ “ “ Upper River.....	5,205
Total passengers leaving Dawson....	6,538
Tons freight arriving via St. Michaels.....	8,354
“ “ “ White Horse.....	21,635
Total freight arriving at Dawson....	29,989

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By means of the records of the town station, together with the Forty Mile detachment which, during the past twelve months, covering the period of the Tanana stampede, made over one thousand entries of individual or small parties travelling over the ice last winter, or by small boat during the open season, a complete and exact record is available to us, which is of great service in many ways. As illustrating the usefulness of this, the following incident is serviceable. In the early summer a boat was found bottom up near Stewart River detachment; this being at once reported, as also the police number given to the boat at White Horse, it was learned from there that two men named A. F. Rose and George Ammerman had left that place early in the spring for Dawson, carrying considerable supplies in their boat. No trace of their being in Dawson could be obtained, and the inference was therefore plain but for the Forty Mile records which, on examination, showed that the two men mentioned had attached their boat to a raft, upon which they also placed their supplies, and that the boat subsequently broke away from the raft near Stewart river. They then continued as far as Dawson on the raft, immediately obtained another boat, and continued down the river past Forty Mile, where they were entered upon the records, then going on to Tanana.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A number of our men are more or less permanently employed in duties in connection with this department. The following detachments are the regular post offices for their respective sections, Stewart River, Selkirk and Forty Mile, and for the convenience of the public and during the winter months, unless changes are made this winter, Indian River, Ogilvie, Halfway, Stewart Crossing, Selwyn, McQuesten, Duncan and Gordon Landing detachments are post offices supplying all inhabited portions of the districts not yet having postal arrangements, and to all but one of the last mentioned localities the mails have been carried by our detachments both ways.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

As explained under the head of 'Deaths by accident and suicide,' a great deal of work devolves upon us in respect to searching for and collecting effects, property and data of deceased persons, under conditions which otherwise would render the final complete disposal by the public administrator of such property a matter of chance.

PUBLIC HEALTH, QUARANTINE, ANIMALS CONTAGIOUS DISEASE ACT.

A close supervision is maintained by all members of the force of all matters pertaining to the above, and the necessary steps taken looking to the protection of the public. There has, during the past year, been very little sickness of a contagious nature in Dawson and district generally.

In regard to horses, however, our services have been in almost constant demand, owing to an outbreak of glanders in January last. Owing to the value of horses in the Yukon, and the added danger of frequent infection from the fact that a large portion of the horses are, at one time or another, sheltered in the same stables, it was necessary to take prompt measures to prevent the spread of the disease. Mr. Strong, the local veterinary surgeon, was appointed by the Acting Commissioner of the Yukon Territory a veterinary inspector for the district, and he performed his duties in a most energetic manner. Up to date thirty-four (34) horses have been destroyed on account of glanders, and the carcasses burned. We assist the inspector in every way, bringing suspected horses to his notice, enforcing his orders, and seeing to destruction of the horses affected and the burning of the carcasses. The number of horses found to be suffering with the disease is growing less monthly.

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PUBLIC WORKS.

Note is taken of all places on the government trail requiring repairs and supervision, and the department notified. In some instances where immediate attention was necessary special steps have been taken by us looking to their amelioration.

In the multiplicity of duties, and if our legitimate work is not to be neglected, it will be seen that instructions to our men on detachments concerning assistance to other departments must come through the officer commanding in every instance, and this must be insisted on, should occasions arise, as they sometimes do, when officials of other departments are tempted to give instructions to police detachments directly.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

Nearly all the old log buildings at the Dawson post are in constant need of repairs owing chiefly to the glacial formation on which they stand, which is continually shifting.

The guard-room floors were jacked up last summer, and the foundations, in part, renewed. The quarters occupied by the Assistant Commissioner were overhauled the same way. Several of the other buildings were also repaired to a lesser extent.

In the case of the less valuable and smaller buildings, such as the sergeants' mess, it is a waste of money to attempt to put them in good repair, and these should be renewed with more suitable buildings, that will not be a constant bill of expense to keep up.

The more important items of expenditure at Dawson during the year for buildings and renewals are one officer's quarters, built by contract at a total cost of \$3,200 ; one stable built by contract, capacity 32 horses, at a total cost of \$3,525 ; one wagon shed built by police labour at a cost of \$300 for material. A new kitchen was added to Assistant Surgeon Thompson's quarters; sidewalks and fences were renewed and added to by police labour; all frame buildings were painted, and log buildings lime washed with the same colour.

The detachments were kept in a good state of repair, and improved where advisable. Many of the old mud roofs were replaced with boards and shingles, and in some places ceilings were put in to make the buildings, otherwise good, warmer. A new stable was erected at Dominion, also at Stewart Crossing, to replace one infected with glanders, at a cost in each case of \$300 for material.

New detachment buildings will be required next year at Dominion, and with that exception all the detachments are comfortable, and will compare favourably with any similar buildings in the force. All work on the detachment buildings has been done by ourselves, with the following exceptions : Minto,—a new detachment was required, owing to the necessity of being on the east side of the river and north of the old site, to be on the winter trail to White Horse. Quarters for men, stables for six horses and storehouse, all frame buildings, were erected, at a cost of \$1,485 for material and labour. Clarke's (or Grand Valley).—This is a new detachment, made necessary on the winter trail to White Horse as a connecting link for our patrols between Stewart Crossing and Selkirk. It is a duplicate of Minto, and was erected at the same cost. It is thirty-one miles from Stewart Crossing, twenty-five miles from Pelly Crossing and twenty-eight miles from Selkirk. Material was purchased and hauled for a new stable at Eureka detachment, which was made necessary owing to the outbreak of glanders in the old stable there, but the winter trail having been changed and Eureka abandoned for Sulphur, the lumber has been hauled to the latter place, and the stable will be built at Sulphur to replace the small log stable there at present, which has not sufficient accommodation for the winter patrols.

During the past spring the barrack buildings at McQuesten were shingled. A new kitchen 16 by 14 and a storehouse 13 by 19 of logs were erected and shingled. All the buildings were painted.

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The barracks grounds at Dawson have been much improved by grading and the sowing of grass and clover, which has done well.

The new buildings more urgently required for the coming year are men's quarters at Dominion, the present being uninhabitable during wet weather, and the log frame not being worth a new roof; a building at Dawson suitable for sergeants' mess and quarters, and a division reading room is urgently required.

We are now renting a house for officers' quarters outside of barracks, and in my opinion it is better to build the quarters required than rent them at a high figure. The building recently vacated by Inspector Taylor for the new quarters has been equipped from canteen funds as a reading room for the division; it will do very well for the winter, but not during the wet weather on account of the mud roof, which it is not worth while replacing. Incidentally this is the only mud roof left in barracks.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is a great benefit to the division owing to the excessive prices of all commodities in Dawson. It has laboured under disadvantages owing to its having been overstocked in the past with articles not easy to dispose of, but under the careful management of Inspector Wroughton and canteen committee for the past two years, it is now in a sound financial condition and gives general satisfaction.

Monthly grants to the division mess are made from the profits, and special grants for special purposes.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The articles supplied for issue are of good quality, with the exception of the felt boots supplied last winter. A board was held, and on its reference to the department the issue was discontinued and moccasins substituted. As felt boots are necessary at times, members of the division are permitted to wear them, if purchased by themselves.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

During the twelve months ending this date, the average strength of the division being, for that period, one hundred and sixty-four (164), sixty-one (61) more or less serious breaches of discipline have occurred, resulting in the dismissal of twelve (12) men. This may appear a large number of dismissals, but when it is taken into consideration that the duties here are of a peculiarly difficult and responsible nature, requiring the very best class of men, and that there are more than the average number and varieties of opportunities for a man to render himself a useless member of the force, it will be seen that these very dismissals become the only remedy, after milder ones have been tried unavailingly.

The population of Dawson is largely alien, and it is most important that the police service be free from reproach or our difficulties would greatly increase. The moral effect of a good reputation has done much to facilitate our work, and this should not be jeopardized by keeping men on the strength of the force who, after a fair trial have proved themselves unsuitable for the work and the duties they have to do. The discipline and conduct of the division generally has been excellent; there has been comparatively little drunkenness, and not a large number of minor offences.

Considering the location of the barracks in the centre of the town, it is worthy of note that the men never get involved in disputes and squabbles and other unpleasant scenes in saloons and similar establishments around them. The duties of the police in the post are important and tedious, consisting as they do largely of guards and escorts over convicts, common jail prisoners and lunatics, and they are invariably performed cheerfully and in a painstaking manner.

The reduction of three non-commissioned officers occurred during the year. Five constables deserted while on pass; three were arrested before reaching United States

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territory and brought back to serve sentences aggregating twenty months. Two succeeded in getting over the line into Alaska. In the cases of two of the deserters, they were but anticipating dismissal, and the three others were not a great loss.

CRIME.

The summary of cases entered during the twelve months, found at the end of 'Crime,' is practically a classified list of the offences committed in the district, as very few cases have gone unpunished.

On June 17 a gang of sneak thieves landed at Dawson and succeeded in stealing from the Regina hotel a quantity of jewellery, as also from a store in town on the same day. Two of them left the same night for the Lower river a short time after the thefts were reported, and were in Alaska before the thefts could be traced to them. The third man of the party was caught the following morning, and was convicted of theft on another charge; the jewellery, however, was not recovered.

On October 11 a theft of \$313 in gold dust was reported from a room in the White House hotel. Much work was done on this case, and suspicion pointed to another inmate of the house, but the property was not located and the guilty party has not been brought to justice.

The above are the only two cases in Dawson of any importance, in which the offenders have not been dealt with by the courts.

On the creeks there has been one sluice box robbery, for which, up to the present, we have been unable to make any arrests.

The list of cases for the year shows an increase in the number of cases entered, but on the other hand there has been a considerable decrease of the more serious offences.

On January 20 last Edward Labelle and Victor Fournier were executed in barracks for the murder of Leon Bouthillette in June, 1902. They also had murdered Bouthillette's companions, Alphonse Constantin and Guy Beaudoin on the same date, and Archille Gilbault some time later in the United States territory below Dawson. The story of these murders, how discovered, how traced, and the murderers brought to justice has been told. Both men practically confessed to the crimes after their trials; both died at the same instant, and death in both cases was instantaneous. The execution had been arranged for an early hour in the morning, and the temperature at the time was 52 degrees below zero, which probably completes the records of remarkable circumstances in connection with the crime, criminals and work leading up to the arrests.

Of the important cases we have dealt with during the year, the following are briefly noted:—

Thomas Grimsey.—Theft. Two sentences of six (6) months each, served concurrently. While serving these sentences the prisoner escaped from his escort on January 14 while working outside. He had been at large five (5) days when recaptured by one of the parties searching for him. He was hiding in a cabin on Swede creek. For his escape he was sentenced to one (1) year's imprisonment additional.

George Dick.—Theft from dwelling house. Sentence, two (2) years' imprisonment with hard labour. This man had given us much trouble, being very industrious in his operations, and very hard to catch. He was finally convicted of burglarizing a house on Third avenue, and tried before judge and jury.

William Long.—Thief and pickpocket. Sentenced to seven (7) years' imprisonment with hard labour. Long was arrested in the act of picking the pocket of a spectator of the Fourth of July sports of a sum of three thousand dollars in bills. He was tried before judge and jury, and sentence was reserved to give us an opportunity of inquiring into his record, as he was a stranger in Dawson. From the Seattle police department we ascertained that Long was a bad character, and had been tried there for burglary, and while satisfied of his guilt they had been unable to convict him. On receipt of his record he was sentenced as above.

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Sam Levy.—Theft. Sentenced to three (3) years' imprisonment with hard labour (partner of Stienfield). This man, together with Stienfield, systematically robbed the warehouses of Isaac Brothers of clothing, boots, &c., and sold the goods to dealers in town. Levy was not arrested at first, Stienfield being apparently the only one implicated; the latter, however, confessed, and on further information we arrested Levy at Forty Mile while attempting to make his way out of the country by small boat. One thousand dollars' worth of goods were recovered at various places in town. Tried by judge and jury.

Max Stienfield.—Theft. Sentence, two (2) years' imprisonment with hard labour (partner of Levy). This man elected to be tried summarily, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced as above.

Maggie Richardson.—Theft. Sentenced to six (6) months' imprisonment with hard labour. This woman stole \$200 worth of gold dust and currency from a man in a hotel at Grand Forks while drinking with him. This was the only case of 'rolling' during the year.

John Sulies.—Sluice box robber. Sentenced to two (2) years' imprisonment with hard labour. On the night of August 28 two sluice box robberies occurred on Sulphur Creek. Detective Welsh was detailed on the case, and rearrested John Sulies, who had already been taken into custody and released for want of evidence. By September 3 sufficient evidence had been gathered by Welsh to have Sulies committed for trial. It was all circumstantial evidence, but made a strong case against the accused.

It is very hard to obtain a conviction for a sluice box robbery. If the thief once gets away from the sluice box there is little evidence obtainable, as gold dust cannot be identified, and all miners are supposed to have some. In this case Sulies' muddy clothing found on a hillside, whisk broom used to gather the dust and hidden by him and subsequently found, contradictory statements, &c., all went to make a strong case, and he was fortunate, after conviction, in getting off so lightly. Tried before judge and jury.

Thomas Morgan, robbery under arms, sentenced to five (5) years' imprisonment with hard labour on the first charge, two (2) years' imprisonment with hard labour on the second charge, one year of which is to run concurrently, and one (1) year imprisonment with hard labour on the third charge, said sentence to run concurrently. Morgan held up two men at the point of the revolver in a small cabin on Turner street, and got off successfully. Two hours after the time the robbery was committed he was arrested by Staff-Sergeant Smith and Detective Welsh on a description furnished by the victims. The stolen property was in his possession, and much other property was found in his possession which had also been stolen on other occasions, in fact a good deal of the property reported to have been stolen during the past year was recovered from him. On the other charges of theft he was sentenced as above stated, and he has therefore been sentenced to a total of eight (8) years' imprisonment, two years of which run concurrently. On the main charge he was tried before a judge and jury, but on the second and third charges he was tried by a judge without a jury, and before a magistrate, in the latter instance pleading guilty. The following is a clipping relative to these cases, 'The crimes known to have been committed by Morgan are as follows: Holding up and robbing Chas. Zenier and George McLaughlin, and burglarizing the residence of J. B. Younkens, Mrs. P. Gomez, Miss Peterson and Godfrey.'

Hubert Weiser, administering poison with intent to murder, sentenced to fifteen (15) years' imprisonment with hard labour. On September 24, an attempt was made to poison four men named Rodenkirch, Aberl, Foller and Holous (all Germans, Weiser himself being a German) on Quartz Creek, No. 4, below Radford's Discovery. Weiser was arrested on September 25 on Dominion by Constable Graham, on instructions sent him, and was returned to Grand Forks. On the 29th, detective Welsh was sent to the Forks to assist in the case. Up to this time Sergeant Holmes had conducted the investigation successfully and had caused the arrest of Weiser. Further evidence was, however, required before he could be convicted. On the 30th Detective Welsh

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went to Quartz Creek and made an investigation in the cabin and surroundings. It had been found that the poison had been placed in the sugar the men used at their meals. When Weiser was arrested a small piece of an envelope, that was shown at the trial to have contained poison, was found on his person. On making inquiries at the various stores in Dawson, an envelope was found by Welsh at the drug store of Dr. Rimer that corresponded with the piece of envelope found upon Weiser. This was conclusively proved at the trial to be a similar envelope by a small break in the printing of a line which appeared in the same place on both the portions found on Weiser and the envelopes obtained at Rimer's drug store, and evidence was given to show that the latter was used solely for poisons, and other strong evidence obtained which made a clear case. After the preliminary investigation Detective Welsh returned to Quartz Creek and discovered a witness who saw Weiser on the road to the cabin on the morning of the 24th, when the poison was put in the sugar. At the preliminary hearing before Inspector Routledge at Grand Forks, Staff-Sergeant Smith prosecuted, and Mr. J. A. Aikman appeared for the accused. Knowing that this case was one of great importance, I considered it necessary to have a stenographer take the evidence, and arranged with Mr. H. G. Blankman, the police court stenographer, to go to the Forks and take the case. A number of witnesses were examined, and the preliminary concluded in one day. Had not an arrangement been made for a stenographer, the preliminary would have lasted much longer, and the Crown would have been placed at a great disadvantage in not having the evidence presented in a proper manner. I might state in this connection that the Sulies case also showed the necessity of the Crown having a stenographer take the evidence at preliminary investigations of important cases on the creeks, it being otherwise impossible to lay a proper foundation for the case, and in many instances evidence of vital importance for the Crown has been slighted or overlooked in order to save time.

On August 8 a man named Edward Menthei was arrested at the request of the United States authorities on a warrant from Cape Nome, Alaska, on a charge of being a fugitive from justice, and also for perjury. This was the first extradition case from this country, and Menthei was fighting it, but on September 3rd the Crown prosecutor received word from the United States officials to drop all proceedings. There was a very clear case against Menthei, and I have no doubt, that he would have been duly extradited. The reason given for not pressing the case to a conclusion was the cost. Menthei was released.

A. J. Macpherson reported to the detachment at McQuesten on September 28 that a cache of his had been torn to pieces, and that nearly all of his goods were missing. This cache was situated near the mouth of Haggart creek, on the McQuesten, about 80 miles from the detachment. He had not been near the cache since May last. Two separate patrols were made to this place, but we were unable to locate any of the missing articles, but it is quite probable that we will obtain some information during this winter. A trail from Dawson to Duncan creek runs quite close to where the cache is located, and it is possible that someone travelling along the trail committed this depredation.

Several road-houses along the government trail in which supplies, &c., had been left during the summer were broken into and the supplies destroyed. On investigation, it was found that this had been done by bears, and in one instance they were caught in the act.

In all of the above cases, and in many others not specially noted, very clever criminal work was done by members of the force. In this connection I desire to bring to your notice the valuable services of Staff-Sergeant Smith and Detective Welsh. They have been detailed to investigate many important and difficult cases, and invariably with clean-cut, satisfactory results.

A special effort was made during the year to get rid of the class of men known as 'macques.' Several were convicted of living from the avails of prostitution, some served terms of imprisonment, others skipped their bail, and the remainder took alarm

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and left the country. Over thirty (30) were disposed of altogether, and none are known to be here now.

There is not a regular house of prostitution known to exist within the municipality of Dawson. The dance hall which exists in Dawson and its female retinue are, from a police point of view, a grave nuisance, which will, however, continue to exist until legislation is passed enabling us to deal with them effectually. Such legislation presumably will come when public opinion demands it. At the present time, although most of the women who frequent these places have, at one time or another, practised another calling openly by which the law made them amenable to police control, they are, as dance hall girls and by reason of their recognized lawful calling, exempt from the operation of the provisions of the Criminal Code, under which their more consistent and honest sisters can be, and as a matter of fact are, easily dealt with.

The women who frequent the dance halls live in rooms adjoining and above saloons, &c., where they practise their calling, and by which means this is made more lucrative for themselves and the establishments which cater to their trade and that of their male acquaintances.

The only gambling which has been practised in Dawson and districts has been in the nature of poker games in licensed grog shops and in so-called club rooms, in which the house received a rake-off. By club room is not meant the regularly chartered and organized clubs of Dawson, but clubs got together for the purpose. There has been comparatively little of this, and there would have been less had the first licensees convicted of running gaming houses had their licenses cancelled by the license inspector, as provided for in the Yukon Liquor License Ordinance. The fact that this provision of the ordinance was not enforced necessitated our proceeding against other such establishments that have little to fear from the imposition of a fine, for which they can probably recoup themselves in twenty-four hours, as the sole result of our work, difficulties and expenditure of public funds in obtaining convictions. These games will continue on licensed premises in spite of what we can do just as long as the proprietors feel their licenses are not at stake. Altogether seven (7) convictions following the raids were obtained on the creeks, and four (4) in Dawson, while nearly one hundred onlookers were brought up and cautioned.

With the exception of the dance halls and the attendant evils, which are not a usual feature of Canadian town life, even where mining is carried on, Dawson, and the good order maintained therein, will compare favourably with any town of its size in Canada, notwithstanding the motley aggregations which at times come here.

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LIST of Cases entered and disposed of during the year in the District ending this date, which also includes Cases entered and disposed of at Dawson during the month of November, 1902, not included in Annual Report of 1902.

Classification	Cases entered.	Awaiting from last year.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for trial.	Awaiting Trial.
Against property—							
Robbery	1	1				1	
Theft from the person	1		1				
Theft from house.....	10		3	2	2	3	
Theft.....	91	1	50	16	7	11	7
Breaking shop and stealing.....	2		1			1	
Forcible entry.....	6				4	2	
Theft by conversion.....	2			1	1		
Obtaining goods by false pretenses.....	2			2			
Obtaining money by false pretenses.....	7			3	2	2	
Mischief	5		2	3			
Fraud.....	4		4				
Cruelty to animals.. ..	7		6	1			
Trespass.....	8		1	5	2		
Poisoning a dog	1						1
Selling goods under false pretenses.....	1					1	
Against Revised Statutes—							
Infracti on Contagious Disease Act.....	3		1	2			
Shipping seamen.....	1		1				
Safety of Ships Act.....	1		1				
Against North-west Ordinances—							
Insanity.....	30	1	17	12		1	
Starting forest fire.....	6	1	1	5			
Refusing to assist at bush fire.....	3		3				
Profanation of Lord's Day.....	6		6				
Violation Livery Stable Ordinance.....	45		40	5			
Indians drunk and disorderly	2		2				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	3		3				
Against Yukon Ordinances—							
Selling liquor without license.....	7		6	1			
Selling liquor prohibited hours.....	24		22	2			
Selling liquor interdicted men.....	3		3				
Interdiction.....	13		13				
Drunk while interdicted.....	5		5				
Pedding without license.....	5		4	1			
Wages.....	38		29	3	3		3
Obstructing the highway.....	3		3				
Pool table without license.....	1				1		
Slaughter house without license.....	1				1		
Giving percentage to a woman.....	4			4			
Failing to register partnership	6		6				
Furious driving.....	1		1				
Driving over bridge.....	1		1				
Against public order—							
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1			1			
Affray.....	2			1	1		
Discharging firearms in city.....	1		1				
Against administration of law and justice—							
Breaking jail.....	1		1				
Obstructing a peace officer	8		5	2		1	
Refusing to help a peace officer.....	1			1			
Perjury.....	2				1	1	
Resisting arrest	1		1				
Against morals, religion, &c.—							
Vagrancy.....	12		9	3			
Keeping common gaming house.....	11		10			1	
Playing in common gaming house.....	84		53	1	† 30		
Indecent exposure.....	1		1				
Keeping bawdy house.....	18		18				
Inmate bawdy house.....	1		1				
Keeping disorderly house.....	5		4	1			
Street walking.....	1			1			

† 16 cases dealt with under Section 10, Chap. 158, R.S.C.

List of cases entered and disposed of—*Concluded.*

Classification.	Cases entered.	Awaiting from last year.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Committed for trial.	Awaiting trial.
Against morals, religion, &c.— <i>Con.</i>							
Creating disturbance.....	3		3				
Drunk and disorderly.....	147		139	7	1		
Disorderly conduct.....	3		2	1			
Committing nuisance.....	1		1				
Fighting.....	9		5	4			
Against the person—							
Murder.....		2					
Attempted murder.....	1					1	
Unlawfully wounding.....	3		2			1	
Assault.....	100		59	27	9	5	
Attempted suicide.....	2		1			1	
Threatening to kill.....	2			1	1		
Pointing revolver.....	2		2				
Threatening language.....	1		1				
Against Dawson City by-laws—							
Drunk and disorderly ..	139		139				
Disorderly conduct.....	20		17	3			
Using obscene language ..	3		3				
Committing a nuisance.....	5		5				
Inmate of disorderly house.....	4		4				
Obstructions.....	14		14				
Selling tobacco without license ..	1		1				
Neglect to clean sidewalk.....	11		11				
Violation fire by-law.....	6		6				
Violation health by-law.....	4		4				
Lighting fire near building ..	1		1				
Pushing sleigh on sidewalk.....	10		9	1			
Riding bicycle on sidewalk.....	5		4	1			
Running truck on sidewalk.....	1		1				
Carrying water on sidewalk.....	1		1				
Driving dog team on sidewalk.....	2		2				
Driving team on sidewalk.....	1		1				
Discharging firearms in limits.....	3		3				
Keeping ferocious dog at large.....	1		1				
Keeping cigar store without license.....	1		1				
Keeping restaurant without license.....	2		1	1			
Keeping bootblack stand without license.....	1		1				
Peddling without license.....	2		2				
Keeping express wagon without license ..	1		1				
Driving team without license..	1			1			
Against city by-laws, Forks—							
Obstructing streets.....	1		1				
Selling wood without license ..	2		2				
Laundry, no license.....	1		1				
Paperhanging, no license.....	1		1				
Total cases.	1,029	5	793	126	66	33	11

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LIST of cases disposed of in the Territorial Court, both commitments and appeals,
during the Year 1903.

Classification.	Commitments.		Appeals.	
	Con- victions.	Dis- missed.	Con- victions.	Dis- missed.
Against administration of law and justice—				
Obstructing a peace officer.	2			
Perjury.		1		
Against religion, &c—				
Keeping common gaming house.		1	1	
Vagrancy.			2	
Against the person—				
Attempted murder by poisoning.	1			
Murder.	2			
Unlawfully wounding.	1			
Assault.	2			
Attempted suicide.	1			
Against property—				
Robbery.	1			
Theft from the person.	1			
Theft from dwelling house.	3			
Breaking shop and stealing.	1			
Forcible entry.		2		
Theft.	7	2		
Obtaining money under false pretenses.		1		
Selling goods under false pretenses.		1		
Total cases.	28	8	3	

No. cases dealt with during year, 1,062. Convictions, 76·55 p. c.

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT AND SUICIDES, OR OTHERWISE, AND REQUIRING POLICE ASSISTANCE.

Under the above heading Dawson and district supplies a very long list. In all such cases it devolves upon us to make inquiries or hold inquests, obtain all possible data as to friends and property of the deceased which, being inventoried, passes through our hands, and is turned over to the public administrator.

This means a good deal of work in this district; many searches are made in the twelve months for men actually, or supposed to be, lost; sometimes we are successful and often we are not, but sooner or later the mystery of a man's disappearance is cleared up. In the cases mentioned hereinafter briefly, complete records are kept for future reference.

The deaths of Fred Fields and Robt. Hamilton tragically illustrate the solitude of some portions of the Yukon districts; the one dead and sitting on a raft all winter with his rifle across his knees, and the other slowly dying for months and keeping a diary of his sufferings.

On November 1, 1902, we received word from Sergt. Davis, in charge of the McQuesten detachment, that a man named E. M. Ayres, late purser on the steamer *Prospector*, had died suddenly while en route overland to Gordon Landing with two other men, they having brought in the report. Ayres was known to have had some four thousand dollars in cash on his person, and owing to the fact that the two men who reported the matter to Sergt. Davis had left the body in the hills where he had died, it looked somewhat suspicious. Constable Forrest, of the McQuesten detachment, was first sent out to make an investigation, and after a very hard trip located the body, which he cached and then returned and reported the matter. After receiving his report, it was considered advisable to make a thorough investigation, and Inspector

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Jarvis and Detective Welsh were sent to that section. The full amount of money was found under the blankets on which the deceased lay, and the body was sent to Dawson where, on examination by a physician it was found that death was due from natural causes. All effects were turned over to the public administrator, and Ayres' friends and companions were completely exonerated of any suspicion. They had undergone much hardship and suffering in caring for their sick companion.

On December 22, 1902, Ben Iveson became exhausted while walking on the trail near Portland Gulch, and died before assistance could reach him.

On December 24, 1902, Martin Iliohan committed suicide in a bakery in Dawson.

On February, 1903, a man named Anderson, died suddenly while working near Grand Forks. An inquiry had to be held.

In the month of February, Fred Fields, of Gordon Landing, was finally reported lost, having gone out hunting before the close of navigation and not returning when expected. Several parties had been sent out to search for him, but without success. Finally, on May 25, his body was found sitting on a raft in the ice on the Stewart river, near Lansing creek. All his belongings were on the raft with him, but he had no food, and apparently died of starvation and exposure while floating down before the freeze-up in the hope of striking a settlement, after having lost himself by land. His body was in a perfect state of preservation.

On March 18, W. Wadman was killed by the roof of a cabin falling on him while working near Grand Forks.

On April 7, one Eaton was killed by a tunnel caving in, in a mine on Gold Hill.

On March 6, a roadhouse on claim No. 55 on Hunker was burned during the night, and resulted in the death of Charles Burnsee, wife and two children, and a man named Baird, who were unable to escape from the burning house. These are the first deaths caused by fire in this country.

On May 15, John Frank, Edward Bailey and John Hegland were drowned in the Klondike river, near the Klondike bridge, by the upsetting of a canoe in which they were crossing from an island to the mainland.

On May 18, W. P. Copping was drowned by going through the ice near Kirkman creek.

On May 22 Murdock Cameron and Charles Lesikatos were drowned in the Pelly river by their boat coming into collision with a cake of ice and upsetting it.

On May 29, a man with a bullet hole in his head was found near the Hunker trail, hidden by the bush and a revolver lying some distance away. This looked very much like a murder at first, but after searching investigation it was found to be suicide, and a verdict was given to that effect by the coroner's jury.

On May 30, O. Connolley was suffocated in a drift on Quartz creek by gas. Two other men overcome at the same time were rescued in time to recover.

On May 31, John Hennessy was found in his shaft dead; he had been overcome by gas, and had been dead a couple of days when found.

On May 25, Thomas Heron was killed in a shaft by a rock falling upon him.

On June 2, George Slack died suddenly in a hotel on Gold Run.

On June 15, a coloured woman named Martha Andrews dropped dead while working at Dawson.

On June 19, R. C. Hamilton was found dead in his cabin 150 miles up the Pelly river. He had apparently been suffering from scurvy from the early fall, when he went into this country to trap for fur. From the date of his illness, many months before he died, he kept a diary, which described his sufferings from day to day and knowledge of his condition, while it was impossible for him to seek help, being unable to walk. The last entry in his diary appeared to have been made but a few hours prior to his death, which had occurred in March.

On June 20, Mrs. J. M. Van Wie committed suicide by shooting herself with a revolver in her cabin at Forty Mile.

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On June 25, William Cameron was killed by his wagon running over him while freighting near the Dome Roadhouse.

On July 2, Alexander Murchison was drowned, while bathing, in a hole on No. 63 Bonanza.

On July 1, the body of a man unknown was found floating in the river near Circle City, Alaska, and reported here, as it was thought it might be the body of one of the men drowned in Canadian territory during the summer. The body, however, could not be identified owing to its condition.

On July 8, George Weeks committed suicide in an outbuilding of a saloon by shooting himself.

On July 9, Jake Klein committed suicide in Dawson by shooting himself.

On July 10, the body of John McKiernan was recovered in the Yukon river near Selkirk. This man had been drowned on May 20 near Tantalus.

On July 14, a report of the death of Henry Holst by freezing, 60 miles west of the boundary in Alaska, was received by us in Dawson through his partner. Both men had left to prospect in that district from Dawson some months previously.

On July 24, Arthur Wright committed suicide in an outbuilding of a saloon in Dawson by shooting himself.

On August 8, James Best dropped dead suddenly in his cabin on Dominion creek.

On August 19, we received word of the accidental death by drowning of Bill Garner (or Gardner), 150 miles up the White river.

On September 5, Andy McMahon was accidentally drowned by falling off the bluff near Dawson into the Yukon river.

On September 3, the remains of a person, sex unknown, but supposed to that of a male, was found in the Yukon river near Indian river, presumably drowned; identification was impossible.

On September 6, John Campbell was found dead in his cabin at Grand Forks. Inquiry resulted in finding that death was due from natural causes.

On September 14, Mark Alcock was drowned in the Yukon river opposite barracks by the upsetting of a canoe in which he was going up river.

On the 23rd, Frank Cowden was killed on No. 11 below Discovery, on Quartz creek, by falling down a shaft through the boatswain chair becoming unhooked.

On September 24, Louis Silversen was killed on No. 7 Gold Run while working in a tunnel by the caving in of earth, which fell on him.

On October 25, Peter Gordt died suddenly at the 'Tally-Ho' Roadhouse, Bonanza creek, on the way to Dawson to go to a hospital.

In all these cases where not specially mentioned the police held inquests or inquiries, and took charge of the property of the deceased. Several of the bodies of the men drowned have not been recovered.

DETACHMENTS.

Below is given a list of the detachments of 'B' Division at the present time. The strength of each detachment varies according to the work to be done, and also the season, more men being required on the detachments in the winter to properly carry out the patrols.

The present strength on detachment is 88 non-commissioned officers and constables. One officer is stationed at Grand Forks to deal with criminal cases on the creeks. The strength of the detachments includes 11 special constables acting as cooks, and 13 non-commissioned officers and constables of the Dawson town station.

Dawson Town Station,	Forty Mile,	Selkirk,
Grand Forks,	Indian River,	Minto,
Dominion,	Ogilvie,	Grand Valley,
Sulphur,	Stewart River,	Stewart Crossing,
Gold Run,	Halfway,	McQuesten.
Hunker,	Selwyn,	

GORDON LANDING.

The changes in permanent detachments during the year have been the withdrawals of Hootchiku and Eureka and the establishment of Grand Valley detachment.

DISCHARGES.

The total number of men discharged during the year is 29, made up as follows:—

Dismissed.....	12
Discharged, time expired....	10
“ by purchase.....	6
Died....	1
Total.....	29 •

This is a heavy percentage, but as some of the men who thus leave the force obtain employment at once at wages of from \$7 to \$10 per day, and other permanent positions in local establishments at good salaries, the drain can be counted on to continue.

The following is a Distribution State of the Division this date :

Post.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Dogs.	Horses.	Remarks.
Dawson.....		1	3	1	4	2	2	52	13	78	.....	13	
Town Station, Dawson . . .					1		1	11	1	14	.....	...
Forty Mile.....						1		3	1	5	6	.....
Indian River.....								4	.....	4	7	.....
Ogilvie							1	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Stewart River.....								3	1	4	7	.....
Halfway.....								2	1	3	10	.....
Selwyn								3	.....	3	6	.....
Selkirk.....				1	1			4	1	7	1	3	
Minto								3	1	4	..	3	
Grand Forks.			1			1		5	1	8	..	1	
Dominion.....						1		3	.....	4	..	2	
Hunker							1	3	.....	4	.....	1	
Sulphur.....							1	3	1	5	.....	3	
Gold Run... ..								4	..	4	.....	1	
McQuesten.					1			2	1	4	10	.....
Gordon Landing						1		2	..	3	2	.....
Stewart Crossing.....								3	1	4	.....	3	
Grand Valley							1	3	1	5	.....	4	
On Command	1	..	1					1	...	3	.....	2	
Grand Total	1	1	5	2	7	6	7	116	24	169	49	36	

DOGS AND DOG FEED.

As the proportion of horses in use becomes greater, the number of dogs on charge diminishes. At the present time we have 49 dogs on charge, many of which are pups. Several old and useless doge have been condemned during the year.

The above are distributed at the river detachments both on the Yukon and the Stewart, and are utilized for patrols, &c. One dog team is kept at the Dawson town station for emergencies.

Until this year fish, dried or frozen, was the chief supply of food for the dogs, but this has been discontinued altogether, and chit rice and dog biscuit substituted, which I am of opinion will be found more economical. A limited amount of fish is still used.

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DRILL.

During spring and early summer months squad and division drill were carried out daily, and since then squad drill more or less regularly when men were available from other duties. This is necessary more or less continually, from the fact that many of the men drafted here from the North-west Territories are recruits who have not had much time for drill and training.

FARMING DEVELOPMENTS.

Considerable success has been achieved during the past year in this respect, several men probably induced thereto by the high prices of all farm products in the district having taken up land, and put a limited acreage under crop. Oats and potatoes were the chief products; the first was cut green and sold locally for 'green feed,' and the potatoes helped to supply the local market; they are of excellent quality.

Islands up the river are being taken up and cleared for farming and gardening purposes, and favourable pieces of land near the centres of population and existing transportation lines.

The coarser vegetables grow to perfection in the open. With the aid of hothouses to give them an early start, all vegetables are grown successfully.

The local demands are being supplied this winter in great part by home-grown vegetables, including celery and cabbages, which are of excellent quality.

FIRES, FOREST, ETC.

Owing to the very dry summer there were many forest fires, and much destruction of standing timber, as well as loss of wood already cut and awaiting winter roads to be marketed.

It is a regrettable fact that gross carelessness exists among prospectors and others in regard to leaving their camp fires unextinguished, which, in many cases, have spread beyond control when discovered, and the responsible parties are far away. Woodchoppers also, when reasonably safe from discovery, will set fire to the bush that they may obtain dry wood the following season.

On many occasions during the past summer our own men and any miners and others within reach were turned out to fight bush fires and protect property, notably in the cases of extensive fires on Dominion and Sulphur creeks, where several hundred cords of wood, the property of miners and wood dealers, were destroyed.

Dawson has had comparatively few serious fires during the past year, the heaviest loss being in the case of the Bartlett House, 3rd avenue, Wilson's warehouse, 3rd avenue, Orpheum Dance Hall, 1st avenue, and the Yukon 'Daily Sun' office on the avenue.

The total losses within the year from this cause in Dawson was estimated by the town detachment, as a result of their inquiries, at \$41,220.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The post is well supplied with hand fire-extinguishers, buckets, &c., which would immediately be brought into use on an alarm of fire in the barracks; in a few minutes the city fire brigade, a most efficient one, would be on the scene.

The Northern Commercial Company have a well equipped fire brigade composed of their employees for the protection of their own property, but they invariably turn out at every fire in town, and have done very effective work on every occasion.

The greatest precautions are taken in barracks to prevent fires, and to this cause probably is due our immunity up to the present.

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FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied locally on contract are of excellent quality. The price this year for hay was 5 cents per pound, and for oats 5 cents per pound. The price in town since the closing of navigation has gone up to 7 cents per pound, and a much greater rise is anticipated.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The fuel is still principally wood, which this year was obtained on contract at a cost of \$9 per cord. It is, of course, soft wood, and of a fairly good quality, but burnt in the Yukon air-tight heaters it is very hard on stovepipes, as the creosote which forms within them very soon destroys the metal.

Some fairly good coal (soft) is on the market this year from the coal mines at Five Fingers, and is sold at \$25 per ton. A few tons have been purchased for use in barracks as a test. This coal has never before been tried in barracks; a previous test which was made some time ago was of coal from Rock creek, and was found to be unsatisfactory.

Our buildings are supplied with light from the Dawson Electric Light and Power Company, and the service is very satisfactory.

FUR TRAPPING.

Every season the number of men employed in trapping increases, and the output of furs from this district is an important item.

The region about the Upper Pelly river is probably the richest section of the district, but all portions supply their quota.

Last winter about 125 men were trapping on the Pelly, and brought down to Selkirk in the spring over one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars' worth of furs. More than half of this was sold at Selkirk to the representative of a San Francisco firm, and about fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars' worth to a local dealer for a Victoria firm. A portion was sold in Dawson and the rest taken outside for disposal.

Marten is the principal fur obtained, but otter, beaver, black and silver fox, wolf and bear are also plentiful.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY..

The division is sufficiently supplied with harness and saddlery at the present time, but a few saddles and some harness will probably be required next year. What we have is in serviceable condition.

HEALTH.

I regret to report the death of Reg. No. 3485, Constable J. H. Burns, an esteemed member of the force. On August 16 he was admitted to hospital, and on the 25th was operated upon for an abscess on the chest. He continued to grow worse, and on the 30th had to undergo another operation, by which a diseased portion of the breast bone was removed, disclosing an abscess cavity inside of the breast. Death ensued on September 3 from 'pyæmia.' Constable Burns had rendered valuable services in bringing the murderers Labelle and Fournier to justice.

On June 16, Reg. No. 3659, Constable W. P. Dundas, met with a serious accident while playing baseball in colliding with another player. His left leg was broken below the knee joint and the knee joint dislocated. He has been in hospital ever since. The knee joint is still stiff, and he walks with the aid of crutches only.

This is the first year that the division has been free from typhoid fever cases.

The above were the only serious cases in hospital.

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HORSES.

The present horse strength of the division is 39, of which 36 are government and the remaining 3 are attached, and are all at present in good condition, with the exception of horse Reg. No. 2854, which was staked some ten days ago while hauling supplies at Grand Valley detachment. The three attached horses are the property of individuals, as we find it of advantage to take these over for their keep and use during the winter, thus avoiding the necessity of feeding a similar number of horses not required during the summer.

Sixteen (16) horses, purchased locally, were supplied to the division during the summer and autumn, and eight (8) were purchased at White Horse for use in 'B' Division ; the average price was \$234. These horses are serviceable, and a well broken lot. Their distribution is as follows:—

Minto detachment....	3	} Used in weekly patrols to White Horse.
Selkirk detachment....	3	
Grand Valley....	3	
Stewart Crossing....	3	
Sulphur....	3	
Grand Forks....	3	
Dominion....	2	
Hunker....	1	
Gold Run....	1	
Dawson....	17	
Total.....		39

Four of the horses purchased at White Horse have not yet reached Dawson. Six (6) horses died during the year. Reg. No. 2555 was drowned in the Stewart river; Reg. No. 2677 was destroyed on account of having an 'open joint': Reg. Nos. 2728, 2676, 2559 and 2661 were destroyed on account of glanders.

Three horses unfit for further service were cast and sold during the year, viz.: Reg. No. 88, suffering from chronic lamanitis; Reg. No. 2642, suffering from navicular disease, and Reg. No. 2644, suffering from chronic lamanitis.

All horses purchased have been tested with mallein before buying and since.

INSPECTIONS.

The division was inspected by the Assistant Commissioner during the month of August.

Detachments have been inspected by officers frequently at irregular times. Arms, saddlery, &c., in the post are inspected weekly.

LOSS AND GAIN.

The following is the loss and gain sustained by the division during the past year:—

GAIN.

Detail.	Inspector.	S. Ser- geant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constable.	Total.
Transferred to 'B' Div.	1	1			38	40
Joined during the year					9	9
Total gain during the year ...	1	1			47	49

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Loss.

Detail.	Inspector.	S. Ser- geant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constable.	Total.
Discharge, time expired.....				1	5	6
" Yukon service.....					4	4
" by purchase.. ..				1	5	6
Deserted.....					2	2
Died.....					1	1
Dismissed.....					12	12
Transferred from 'B' Div... ..	2		1	2	7	12
Total loss during the year.....	2		1	4	36	43

Total gain for the year, 6; number of horses struck off, 12; number of dogs destroyed, 28; number of dogs joined (pups), 13.

MILEAGE.

The mileage of the division is given below; these figures include distances travelled outside of the district by escorts in charge of prisoners and lunatics.

	Miles.
Travelled by men on foot.. ..	1,590
" " with dogs.. ..	142,000
" " " horses.. ..	236,746
" " " canoe.. ..	2,700
" " on steamers.. ..	47,426
Mileage of police steamer <i>Vidette</i>	10,982
Total miles travelled during the year.. ..	441,444

MINING.

The output of gold during the past year was considerably curtailed by the drought that existed for some six weeks during the busiest sluicing season. On many of the creeks washing the dirt had to be discontinued for want of water, and some of the last winter's dumps are almost intact. Otherwise, the past year has been a successful one for the camp, indicating progress in all directions. The fact that Dawson merchants did a business aggregating almost \$800,000 during October speaks well for the financial standing of Dawson and district.

All old placers have been worked, and new creeks, which promise well, have been staked. Chief among the latter is Clear creek and others in the Upper Stewart river counrty, and about Mayo lake and river. The tendency is for more and heavier machinery, and shipments from the outside are for ever on the increase.

On Bonanza creek the Pacific Gold Mining Company has installed a very large pumping and hydraulic plant on No. 5 below Discovery, for the purpose of working Cheechako hill. The cost of installation of this plant is stated to be \$300,000. On No. 1 above and No. 1 below Discovery on the same creek the Lewes River Dredging and Mining Company have had a dredge working very successfully during the past season.

Hydraulic mining is coming more into use for working hillside claims especially, and considering the scarcity of water during the past season very good results have been obtained.

The number of claims worked with improved hoisting and dumping appliances is continually increasing, although the old method of thawing by means of wood fires and

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hoisting the dirt by means of windlass and buckets are still in use, chiefly on tributaries of the older and better known creeks.

The ordinary boilers in use by miners vary in capacity from 10 h.p. to 50 h.p. The approximate number of boilers in use is as follows:—Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, 275 ; Hunker creek, which includes its tributaries Last Chance, Bear, All Gold and Gold Bottom creeks, there are 203 boilers in operation. Dominion creek has been worked extensively during the past year, although little work has been done on its tributaries with the exception of Caribou creek. The largest plant on Dominion is a steam shovel operated on claims 134 to 144 by Messrs. Dougherty & Stiles. There are 138 boilers in operation on Dominion.

Sulphur creek has been worked with uniformly good results during the year, and all but two or three claims have paid the operators handsomely. One claim on this creek had a weekly clean-up averaging three thousand dollars. From No. 52 below down the creek little mining is being done; it is being prospected and represented. Some 500 men were employed on Sulphur during the summer, at an average wage of 80 cents per hour, and few complaints of non-payment of wages were made, which speaks well for the productiveness of the claims. A great deal of building is going on, and next season promises to be a prosperous one for this creek. There are 57 boilers in operation on Sulphur.

Gold Run creek has been operated from its mouth up to claim No. 50. The Gold Run Klondike Mining Company are the chief operators, owning some 37 interests, of which some were worked during the past year. The number of men employed by this company alone was almost 200. The total number of boilers on this creek is 39, 15 of which are operated by the above named company. The remainder of working claims on Gold Run are operated by individual miners and laymen.

Duncan creek, and others in that district, being comparatively new creeks in the Stewart river country, promise to be productive as soon as pumping and other machinery has been installed and claims better prospected. A road has been constructed from Mayo City, on the Stewart, to Duncan creek, some 25 miles, and the necessary machinery can now be taken in. There is a large amount of such machinery now lying at Mayo for the interior, which will be taken in as soon as the winter trails will permit. The following are the new creeks in this district, which will be worked more or less this and the following season: Minto creek, with its tributaries Height, Mud, McIntyre and others; Dublin Gulch, a tributary of Haggart creek, Crystal creek, Keystone, a tributary of Mayo lake; Steep creek, also a tributary of Mayo lake, are the latest discoveries, and they promise well. The discoverers brought in 15 ounces of gold dust from the last named creek, which assayed \$19.57 per ounce. Ledge creek is also a tributary of the right arm of Mayo lake, the discoverers of which brought in 175 ounces of dust. Cascade creek, also a tributary of Mayo lake, about four miles above Ledge creek, has been prospected very successfully, several 60 cent nuggets having been found.

The left fork of Clear creek is another, and perhaps the most promising of the new placers in this district; the discovery of easily worked gold on this creek caused a stampede some months ago, and it will be worked from now on, it having been staked its whole length.

Mr. William Ogilvie operated a dredge on the Stewart river bars during the summer, but it is not known with what success. Several miners made wages rocking on these bars.

On the upper portion of the Yukon and its tributaries little mining is being done. On Henderson creek, near the mouth of the Stewart, there are eleven claims working and two boilers are in operation; this supplies employment to some 35 men. Thistle creek furnishes employment to twenty men and three boilers. The only work being done at Kirkman is representation by concessions. On Scroggie creek, which runs into the Stewart, some twenty-five miles above its mouth, development

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work has been done by some twelve miners, with fairly satisfactory results. On Ten Mile Creek, a tributary of the Sixty Mile river, which runs into the Yukon at Ogilvie, considerable work has been done by the 'Le Syndicat Lyonnais,' who have a concession of some five miles. They employ twelve men, and at present are getting out large dumps. They operate four boilers. Mr. F. B. Davis is also developing his concession of one and a half miles on this creek.

In the district tributary to Forty Mile and west of Dawson more work has recently been done and old creeks are being worked more extensively. Miller, Glacier and Boucher creeks are being worked. On Miller creek a couple of boilers are in operation; the N. A. T. & T. Co. have imported a complete hydraulic plant, which will be put in operation on this creek next summer. Development work was done with this in view during the past summer. Glacier creek was worked by ground sluicing, but its output was greatly interfered with by want of water during the drought.

Several stampedes of varying proportions to reported new placer diggings took place during the year; the Tanana stampede to the river of that name in Alaska, some 400 miles north-west of Dawson, assumed the greatest proportions, probably owing to its being the locality farthest away. About 1,000 persons took part in it, and as it started during the winter months last year a good deal of suffering resulted. Most of the stampeders returned here discouraged, and the prospects there at the present time are not very encouraging.

The most important stampede to a point within this district was up the Pelly river to Hoole canyon, some 260 miles from its mouth. This was caused by a foundationless report of rich placer ground being found there in the month of July.

Quartz.—Quartz development is attracting a good deal of attention, and some promising properties are being prospected, but it is too soon to predict the outcome.

The government have provided two core drills, which will be of great utility in prospecting quartz already located.

Coal.—Coal of a fairly good quality is being mined near Five Fingers, on the Yukon, south of Dawson, and also at Coal creek, north of Dawson, and near Forty Mile.

The Coal Creek Coal Company have, during the past summer, erected coal bunkers and constructed a narrow gauge railway from the Yukon river to their mines, a distance of 10 miles.

PATROLS.

During the past year regular patrols were made, by boat in summer and horses and dogs in winter, on the Yukon from the north to the south limits of this district, from the Stewart, from its mouth, to Gordon Landing, 250 miles up. One patrol was made to a point 200 miles up the Pelly river by police steamer *Vidette*. During the winter regular patrols were made from Forty Mile into the Sixty Mile country to Miller, Glacier, Boucher and other creeks, to a point about seventy-five miles south-west of Forty Mile, and occasionally in summer. The above patrols carried mail. Regular patrols were made in winter to McQuesten, Mayo, Gordon Landing, and intervening points, a distance of about 200 miles from Dawson to the east. These patrols also carried mail. A weekly patrol was made from Dawson to the southern limit of the district connecting with the 'H' Division patrol for White Horse.

Irregular patrols were made to various other sections of the district when occasion demanded. The arrangements for this winter's patrols and the distances are as follows:—

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Yukon River, Weekly.

Going south and carrying mail:

	Miles.
Dawson to Indian river.....	26
Indian river to Ogilvie.....	18
Ogilvie to Stewart river.....	24
Stewart river to Halfway.....	33
Halfway to Selwyn.....	38
Selwyn to Selkirk.....	36
Total.....	175

Yukon River.

Fortnightly, going north:

	Miles.
Dawson to Forty Mile.....	52

Forty Mile Section.

Fortnightly, going west, carrying mail:

	Miles.
Forty Mile to Sixty Mile, river section.....	90

Duncan Creek Section.

Fortnightly, going east, carrying mail:

	Miles.
Dawson to Dominion creek.....	33
Dominion to Barlow.....	55
Barlow to McQuesten.....	20
McQuesten to Crooked creek.....	35
Crooked creek to mouth of Mayo.....	35
Mouth of Mayo to Duncan.....	39
Total.....	217

Government Trail.

Weekly, going south, Dawson to White Horse:

	Miles.
Dawson to Sulphur.....	39
Sulphur to Stewart Crossing.....	41
Stewart Crossing to Grand Valley.....	31
Grand Valley to Selkirk.....	28
Selkirk to Minto.....	21
Total.....	160

Connection is made at Minto with the 'H' Division patrol from White Horse every Friday, which travels 172 miles from White Horse to Minto. This is probably the longest regular weekly patrol of the force, being continuous for 332 miles.

The localities mentioned in the above schedule are police detachments, where relays are made, except in the case of patrols to the Sixty Mile river and Barlow, Crooked creek and Duncan, where road-houses are only available and no relays can be made. The patrols to the latter localities are the only ones which are likely to have to camp

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out. The actual mileage of the division during the winter on regular patrols is thus upwards of 4,000 miles monthly.

In addition there are frequent patrols at irregular times between Dawson and the creek detachments of Bonanza, Dominion, Sulphur, Gold Run and Hunker, and also to points not touched by the regular patrols.

PAY.

After a year's residence in Dawson, I am in a position to endorse former reports from here to the effect that police pay in Dawson is inadequate to our needs, and disproportionate to all other rates of remuneration existing here. When a police constable acting as teamster in the force at \$1.50 or \$1.75 per day can leave the force and obtain \$7.50 per day to perform the same work for individuals or the Public Works Department, he is not likely to hesitate as to his course whether he will re-engage or take his discharge. In this way we lose many of our best men.

The extra working pay which can be given under the regulations is 50 cents per day, and under this regulation an expert stenographer or mechanic, by whose services hundreds of dollars may annually be saved for the government, obtains the same remuneration as the constable acting as quartermaster's storeman or doing similar inexperienced labour. The same service outside the force in Dawson is paid for at the rate of \$1.50 per hour.

Similarly, officers who perform the most work and carry the most responsibility get the ordinary pay only, and fewer opportunities of replenishing their exchequers by performing other duties more or less in connection with their police work. While Dawson is by far the most expensive place in which the police serve, there is no graded pay suitable to the requirements, hence officers and subordinate ranks are not on an equal footing as compared with other members of the force stationed elsewhere, where expenditure and income are more proportionate. A revision and readjustment of police rates of pay will, no doubt, come as in all other walks of life, corresponding with the enhanced cost of living since the present pay was authorized, but in the meantime conditions are especially unfavourable to members of the force here, and it is only fair to say, without prejudice to the claims of any members of the force not similarly situated, that these conditions, for obvious reasons, press the most heavily on those members of the force who find it necessary to support families in Dawson.

RIFLE RANGE.

The past summer was the first opportunity this division has had of doing some rifle practice on the range, one having been surveyed on the hill back of the town, and set apart for that purpose. While not an ideal range, it being necessary to shoot uphill, it is probably the best that could be found within reasonable distance of the post, and without having to cross the Yukon or Klondike rivers.

The range was utilized by the Dawson Rifles and the Yukon Rifle Association as well as ourselves, and several matches between the three organizations took place.

Seventy-five (75) members of the division went through the regular practice, with very satisfactory results.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies, obtained locally under contract, are of very good quality.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The telegraph line from Dawson to the south is a great convenience as a means of expediting matters with the detachments, and would be entirely satisfactory if all the

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detachments on the Yukon could thus be reached. At the following detachments there are no telegraph offices, although the line runs by, either east or west of, the Yukon : Indian River, Halfway and Minto.

The fact of the wire being on the opposite side of the river from the detachment is not an insurmountable difficulty. At Stewart river, for instance, the detachment and steamer landing place are on the east side of the river, while the telegraph office is on the west side, but when, for any reason, it is impossible to cross the river, chiefly during the fall and spring, all messages are flagged between the telegraph office and our detachment and delivered by our men at Stewart city.

TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORTATION.

The transport of the division is fairly complete and in good condition. Buckboards and a light wagon have already been asked for, and a small additional amount of summer transport (heavy) will be required.

There are still a few canoes required to complete our equipment and replace worn-out ones. These have been asked for, and are expected next season.

With reference to the police steamer *Vidette*, acquired in 1902, with the intention of using her for patrolling purposes, I am of opinion a more suitable and economical boat could be obtained if kept in commission for all purposes of freighting, as was the case with the *Vidette* during the past summer, but the price of such a boat would be much more than was paid for the *Vidette*. Should it be decided to place her in commission again next year, certain important repairs and renewals are necessary; such as a new boiler, which will make her more economical in the use of fuel, and raising her stern and wheel at least nine (9) inches, raising the pilot house, and altering the cabin.

Transportation by river during the past season has been very uncertain, owing to the shallow water in all navigable streams and the early and unexpected formation of ice. These two conditions together have had serious consequences, apart from the two thousand odd tons of freight intended for Dawson merchants but which remained at White Horse. Six large steamers above and six below Dawson, all heavily laden, were stuck on bars when ice commenced to run early in October. After great difficulties and transshipping freight, they all succeeded in tying up to the bank somewhere, but not without heavy losses. Many tons of perishables were destroyed by frost, and in one case five thousand dollars' worth of potatoes were jettisoned to save the steamer. Several scows were wrecked, one with the loss of four hundred sheep.

There is freight intended for Dawson merchants distributed all along the Yukon for some three hundred miles. Most of this freight will no doubt be hauled by teams during the winter. This state of affairs will be an excellent reason for high prices this winter, although the supplies in stock are said to be ample; nevertheless there is a better prospect for the success of the usual 'corners' (in commodities).

This the consumers have apparently got to stand whether they like it or not, and it is not a species of graft (imaginary or real) which any one appears to think it proper to condemn.

The steamers and cargoes that were caught in the ice on the Yukon while on bars, and that had to be put into winter quarters anywhere, with freight for Dawson are as follows:—

SS. *Light*—Dawson and White Horse Navigation Company.—200 hogs, 240 sheep, 75 calves, 200 head of cattle.

SS. *Tyrrell*—Dawson and White Horse Navigation Company.—104 head of cattle.

These steamers put off their cargoes at Clarke's Road-house, and have gone into winter quarters.

SS. *Victorian*—B. Y. N. Co.—Approximately 200 tons of freight. Left freight at Selwyn and returned to White Horse.

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SS. *Canadian*—B. Y. N. Co.—Approximately 200 tons of freight, mostly perishables. Left freight at a place called 'Steamboat Slough,' and returned to White Horse.

SS. *Bailey*—B. Y. N. Co.—Approximately 110 tons of freight, mostly perishables. Left freight at Kirkman's, and returned to White Horse.

SS. *Columbian*—B. Y. N. Co.—Approximately 200 tons of freight, mostly perishables. Left freight on an island at Indian river, and returned light to Dawson.

SS. *Kerr*—Pacific Cold Storage Company.—240 tons of freight; perishables.

SS. *Lightning*—Dawson and White Horse Navigation Company.—120 tons of freight; non-perishables. Went down to help ss. *Kerr* between Circle City and Eagle City, Alaska.

SS.'s *Louise*, *Susie*, *Leah* and *Rock Island*—N. C. Co.—Started from St. Michaels to Dawson with 1,400 tons of freight. The *Susie* and *Rock Island* arrived with 150 tons; the *Louise* and *Leah* were unable to get through, so they cached the rest of the cargo between Fort Yukon and Eagle City, Alaska.

For the cordial support accorded me in the discharge of our duties by all ranks of the division since taking over its command, I desire to express my appreciation.

Accompanying this report are the annual reports of Assistant Surgeons Thompson and Madore and Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Acres.

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APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. E. C. McDONELL, DALTON TRAIL.

PLEASANT CAMP, B.C., October 10, 1903.

The Officer Commanding,
"H" Division, N. W. M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of Dalton Trail Sub-district for the year ending October 10, 1903.

ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS.

I regret to report the following two fatalities as having occurred in this sub-district during the past year:—

On December 7 last William J. Price, an American citizen of Porcupine, Alaska, was found frozen near Boulder creek on the Canadian side. Price left Porcupine on December 6 to go to Wells. His intentions were to make the return trip the same day, although strongly advised not to do so. Nothing was heard of him until the next day Sunday, December 7, when he was found dead by some Indians. The body was taken to Porcupine, where it was examined by United States Commissioner Girton and Assistant Surgeon Paré. No marks of violence were found, and the indications around the scene of his death showed that he had lost the trail, became disheartened and fatigued, and finally froze to death.

On July 23, I left Dalton House detachment, accompanied by Reg. No. 3653, Constable Povoas and Special Constable Sam, an Indian guide, to patrol to Ruby creek. On my return journey on July 29, in crossing the Kaskawulsh river Special Constable Sam lost his life. When we arrived at the ford, which looked feasible to me, I crossed with my horse what I considered the deepest part of the water, and shouted for the other two to follow. No sooner were the words out of my mouth than I found myself and horse in swimming water. I reached the opposite bank safely, and shouted for the other two to stop. They were then in water up to their stirrups. Constable Povoas had got down to fix something that had gone wrong with his saddle. Special Constable Sam started again; Constable Povoas shouted to him to wait. As soon as Sam found himself and horse in swimming water, he began pulling at the reins, until he pulled the horse over, drowning him, and before we could render any assistance Sam himself had disappeared. The body was found on August 10 by two prospectors, and buried. The brother of the deceased exhumed the remains, and burnt them according to the Indian custom. An investigation was held, and an inquest was considered unnecessary. Special Constable Sam was a good all round man, only 26 years old, and has been on the force for two years. He leaves a wife and children practically destitute, and I would like very much if something could be done in the way of supplying them with rations.

On September 13, Assistant Surgeon Fraser was summoned to Wells to attend a Mr. Smith, a clerk in the office of the British Columbia Mining Recorder, who shot himself in the hand by the accidental discharge of a gun while pulling it out of a canoe. Smith was removed to Skagway, where his arm was amputated.

ARMS.

We are still armed with the Winchester carbine 45.75, and the heavy Enfield revolver, which is a load in itself for men travelling on patrol, especially on foot.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Reg. No. 3291, Constable Lesson at Wells, and I myself at Pleasant Camp, act for the Customs Department.

Up to July 31 Assistant Surgeon Fraser acted as Mining Recorder for the Yukon Territory in this district.

On March 19 instructions from the Comptroller were forwarded to me through you to render Mr. Wheeler, Dominion Land Surveyor, all possible assistance when he arrived at Haines Mission, while surveying in this vicinity in connection with the Boundary Commission. Accordingly, Reg. No. 2259, Corporal Hume, met Mr. Wheeler and his assistant at Haines with a dog team, bringing them to Wells on April 10, where I was awaiting them. I brought them through to Pleasant Camp on April 11. Dog teams, camp outfit and provisions were supplied them, with two constables and a special to help them while making their observations.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE

Very good. All ranks have performed the duties required of them in a cheerful and satisfactory manner, some of which are very trying, especially in winter.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing supplied is of excellent quality, and all articles due, with but few exceptions, have been supplied.

CRIME.

On July 27, while on patrol to Canyon creek, Mr. Laird, a prospector, made a complaint to me with regard to Indians robbing caches in that district.

It appears there were a number of abandoned caches, which were left there at the time of the big rush in 1898. The Indians have been in the habit of helping themselves to these, and as no complaint has been made they have begun to consider these caches as their own. It is very difficult with the few men stationed at Dalton House detachment during the short summer, and the large district to cover, to bring the crime home to the right parties.

CUSTOMS.

The collections are very small, as there is very little traffic over the Dalton trail.

Total amount collected at Pleasant Camp from October 1,	
1902, to September 30, 1903.....	\$257 00
Total amount collected at Wells detachment from October	
1, 1902, to September 30, 1903.....	84 23
Total amount for the district.....	\$341 23

DETACHMENTS.

Wells detachment.—On July 18, Reg. No. 3291, Constable Leeson took over charge of this detachment from Reg. No. 2259, Corporal Hume, who was transferred to White

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Horse. The members of the detachment have put up 2,025 pounds of salmon for dog feed, in addition to their other duties.

Dalton House detachment was opened for the summer last April, with two constables and one special. Reg. No. 3562, Constable Stewart, in charge. Six months' rations were freighted in by our own dog teams. All the dogs were kept at this detachment during the summer, where they could be fed free of expense. The members of the detachment put up 3,000 pounds of fish for dog feed without outside help, in addition to their other duties. This fish is well cured, and with what we receive from Wells will be sufficient to carry us through the winter. The detachment was recalled for the winter on October 1.

DOGS.

An epidemic of the nature of rabies has been prevalent amongst the dogs in this vicinity for the past year, by which we have lost some of our best dogs. Most of these, however, will be replaced this winter by pups, raised from our own bitches, that are now old enough to be broken to harness, and promise to turn out well.

FIRES: FOREST.

At the latter end of July a bush fire occurred between this point and Wells, doing considerable damage to the pack trail, which had just been repaired by the British Columbia government. As the road gang was still in the vicinity, an extra grant was allowed to repair the damage,

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The wood used is put up by the men themselves hauling the logs from the bush, thereby saving the expense of contracting for same. Each year this task becomes more difficult, as the wood in the immediate vicinity grows scarcer.

The coal oil supplied by the Porcupine Trading Company is of good quality.

FISH, GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Small game is plentiful, including ptarmigan and grouse. Of the larger animals, bears are numerous. Ibex, mountain sheep and goat, plentiful, but hard to reach.

Fish, especially salmon, are also plentiful.

FORAGE.

Both hay and oats supplied by the Porcupine Trading Company are of good quality.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness and saddlery in use is in good repair. We received this spring two new pack saddles of the Newburg-Stewart pattern, which have proved themselves very satisfactory and a marked improvement on the old pack saddle. A still greater improvement could be made in these saddles by having the cinchas secured in the same manner as our double cincha saddles, instead of the leather thong by which the cinchas are now fastened.

HORSES.

We have only one team, Reg. Nos. 85 and 86, which have been here since the post was established and are in good condition. Four saddle horses, one pack mule and a colt have been transferred to White Horse for the winter. This colt was left by the patrol to White Horse last fall on the trail on account of sore feet. I had it taken to Hootchi, where it wintered well, coming out fat in the spring.

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HEALTH.

The general health of the command has been good.

INDIANS.

The Indians of this district are self-supporting, earning their livelihood by trapping and hunting. In the fall of the year they come out to dispose of their furs, and, I am sorry to say, have very little trouble in obtaining liquor on the American side, when they are beaten out of their money and go back with little or nothing.

On June 1, I brought a case of selling liquor to Indians to the notice of the U.S. authorities, and the trial was held in Porcupine. The lawyer for the defence contended that there was nothing in Alaskan law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Canadian Indians. This was allowed by U.S. Commissioner Girton, before whom the trial took place, and the case was dismissed.

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected Wells detachment monthly and Dalton House on July 24 and September 1.

The arms, barracks and outbuildings at Pleasant Camp were inspected by me weekly.

MAILS.

We receive and forward our mail weekly from Porcupine, U.S.A., and, although letters and news are old by the time they reach us, the service is regular and all that can be expected.

A post office was opened on October 5 at Wells, B.C., with Provincial Constable J. K. McKenna as postmaster at a salary of \$75 per annum. The U.S. mail carrier carries the mail for \$75 per annum.

MINING AND ROYALTY.

Up to July 31, Assistant-Surgeon Fraser acted as mining recorder at this post, collecting \$230 for free miners' certificates issued when the district was merged into that of White Horse, and all books, records, &c., were handed over and taken to White Horse.

No gold has been exported by this trail.

The recent rush to Ruby and Fourth of July creeks appear to have done more harm than good to this trail, the stampeders that went in this way having all returned without staking, and seemed very much disgusted.

In Rainy Hollow, B.C., assessment work was done on the mineral claims.

In the Chilkat Mining division, B.C., only five men worked this summer on Bear creek, and, owing to trouble with water, only 6 ounces of gold have been taken out, and the claims are practically abandoned.

Six claims have been taken on Rant mountain, back of Wells. This mountain shows up well in iron.

PATROLS.

Weekly patrols have been kept up between Wells and Pleasant Camp, and monthly from Dalton House detachment during the summer.

Two patrols have been made between here and White Horse by Reg. No. 1743, Sergeant Todd.

On July 23, I patrolled from here to Ruby creek, where I met Inspector Richards with the patrol from White Horse. Total number of miles travelled by horses of this sub-district, 10,562.

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PROVISIONS.

Provisions are supplied by the Porcupine Trading Company and are of an excellent quality. Owing to the high freight charges, it is very difficult to procure a change of food in the way of fresh vegetables.

RECREATION.

There is little or no recreation for the men at this detachment, which seems a pity, as some of them have been stationed here for upwards of two years.

TRANSPORT.

This spring we have received one heavy wagon, which has been of great service. One double buckboard was purchased from the Porcupine Trading Company, especially made to withstand the rough river-bed roads in the vicinity. It has been exceedingly useful in making quick trips to Wells and returning with small shipments of freight. All the transport is in good repair, with the exception of the two Indian canoes at Wells, which are now unsafe for the run to Haines Mission, the bottoms having rotted and, although I have had them patched up to answer the purpose of fishing, they will have to be condemned at the end of the season.

TRAILS.

It has been clearly demonstrated by the recent strike on Ruby and Fourth of July creeks that this route is not at all a practicable one to reach any diggings which are at present in operation, or that will be in the future discovered in the Yukon Territory, and also that the route via White Horse is the only feasible one. Should capital be brought into Rainy Hollow, it might do something for the trail, but I think that time is far distant. The British Columbia government has expended in the neighbourhood of \$700 on the pack trail between this point and Wells. Along the river bed of Kleheena river, when the water in the river is low, a good wagon road can be had, but in high water the pack train only can be used, which will not admit of the use of a wagon. In winter, the trails have to be broken continually with snowshoes, and dog teams only can be used.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On the American side of Porcupine creek, only two claims have done any work to speak of, viz.: Discovery, owned by the Porcupine Trading Company, and No. 1 below Discovery, owned by Mr. Taché. In Haines Mission, the chief industry is the salmon pack. There are four canneries in the vicinity, and the total amount of cases put up by them this season is as follows:—

Cannery at Pyramid Harbour.	50,000
A. F. N. Cannery at Smokehouse bay.	30,000
Two canneries at Chilkoot.	70,000
Total.	150,000

The following is an extract from a report of H. M. Stutchin, the U.S. Treasury special agent, for 1902:—
‘The total Alaska pack was 2,632,320 cases, an increase of 554,569 cases, or 37 per cent over 1901. The Alaska pack exceeds that of all other regions by 945,009 cases and is equivalent to 126,303,360 pounds of prepared food. A case of salmon contains 48

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cans. There are now 64 canneries in Alaska and 18 salteries. This is a gain of 9 canneries and 12 salteries since 1901. The canneries last year were operated by 44 corporations, firms or individuals, the total capitalization of the industry was \$25,799,500 and the valuation of the plants was \$6,406,750.

'The other big figures connected with the Alaska salmon industry in 1901 are : Total market value of pack, \$8,667,673, increase of \$1,741,306; total tax payable to the government, \$105,803.13; number of hands employed, 13,822, of whom 7,567 are whites, 5,376 Chinese, and 2,675 natives; total wages paid, \$1,060,630; whole number of salmon taken, 36,265,056; total number of vessels employed, 193, of which 125 are steamers and 68 sailing vessels.'

The \$22,000 contract, mentioned in my last year's report, for the clearing of ground at Haines Mission for the purpose of erecting a U.S. barracks, has been finished, and the barracks are now well on their way to completion. All the outside work will have been done by the time winter sets in. They consist of five officers' quarters and two blocks capable of quartering 500 men. All the stone for the foundation was taken from the beach. They have a good wharf, with a steamer plying between points along the coast. The work is under the supervision of Capt. Richardson. They have also a fine spring with a capacity of supplying 30,000 gallons of water daily. Altogether, it is an ideal spot for a barracks, having command of both Pyramid Harbour and Lynn Canal.

There has been no trouble this year with the Kluchwan Indians. On September 28, Koskoshani, one of the chiefs, gave a 'potlach,' which took the nature of a dinner after the manner of white men, two hundred people sitting down. The Salvation Army seems to have a great fascination for these Indians.

Messrs. Ehret and Laird, two prospectors on Canyon creek, report a recent strike in the Kluahne Lake district, but I have heard nothing definite yet with regard to the same.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. C. McDONELL, *Inspector,*
Commanding Dalton Trail Sub-district.

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APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON L. A. PARE, WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, November 30, 1903.

The Officer Commanding
'H' Division, N.W.M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual medical report of this division for the year ending November 30, 1903.

It is again my painful duty this year to record another death by accidental drowning, viz., that of Reg. No. 3503, Constable White, T. W., which occurred on the Yukon river at Tantalus, on June 28 last. But again and for the fifth year we have to congratulate ourselves on having no deaths to report from disease or accident of any other nature.

The health of the division during the year has been good. There has been the usual quota of minor ailments and accidents as detailed in the appended list of diseases. Among these the cases worthy of special notice are :—

That of Reg. No. 3874, Constable Mullin, who was brought in from Caribou suffering from typhoid fever. His temperature, though ranging over 104 for several days, and reaching at times 104.8, readily subsided under the 'Brand Cold Water Treatment.' there were no complications and the patient made a good and comparatively prompt recovery. The case having originated when the patient was stationed at Caribou, I made a visit of inspection to that place, but could discover no cause.

On March 7, during the weekly inspection, Reg. No. 1148, Sergeant-Major Pennefather had the misfortune of being kicked by one of the horses and sustained a fracture of the thigh. He made a good recovery.

Reg. No. 3625, Constable Eisenhauer met with a gunshot accident on the 7th, he having accidentally received the discharge of a shotgun in the calf. He is still under treatment and is making a good recovery.

I found it necessary to recommend the following two discharges during the year :—

Reg. No. 3952, Constable Galway was discharged as mentally unfit. He was admitted to the hospital on May 5, and was discharged from the hospital and from the Force on the 20th of the same month. He had been invalided from the British Navy for some similar cause.

Reg. No. 3874, Constable McFarlane, was discharged on March 31 as physically unfit.

I have examined ten men during the year for re-engagement.

There have been numerous cases of scarlet fever in the town of White Horse during the year. One case broke out in barracks, but proper precautions were taken and there was no spread of the disease. The quarters were thoroughly disinfected with 'formalin.'

A considerable number of Indians have been treated from our Police hospital supplies and a large quantity of drugs dispensed to them, accounts for same have been rendered to the Indian Department from July 1, 1902. These accounts are now sent in quarterly.

Two Indians were admitted to the Police hospital, one a case of fracture, and one Indian boy for the removal of a vascular tumour. This last case was thirty-five days in hospital. Both made good recoveries.

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The usual weekly sanitary inspection is made every Saturday. There is a liberal use of disinfectants wherever they are deemed necessary.

Though our water supply is good, all drinking water, after the appearance of the case of typhoid fever, is boiled as a precautionary measure.

Our supply of drugs is a good and ample.

The hospital is being repainted, which will greatly add to its cheerfulness and general appearance. As it is, it has so far answered all requirements, but the present construction is not quite adapted for the purpose. It does not allow of the proper bed distribution with regard to light, space, &c., and it is far from embodying the principles laid down for a hospital. It was put up at a time and season when it was almost impossible to do better, both from want of time and material, and during my absence on special duty. The only thing I had to say was as to the manner of partitioning it. The floors are not what they ought to be, the means of ventilation are defective, as is also the window space and distribution, but as I remarked, it has so far answered all purposes. I hope some other use may be found for the building and another hospital erected on the data I have already furnished for the construction of such buildings, to which I would like to be given an opportunity of adding a few more suggestions.

Several lunatics, at different times, on their way from Dawson to New Westminster, were detained here some days and treated.

Two men of this district were confined in the Post under observation for some time and finally pronounced insane, and sent to the asylum in New Westminster. One, H. Price was treated in hospital for some weeks.

Reg. No. 2299, Sergeant Bates, is now taking much interest in his work, and well deserves, by his scrupulous attention to carry out instructions, and by his intelligent and effectual initiative when left to his own resources, the promotion he has recently received.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARE,
Assistant Surgeon.

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ANNUAL Sick Report of 'H' Division for the year ending November 30, 1903.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess	4	2	.....	Recovered.
Aphonia	1	20	.....	"
Boils	5	4	.....	"
Colic	4	3	.....	"
Conjunctivitis	2	3½	.....	"
Constipation.	10	1	.....	"
Contusions.....	3	3	.....	"
Coughs and colds	43	2	.....	"
Dislocation.....	1	19	.....	"
Dyspepsia, chronic	1	.....	.....	Discharged.
Eczema	4	3½	.....	Recovered.
Fracture of femur.....	1	149	.....	"
Functional disturbance	21	1½	.....	"
Gonorrhea.	3	9	.....	"
Headache.....	6	2	.....	"
Hemorrhoids.....	4	3	.....	"
Injury to feet	1	7	.....	Of old origin, still under treatment.
Lumbago	4	3	.....	Recovered.
Mental debility	1	16	.....	Discharged.
Neuralgia	6	4	.....	Recovered.
Orchitis.....	1	25	.....	"
Pleurodynia.....	3	7	.....	"
Rheumatism, musc.....	14	4½	.....	"
Sciatica.....	1	10	.....	"
Sore lips	2	4	.....	"
Sprains and strains.....	25	3	.....	"
Synovitis.....	1	10	.....	"
Teeth extracted.....	6	.....	.....	"
Tonsilitis	6	8	.....	"
Typhoid fever	1	36	.....	"
Whitlow.....	1	8	.....	"
Wound, gunshot.....	1	24	.....	Still under treatment.
Wounds, minor.....	15	3½	.....	Recovered.

L. A. PARE,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON S. M. FRASER, DALTON TRAIL.

PLEASANT CAMP, B.C., October 9, 1903.

The Officer Commanding
'II' Division, N.W.M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual sick report of the Dalton Trail detachments, which shows the general health of the members to have been good.

The most serious illness was that of Special Constable Stick Sam, who suffered from pleuro-pneumonia; but, contrary to the rule in this disease among Indians, he made an excellent recovery. I regret the necessity of reporting his death by drowning while on special patrol. Fortunately, this is the first serious accident happening since the Police established on this trail.

Mr. Smith, clerk to the Mining Recorder at Wells, while removing his shotgun from a canoe, exploded a shell; his hand being over the muzzle, portions of the hand and forearm were torn away, necessitating amputation of the arm above the elbow. He is making a good recovery.

The only death on the trail, exclusive of Indians, was from exposure, a man named Price being found frozen between Wells and Porcupine.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER,
Assistant Surgeon.

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ANNUAL Sick Report of Dalton Trail Detachments for year ending October 9, 1903.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess, hand..	2	24	12	Recovered
Boils.....	2	5	2 1/2	
Biliousness.....	3	4	1 1/3	
Cold, feverish.....	1	4	4	
bronchial.....	1	5	5	
Catarrh, nasal.....	1	1	1	
Cephalalgia..	2	5	2 1/2	
Corns.....	1	1	1	
Chafe feet.....	1	1	1	
Contusions, head.....	1	2	2	
" leg.....	1	3	3	
Conjunctivitis.....	2	10	5	
Diarrhœa.....	2	14	7	
Eczema.....	1	1	1	
Gleet.....	1	14	14	
Gonorrhœa.....	2	14	7	
Gastric enteric disturbance.....	1	5	5	
Hemorrhage, pulmonary.....	1	7	7	
Otitis.....	1	21	21	
Odontalgia.....	2	2	1	
Pleuro pneumonia..	1	24	24	
Relaxed scrotum	1	1	1	
Rheumatism..	2	3	1 1/2	
Strain, back	2	4	2	
Wounds, incised.....	3	5	1 2/3	
Lacerated dog bite.....	1	1	1	

S. M. FRASER,
Assistant Surgeon.

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APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. THOMPSON, DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., November 30, 1903.

The Officer Commanding
 'B' Division, N.W.M. Police,
 Dawson, Y.T.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following as my annual medical report for 'B' Division for the year ending this date.

This has been the first year in the history of this post that we have been free from typhoid fever and pneumonia.

The general health of the division has been very good throughout the year.

In December, 1902, Reg. No. 3659, Constable Dundas, was taken into hospital, suffering from appendicitis, which passed off without operative interference.

During the month of March, we suffered a small epidemic of la grippe, fifteen (15) cases, all making good recovery.

In April, Reg. No. 2372, Constable Kembry, after a winter's illness, was transferred to the North-west Territories.

On May 19, Reg. No. 3118, Constable Graham, G., was injured in a runaway on Hunker creek, having his left shoulder dislocated, and two scalp wounds. He made a quick recovery.

On June 16, Reg. No. 3659, Constable Dundas, sustained a serious injury to the left knee-joint, it being dislocated, and a double fracture, which necessitated prolonged treatment, but I anticipate a permanent recovery, in the near future.

On August 16, Reg. No. 3485, Constable Burns, was admitted to hospital, suffering from a severe fever, which ultimately proved to be pyæmia in an aggravated form, many abscesses having formed in various parts of the body. They had to be operated on several times; but, notwithstanding everything possible being done for him, I regret to say he succumbed to the disease, September 3.

Inspector Jarvis and Reg. No. 2858, Constable Browning, who had suffered for some time from rheumatism, were transferred to the North-west Territories on my recommendation.

On October 5, Inspector Taylor suffered from congestion of the lungs, and was returned to duty on November 7, fully recovered.

The daily sick report from the penitentiary and jail has contained fewer cases than former years, owing possibly to the small number of cases under confinement. There was no serious illness in this department. There were 31 lunatics, male and female, confined in the asylum during the year; of these, 16 were discharged as cured, 12 sent to New Westminster, 2 taken charge of by relatives, and 1 died (G. S. Baker), December 16, 1902, of acute mania.

Our stock of drugs and hospital appliances are very good. The addition of the storm windows has much improved the comfort of the building, and the new shelving and drawers will greatly add to the convenience of the internal arrangements.

The detachments of the division are supplied with medicines and requisites from time to time.

The sanitation of the barracks is always kept in the very best condition, subject as they are to weekly and monthly sanitary inspections.

A classified list of cases is appended.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. THOMPSON,

Assistant Surgeon.

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ANNUAL Sick Report of 'B' Division, Dawson, Y. T.

Disease.	No.	No. Days.	Average.	Remarks.
Ascites	1	30	30	Discharged, Spl. Cst.
Abscess	1	171	171	Transferred N. W. T.
"	5	7	1	Returned to duty.
Appendicitis.	1	30	30	" "
Burn	2	2	1	" "
Biliousness	19	59	3	" "
Boils	2	18	9	" "
Convulsions.	1	5	5	Discharged, Spl. Cst.
Chafe	3	6	2	Returned to duty.
Cold, severe.	17	86	5	" "
" slight.	32	33	1	" "
Colic	4	4	1	" "
Cramps	3	3	1	" "
Constipation.	1	1	1	" "
Conjunctivitis	1	14	14	" "
Carious teeth.	9	18	2	" "
Dysentery.	2	6	3	" "
Diarrhoea.	3	3	1	" "
Deafness	1	1	1	" "
Earache	5	5	1	" "
Frost bite.	3	15	5	" "
Fracture.	1	.....	.....	Still under treatment.
Gonorrhœa	8	66	8	Returned to duty.
Headache	2	2	1	" "
Hernia.	1	1	1	Treatment and duty.
Indigestion.	2	2	1	Returned to duty.
Lumbago.	5	40	8	1 transfer to N. W. T.
La Grippe.	15	75	5	Returned to duty.
Laryngitis.	1	12	12	" "
Neuralgia	1	1	1	" "
Nephritis.	1	1	1	" "
Piles.	1	1	1	" "
Pyæmia, acute	1	18	18	Died.
Rheumatism	5	102	22	1 transferred to N. W. T.
Snow blind.	1	7	7	Returned to duty.
Sprains.	8	24	3	" "
Sore throat	4	8	2	" "
" eyes.	2	2	1	" "
" lips	5	30	6	" "
" feet	6	6	1	" "
Toothache.	3	3	1	" "
Tonsilitis	2	24	12	" "
Wounds, contused.	13	30	2	" "
" incised.	1	11	11	" "
" lacerated.	1	1	1	" "

Certified correct,

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

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APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. MADORE, FORT SELKIRK.

FORT SELKIRK, November 30, 1903.

The Officer Commanding
'B' Division, N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, herewith, my annual medical report of this sub-division or Selkirk district, for the year ending this date. Generally speaking, the health of members of the Force in this sub-division has, for the past year, been fairly good. The prevalent cases of diseases amongst the members of the different detachments in Selkirk district were colds, bronchitis, laryngitis, influenza, functional disturbances, &c. But one member of the Force was on the sick list for several weeks, at two different times ; Reg. No. 3854, Constable J. J. McCarvell, then belonging to Half-way detachment.

On January 1, after receiving a despatch requiring my services, I went down the Yukon river as far as Half-way Post, where Constable McCarvell was suffering with a severe type of bilious fever. His temperature was 104 F. I immediately began to give him the usual treatment for such cases, but his temperature remained the same for two days longer. However, from then on McCarvell's temperature went down rapidly, and a few days later, it was normal. His convalescence was regular and he soon recovered completely from that disease; unfortunately some time later, he got cold, which gradually developed into a tedious case of nephritis, so, not feeling well, McCarvell came up to Selkirk, in order to get medical attendance for some pains in his back, as he said. After a careful examination, I found out that he was suffering with subacute nephritis. He had to keep on the sick list at Selkirk till he had fully recovered.

On April 8, while Reg. No. 3945, Staff-Sergeant Acres, G. H., was driving from White Horse to Dawson, he dislocated his left shoulder, on account of his sled being upset, and he being violently thrown to the frozen ground. Sergeant Acres being then but a short distance from Selkirk, he immediately made for my quarters. So, a short time after the accident, and with the help of anaesthesia, his dislocation was readily reduced. A few days later he was perfectly well and fit to proceed again towards Dawson.

I am very happy to state that no death occurred amongst the members of the Force in Selkirk district during the year ending to-day. Last summer, while visiting the different detachments of this sub-division, I noticed that the buildings of the N. W. M. Police were in a fair sanitary condition. At Minto the old post has been abandoned and new buildings were put up on the right limit of Yukon river, about two miles below the old detachment, on a high and beautiful spot of ground, surrounded with pine and spruce trees.

During the year, I examined one staff-sergeant and one constable for re-engagement, as also an ex-member of the British army, who was just joining the N.W.M. Police.

Many Indians have been on the sick list : the most common cases being colds, bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, tuberculosis, influenza, &c. During the year, two men and one squaw died from lung troubles. Only one papoose died, from infantile debility.

There being no hospital accommodation at Selkirk, I would, this year, as I did last, recommend that one of the federal buildings in this town, which were formerly oc-

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cupied by the Yukon Field Force, be converted into a hospital for sick Indians, and one part could be used by the members of the N.W.M. Police, in case of severe illness with them. And it could also be used for civilians who require medical treatment and who have no place where to stop. If such steps were taken, we would naturally require the services of a good nurse, or a hospital steward.

The stock of medicines is pretty large. Since March, 1902, I have been using the government medicines, not only for the members of the Force, but also for medical attendance on the Indians of Selkirk and vicinity. The instruments and appliances on hand are in good condition.

Following is an appendix of the annual sick report of cases treated during the year ending November 30, 1903.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. MADORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

SYNOPSIS of Annual Sick Report of Assistant Surgeon G. Madore, Fort Selkirk, Y.T.,
Nov. 30, 1903.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Dura- tion.	Remarks.
Abscess (thumb).....	1	4	4	Recovered.
" alveolar.....	1	2	2	"
Anorexia.....	1	3	3	"
Bilious fever.....	1	16	16	"
Blistered feet.....	2	4	2	"
Boil.....	1	3	3	"
Bronchitis.....	3	15	5	"
Bruised knee.....	1	4	4	"
Cardiac irregularity.....	1	15	15	"
Cephalalgia.....	3	6	2	"
Cerumen, impacted.....	2	2	1	"
Cold.....	6	18	3	"
Conjunctivitis.....	2	6	3	"
Constipation.....	3	3	1	"
" chronic.....	1	24	24	"
Dislocation of shoulder.....	1	5	5	"
Dyspepsia.....	2	10	5	"
Frost-bites.....	3	21	21	"
Gastrodynia.....	1	2	2	"
Influenza.....	4	16	4	"
Laryngitis.....	2	6	3	"
Lumbago.....	1	3	3	"
Micturition trouble.....	1	2	2	"
Myalgia.....	1	3	3	"
Nephritis, sub-acute.....	1	21	21	"
Nervousness.....	2	4	2	"
Neuralgia.....	1	2	2	"
Orchitis, sub-acute.....	1	8	8	"
Otitis.....	1	5	5	"
Pharyngitis.....	2	6	3	"
Rheumatic pains, muscular.....	1	3	3	"
Sprain.....	1	5	5	"
Sprained elbow.....	1	7	7	"
Tonsillitis, (a deck-hand on police boat <i>Vidette</i>)..	1	4	4	"
Wound, ear, (1 prisoner).....	1	Made one dressing : prisoner was going to Dawson.
Wounds.....		12	6	Recovered.

G. MADORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

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APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT G. H. ACRES, V.S.,
DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., November 30, 1903.

The Officer Commanding
'B' Division, N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following veterinary report, dating from my arrival here on April 18 and ending this date.

The general health of the horses has been very good. Horse Reg. No. 2661 was destroyed, suffering from 'open joint,' and also reacted three times to the mallein test, but no clinical symptoms were shown. No outbreak of disease has occurred in the division.

Three horses were cast and sold, two suffering from 'chronic lamenitis' and one from 'navicular' disease.

Horse Reg. No. 2555 was drowned in the Stewart river by breaking through the ice last April, leaving a muster roll of 14 head.

From May 26 until October 15, twenty-four (24) head were purchased, twenty (20) from the White Pass and Yukon Route, and four (4) from private persons. The class of horses purchased is very good, suitable for saddle and harness purposes, having been well broken to ride and drive. They are doing their work well.

Owing to the large number of horses destroyed for glanders in this district, and also to the fact that our horses are compelled through necessity to be stabled at the various road-houses in the district, it was deemed advisable to submit the horses of the division to the mallein test. With one exception, no reactions were found.

The detachment stables are disinfected regularly, and are in good condition. The new stables at the different detachments are all that could be desired.

The division contains fourteen (14) saddle horses, twelve (12) of which may be driven double or single.

The forage supplied by the contractor is of an excellent quality.

The shoeing for the past year has been very good; great difficulty has been experienced with bruised feet and quartercracks, owing to the roads in the district, but I think great benefit will be derived from the use of rubber pads.

The new stable erected at Dawson last summer is excellent, being both warm and well ventilated.

Horse Reg. No. 87 picked up a rusty nail, which set up septecima, causing a long and serious illness, but he is now working fairly well. Reg. No. 2854 was staked while freighting on a corduroy road, but is at present doing very well.

Attached is a table of cases for the past year, during my sojourn in this division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. ACRES,

Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

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TABLE of Cases.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Lame, due to sprain	6	9	Recovered.
Caulked	2	7	"
Tendonitis	2	5	"
Burnt heels	1	2	"
Sore backs	1	5	"
Punctured wounds . . .	2	30	"
Typhoid fever	1	10	"
Bruised feet	7	10	"
Colic	2	1	"
Bruised corns	1	5	"
Chronic lamanitis	2	3	Cast and sold.
Navicular disease	1	5	" "
Open joint	1	15	Destroyed.
Influenza	2	9	Recovered.
Quarter cracks	2	12	"
Staked	1	.....	Under treatment.

Certified correct.

G. H. ACRES,

Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT G. H. ACRES,
WHITE HORSE.

DAWSON, Y.T., November 30, 1903.

The Officer Commanding
 'B' Division, N.W.M. Police,
 Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following annual veterinary report of the 'H' Division horses of White Horse during my visit there dating from March 28, 1903.

The general health of the horses was very good, no outbreak of disease occurring. One horse had a slight attack of typhoid fever, but made a very good recovery. One horse reacted to the mallein test, but showed no clinical symptoms and on the second time of testing showed a very much reduced reaction. Four horses which were unfit for service were disposed of, one drowned. The horses on herd did not do as well as expected owing to the softness of the grass. The horses from the Dalton trail arrived in very good condition. Fifteen remounts were purchased during the summer, fourteen from the White Pass and Yukon Route, at \$250 per head, one from a private party at \$225. They are a very good class of horses, suitable for the work required.

The division contains four saddle horses, the remainder may be used for either purpose. The hay and oats supplied by the contractor were of good quality. Stable accommodation is very good, but I would recommend that either a plank or block floor be put in in place of the present one as it consists of hewed logs, which have become very uneven and make it impossible for the animal to secure a level footing.

The undermentioned list of cases came under my observation during my visit there.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Remarks.
Sprained shoulder.....	1	Recovered.
Sore back	5	"
Caulked	1	"
Lacerated wound.....	1	"
Abscess.....	1	"
Typhoid fever.....	1	"
Quarter cracks.....	2	"
Bog spavin.....	1	Under treatment.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. ACRES,

Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

